L.XXVIII.19

0680/2/1

Lewis
17/1/29
(2 vols)

PHARMACOPŒIA UNIVERSALIS.

5450

THE

PHARMACOPŒIA UNIVERSALIS;

OR, COMPLETE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA

OF THE

MATERIA MEDICA,

CONTAINED IN

THE PHARMACOPŒIAS OF LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN, AS WELL AS OF ALL THOSE OF EUROPE AND AMERICA;

AND OF

THE DISPENSATORIES, FORMULARIES, AND CHEMICAL WORKS

OF

AINSLIE, BIGELOW, BRANDE, BRERA, BRUGNATELLI, BUCHNER, CHEVALIER, CHEVREUIL, COXE, CULLEN, DAVY, DE LENS, DUNCAN, GRAY, GUIBOURT, HENRY, HUFELAND, MAGENDIE, MURRAY, ORFILA, PARIS, PHILIPS, PIDERIT, POIRET, RATIER, RICHARD, ROBINET, ROSE, SPIELMANN, THOMSON, VAN MONS, AND NUMEROUS OTHERS:

GIVING

THE OFFICINAL AND OTHER SYNONIMES AND SCIENTIFIC CHARACTERS OF SIMPLE SUBSTANCES, THE PREPARATIONS OF THE COMPOUNDS, ACCORDING TO THE VARIOUS FORMULÆ, AND THE USUAL DOSES PRESCRIBED.

By A. J. L. JOURDAN, M. D. of Paris.

EDITED

By J. RENNIE, A. M., A. L. S.

VOL. I.

LONDON

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH ROBINS

BRIDE COURT, FLEET STREET.

MDCCCXXXIII.

WELLCOME
HISTORICAL
MEDICAL
LIBRARY

LIST OF BOOKS

REFERRED TO BY CONTRACTIONS.

AUTHORIZED PHARMACOPŒIAS.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

LOND. Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis. Lond. 8vo. 1824.

EDINB. Pharmacopœia Collegii Regii Medicorum, Edinburgensis. Edinb. 8vo. 1826.

DUBL. Pharmacopœia Collegii Regii Medicorum Regis et Reginæ in Hibernia, Dubl. 8vo. 1826.

AMERICA.

AMER. The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America, 1820. By the authority of the Medical Societies and Colleges. 8vo. Boston, Dec. 1820.

FRANCE.

GALL. Codex Medicamentarius, sive Pharmacopœia Gallica, editus a Facultate Medica Parisiensi. 4to. Maj. 1818.

DISP. CHA. PARIS. Dispensarie des Bureaux de Charitie de Paris, 8vo. Paris, 1819.

FORM. HÔP. FR. Formulaire Pharmaceutique a l'usage des Hospitaux militaires de France. 8vo. Paris, 1821.

PH. SYPH. Pharmacopœia syphilitica, 12mo. Paris 1799.

RUSSIA.

ROSS. Pharmacopœia Rossica, rec. opus. plane novum. 4to. Petropol. 1803.

POL. Pharmacopœia regni Poloniæ. Varsoviæ, 8vo. Maj. 1817.

FENN. Pharmacopœia Fennica. Aboæ, 8vo. Maj. 1819.

DENMARK.

DAN. Pharmacopœia Danica, Regia auctoritate, a Collegio Sanitatis Regio Medico-Chirugico Huffniensi conscripta, cum Indicibus, 4to. Hafniæ, 1805.

MIL. COPEN. Pharmacopœia Militaris, oder ausgewæhlte Sammlung Arzneymittel, fuer den Militairstand. Hafniæ, 12mo. 1818.

SWEDEN.

SUEC. Pharmacopœia Suecica. edit. 5ta. 4to. Maj. Holmiæ, 1817.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

BATAV. Pharmacopœia Batava, recusa cum notis et additamentis Medico, Pharmaceuticis, &c. edidit. Jos. FRID. NIEMANN. Lipsiæ, 2 tom. 8vo. Maj. 1811.

BAVAR. Pharmacopœia Bavarica, jussu Regio. Edita, 8vo. Monachii, 1822.

BORUS. Pharmacopœia Borussica, edit. mart. 8vo. Berol. 1827.

CAST. BORUS. Pharmacopœia Castrensis Borussica, edit. 4to. 8vo. Berol. 1823.

AUSTR. Pharmacopœia Austriaca, 8vo. Maj. Vinobonæ, 1820.

SAX. Pharmacopœia Saxonica, jussu Regio, et auctoritate publica edita. 8vo. Maj. Dresdæ, 1820.

HANN. Pharmacopœia Hannoverana,—8vo. Maj. Hannoveræ, 1819.

WIRTEM. Pharmacopœia Wirtembergica.—Edit. 6to. fol. Stuttg. 1798.

HAMB. Pharmacopœia pauperum in usum Instituti Clinici Hamburgensis. Edit. 3tra. 8vo. Hamburg, 1804.

OLDEN. Pharmacopœia Oldenburgica, cum gratia et priveligio. (Auct. Gramberg), 8vo. Oldenburgi, 1801.

ANT. Pharmacopœia Manualis, 8vo. Antwerpia, 1812.

HASS. Dispensarium electorale Hassiacum, 8vo. Marbourg, 1806.

LIPP. Dispensarium Lippiacum, genio moderno accommodatum, auctoritate Collegii Medici redigit Jo. Ch. Fr. Scherf Lerngo, tom 1; 1792; tom 2; 1794.

FULD. Dispensatorium Fuldense. Ed. 3tia. 8vo. Francofurti, 1791.

BRUNS. Dispensatorium Pharmaceuticum Brunsvicense, 4to. Brunsv. 1777.

PALAT. Dispensatorium medico pharmaceuticum Palatinatus, folio. Manheim, 1764.

AMST. Pharmacopœia Amstelodamensis nova, 4to. Amsterdam, 1792.
BELG. Pharmacopœia Belgica, 8vo. La Haye, 1823.
HERBIP. Pharmacopœia Herbipolitana, fol. edit. 6ta. Wurceburg, 1796.
WURCEB. Pharmacopœia in usum Nosocomii Militaris Wurceburgensis, 4to. Wurceburg. 1815.

SWISSERLAND.

GENEV. Pharmacopœia Genevensis, 8vo. Genevæ, 1780.

ITALY.

FERR. Farmacopea Ferrarensis, Edit. 10ma. 18vo. Padua, 1825.
SARD. Pharmacopœia Sardoa, ex selectioribus codicibus, optimisque scriptoribus collecta, in unum corpus digesta, ac mene primum edita, a Jac. Jn. Pedemontano August, 4to. Taurini, 1773.

SPAIN.

HISP. Pharmacopœia Hispana. Editio altera, Regis jussu et impensis Madrit. 8vo. 1798.

PORTUGAL.

LUSIT. Pharmacopœia Lusitana, fol. Lisbon, 1711.
COD. MED. EUR. Codex Medicamentarius Europæus, 12tom. Fleischer, Leipsiæ, 1818, &c.

WORKS ON PHARMACY AND MATERIA MEDICA.

AIKEN. Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy, 2 vols. 4to. London.
AINSLIE (WHITELAW). Materia Indica, or some account of those articles which are employed by the Hindoos and other eastern nations in their Medicine, arts and agriculture, 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1826.
ANNALES. Annales de Chimie et de Physique, 8vo. Paris.
ALIBERT (J. L.). Nouveaux Elemens de Therapeutique et de Matiere Medicale, 8vo. 4eme. edit. Paris, 1817.
AUGUSTIN (FREDERIC LOUIS). Pharmacopœia extemporanea, exhibens compositiones medicamentorum ad observata et principia recentiorum accommodatas, 2nd edit. 18mo. Berolini, 1822.
BARKER (PROFESSOR). Observations, Chemical and Practical, on the Dublin Pharmacopœia of 1826, 8vo. Dublin.
BERGIUS (PETER JONES). Materia Medica e regno vegetabili, sistens simplicia officinalia, pariter atque culinaria, 2 vols. 8vo. Stockholm, 1782.
BORIES. Formulaire de Montpellier, 12mo. Montpellier, 1822.
BRERA (VALERIEN LOUIS). Ricettario clinico, 3rd edit. 8vo. Padua, 1825.
BUCHNER. Repertorium für die Pharmacie, 8vo. v. y.
BRUGNATELLI (L. V.). Pharmarcopée Generale, á l'usage des Pharmaciens et des Medecins modernes, traduite de l'Italien par Planche.
CADET DE GASSICOURT (C. L.). Formulaire Magistral et Memorial pharmaceutique, 5th edit. 18mo. Paris, 1823. Republished by M. Bally, 1826.
CHEVALIER, RICHARD, AND GUILLMIN. Dictionaire des Drogues simples et composées, 5 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1827.
CHRISTEN (C. A.). Opium Investigatum, 8vo. Vindobonæ, 1820.
CLINTON. New Elements of Botany with notes for the use of Students in Medicine, 4th edit. 8vo. Hurst and Chance. London.
COXE (JOHN REDMAN). The American Dispensatory, containing the natural, chemical, pharmaceutical, and medical history of the different substances employed in Medicine, 8vo. Philadelphia, 1825.
DE CANDOLLE. Essai sur les Propriétés Médicales des Plantes, 8vo. Paris, 1816.
DUNCAN (Dr. A.). The Edinburgh New Dispensatory, 12th edit. 8vo. Edinb. 1830.
ELLIS (BENJAMIN). The medical formulary; being a collection of prescriptions derived from writings and practice of many of the most eminent Physicians of America and Europe, 8vo. Philadelphia, 1826.
GRAY. Supplement to the Pharmacopœia, 5th edit. ascribed to Dr. Copland, 8vo. London, 1831.
——— Operative Chemist, 8vo. Hurst and Chance, London.

GUIBOURT (N. J. B. G.). Histoire Abrégée des Drogues simples, 2nd edit. 8vo. Paris, 1826, 2 vols.

HENRI AND GUIBOURT. Pharmacopée Raisonnée, 8vo. Paris.

HENRY. Elements of Experimental Chemistry, 7th ed. 8vo. London.

HUFELAND (C. G.). Armen pharmacopæ, 4th edit. 8vo. Berlin, 1825.

LAMBERT (A. B.). Illustrations of the Genus Cinchona, 4to. London, 1821.

MAJENDIE, (F.) Formulaire pour la preparation et l'emploi de plusieurs nouveaux medicamens, 6me. edit. 12mo. Paris, 1827.

MERAT ET DE LENS. Dictionaire Universel de Matiére Médicale, 8vo. Paris, 1830.

MURRAY, (J. A.) and GMELIN, (J. F.) Apparatus Medicaminum tam simplicium quam preparatorum et compositorum, 8 vols. 8vo. Gottingen, 1776—1796.

MURRAY (JOHN). System of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, 2 vols. 8vo. Edinb. 1810.

——— System of Chemistry, 4 vols. 8vo. Edinb. 1812.

ORFILA, Traite des poisons, 8vo. Paris.

PARIS (J. A.). Pharmacologia, 2 vols. 8vo. 7th edit. London, 1829.

PHILLIPS (R.). Remarks on the Editio Altera of the London Pharmacopœia, 8vo. London.

PIDERIT (P. J.). Pharmacia rationalis, 8vo. Gerlach, 1806.

PIERQUIN. Memorial Pharmaceutique, 32mo. Montpellier, 1824.

RATIER (F. S.). Formulaire Pratique des Hôpitaux Civiles de Paris, 18mo. 3me. edit. Paris, 1827.

SAUNDERS (GUILL.). Pharmacopœa in usum studiosorum, 8vo. Leipsic, 1790.

SAINT-MARIE (ETIENNE). Nouveau Formulaire Medicale et Pharmaceutique, 8vo. Paris, et Lyon, 1820.

SPIELMANN (JAMES). Pharmacopœia Generalis, 4to. Strasbourg, 1783.

SWEDIAUR (F.). Pharmacopœia medici practici universalis, par J. B. VAN MONS. 3 vols. 12mo. 2me edit. Bruxelles, 1817.

THOMSON (DR. A. T.). The London Dispensatory, 5th edit. 8vo. London, 1830.

URE (ANDREW) M. D. Dictionary of Chemistry on the Basis of Nicholson's, 8vo. London.

VAN MONS (J. B.). Pharmacopée usuelle, theoretique et pratique, 2 vols. 8vo. Louvain, 1821.

BOTANICAL WORKS.

A. Ac. / ACT. PAR. Memoires de l'academie Royale des Sciences, 1 vol. 4to. 1666—1788. Paris.

A. ST. HILAIRE. Auguste Saint Hilaire.

ABB. INS. Abbott's Natural History of the insects of Carolina, folio.

ABEL. CHINA. Abel (Clarke), author of a notice of Chinese plants.

ACH. Acharius, a Swedish professor, and writer upon Lichens.

ACT. E. Acta eruditorum quæ Lipsiæ publicantur, 50 vols, 4to. 1682—1731.

ACT. BON. De Bononeniensi Scientiarum et Artium Instituto Commentarii, 4to. Bononiæ, 7 vols. 1748—1791.

ACT. HELVET. / ACT. H. Acta Helvetica physico-mathematico Botanico-Medica. 8 vols. 4to. Basiliæ, 1757—1777.

ACT. HOLM. Kongl. suenska vetenskaps acadimiens Handlingar, 8vo. Stockholm, 1739—1816.

ACT. PETR. Commentarii Academiæ Scientiarum, Imperialis Petropolitanæ, 14 vols. 4to. Petropoli, 1728—1751.

ACT. UPS. Acta literalia et Scientiarum Upsaliæ publicata, 8vo. 1720—1816.

AD. ADNS. Adanson. A French systematical botanist.

AFZ. Afzelius. A Swedish professor.

AG. AGH. AGDH. Agardh. A Swedish professor, and writer upon Algæ, &c.

AIT. Aiton. The superintendant of the King's garden at Kew.

ALB. Albertini. A writer upon Fungi.

ALB. AND SCHWE. Albertini and Schweinitz. Writers upon Fungi.

ALL. Allioni. An Italian Botanist.

ALP. ÆG. Alpinus (Prosper), De Plantis Ægypti Liber, 4to. Venetiis, 1592.

ALP. EX. Id. De Plantisexoticis, libri duo, 4to. Venetiis, 1629.

ALLION. Allioni (Carolus), Rareorum Pedamontii Stirpeum Specimen, 1 vol. 4to. Taurini, 1755.

ALL. AUC. Id. Auchiarium ad Floram Pedamontanam, 1 fasc. 4to. Taurini, 1789.

ALL. PED. Id. Flora Pedemontana, 3 vols. fol. Taurini, 1785.

AMM. Ammann. An old Russian Botanist.

AM. RUT. Ammunn (Johan), Stirpuim rariorum in Imperio Rutheno sponte provenentium Icones et Descriptiones, 4to. Petrop. 1739.

AMŒN. AC. / AM. AC. Linnæ Amœnitates Academicæ, seu dissertationes antehae seorsim editæ, 10 vols. 8vo. Holmiæ et Lipsiæ, 1749, et seq.

AND. GER. Andrews (Henry) coloured Engravings of Geraniums, fol. London.

AND. HEA. Id. Coloured Engravings of Heaths, with Botanical descriptions, 3 vols. fol. London, 1802—1809.

AND., ANDR., ANDRZ. Andrzejowski. A Russian Botanist.

ANN. BOT. Annals of Botany, by C. Konig and J. Sims, 2 vols.—8vo. London, 1805 and 1806.

ANN. MUS. / AN. MU. Annales du Museum d'Hisstoire Naturelle, 20 vols. 4to. Paris, 1802—1813.

ARD. Arduini. An Italian Botanist.

ARD. ME. Arduini (Pietro) Memoria di Osservazioni edi Sperienze sopra la Coltura egli usi di varie Piante, 4to. Padova, 1766.

ARD. SPEC. Id. Animadversionum Botanicorum Specimen, 4to. Patavii, 1759.

AS. R. Asiatic Researches, or the Transactions of the Society, instituted in Bengal, 4to. Calcutta, 1788, &c.

ASSO. ARR. De Asso (Ignatius) Synopsis Stirpium Indigenarum Arragoniæ, 4to. Marsiliæ, 1779.

AUB. AUBL. AUBLET. A French Traveller in Guiana.

AUBLET. / AUB. GUIAN. Aublet (Fusee), Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Française, 4 vols, 4to. London, 1773.

B. Beudant.

B. C. Botanical Cabinet, by Loddiges and Sons.

BALB. Balbis. A French Professor of Botany.

BALB. DISS. / BALB. MISS. Balbis (Joh. Baptist). Miscellanea Botanica, 4to. 1804.

BANKSIE. KÆ. Banks (Josephus). Icones selectæ Plantarum quas in Japonia collegit et deliniavit, E. Kæmpfer, fol. London, 1791.

BANKS. R. HOUS. Id. Reliquiæ Houstonianæ, 4to. London, 1781.

BARR. IE. / BAR. RAR. Barrelier (Jacobus). Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam, et Italiam Observatæ, fol. Parisiis, 1714.

BART. Barton.

BARTR. NOR. / BARTR. ITER. C. IE. Bartram's Travels in North America, 8vo.

BAT. Batard. A writer upon the Flora of France.

BATARRA. Batarra (John Aut.) Fungorum Agri Ariminensis Historia, 4to. Faventiæ, 1759.

BATSCH. Batsch. A writer upon Fungi.

BATSCH. CENT. / BATS. CONT. Batch (Aug. Joh. Georg. Carl). Elenchus Fungorum. 4to. Hallæ, 1783—1789.

BAUH. PIN. Bauhin (Caspar). Pinax Theatré Botanici, 4to. Basilcæ, 1623.

BAUH. PROD. Id. Prodromus Theatri Botanici, in quo Plantæ supra 600 proponiuntur, 4to. Franc. Mœn. 1620.

BAUMG. Baumgarten. A German Botanist.

B. M. Botanical Magazine, by Curtis, Sims, &c.

BE. Berzelius.

BEAUV. Palisot de Beauvois. A French Traveller and Botanist.

BEA. FL. D'OWARE, / BEAUV. OW. Pallisot de Beav. Flore des Royaume, d'Oware et de Benin. folio. Paris, 1805.

BELL. Bellardii. An Italian Botanist.

BELL. TAUR. Bellardi (Ludovico).—Osservazioni Botaniche, con. un Saggio d'Appendice alla Flora Pedemontana, 8vo. Torino, 1778.

BERG. Bergues. A Swedish writer upon Cape Plants.

BER. CA. / BE. C. Bergius (Peter Jonas). Descriptiones Plantarum ex Capite Bonæ Spei. 8vo. Stockholm, 1767.

BERL. MAG. Berlinischer Magazin, oder gesammte schriften, 4 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1765—1767.

BERN. BERNH. Bernhardi. A German Botanist.

BERT. BERTOL. Bertolini. A writer upon the Flora of Italy.

BESL. EYS. ÆS. / BE. EY. A. Besler (Basilius). Hortus Eystetensis, 2 vols. fol. Nuremberg, 1612.

BESS. Besser. A Russian Professor, resident in the Crimea.

BIEB. Bieberstein. A Russian Botanist of great note.

BIEB. CENT. / B. CEN. Bieberstein (Marshall von.) Centuriæ plantarum rariorum Rossiæ meridionalis. Charkoviæ, fol.

BIG. Bigelow.

Bis. Bisona. A Sicilian Botanist.

Bivon. Cent. / Bro. Cen. Sic. Bivona Bernardi (Antonia) Secularum Plantarum centuria prima, 8vo. Panorni 1806.

Bl. Blainville.

Blackw. Blackwell.

Black. / Blakw. Her. Blackwell (Eler.) A curious Herbal containing 600 cuts of the useful plants, 2 vols. folio. London, 1737.

Bocc. Mus. Boccone (Paolo). Museo di Piante rare della Sicilia, Malta, Corsica, Italia, Piemonte, et Germania, 4to. Venetia, 1697.

Bocc. Sic. Id. Icones et Descriptiones rariorum Plantarum Siciliæ, Melitæ, Galliæ, et Italiæ, — 4to. Londini, 1674.

Boer. Boerhaave. An old Dutch Botanist.

Boerh. / Boer. Lug. Boerhaave (Hermannus).— Index Plantarum quæ in Horto Acad. Lugd. Bat. reperiuntur, 8vo. Lugd. Bat., 1710.

Boham. Böhamer. A German Botanical Writer.

Bolton. An English writer on Fungi.

Bolton, Fung. Bolton (James). A History of Funguses growing about Halifax, 4to. Huddersfield, 1788—1791.

Bolton, Fil. Id. Filices Britanniæ, — 4to. London, 1785—1790.

Bon., Bonpl. Bonpland. A French Traveller in South America, and Botanist.

Bork. Borkhausen. A writer upon the Flora of Hesse Darmstadt.

Bory. Bory de St. Vincent. A French Traveller and Botanist.

Bosc. Bosc. A French Botanist and Traveller in North America.

Bot. Cab. The Botanical Cabinet. By Conrad Loddiges and Sons. 14 vols. 12mo. and 4to, published monthly.

Bot. Mag. The Botanical Magazine.— 8vo. 55 vols. London, 1787, 1829.

Bot. Reg. The Botanical Register, 8vo. 14 vols. London, 1815—1829.

Bot. Rep. The Botanists' Repository for new and rare plants, 10 vols. 4to. London, 1797, et seq.

B. R. B. Reg. Botanical Register. By Ker and Lindley.

B. Rep. Botanical Repository. By Andrews and others.

Bouch. Boucher, a writer upon the French Flora.

B. P. Brown's Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ.

Br. Brown (Robert). A celebrated English Botanist, and traveller in New Holland.

Bradl. Bradley. An old English writer upon succulent plants.

Brad. Succ. Bradley (Richard). Historia Plantarum Succulentarum, 4to. London, 1716—1727.

Bre. Cent. Breynius (Jacobus). Exoticarium Plantarium Centurii, fol. Gedani, 1678.

Bre. Prod. Id. Prodromus Fasciculi rariorum Plantarum in Hortis Hollandiæ observaturum,— 2 vols. 4to. Gedani, 1680—1689.

Brid. Bridel. A German writer on Mosses.

Brid. Mus. Bridel (Samuel Elias). — Muscologia, 4to. Gothæ et Parisiis. 1797—1803.

Bro. Jam. / B. Jm. Browne (Patrick). The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica, fol. London, 1756.

Brot. Phyt. Brotero (Felix Avellar). Phytographia Lusitaniæ select,— fol. Olyssip. 1801.

Brot. Brotero. A Portuguese Botanist.

Brouss. Broussonet. A French Botanist and Traveller in Barbary.

Brogn. Brogniart.

Bruce Abyss. Bruce (James). Travels to discover the Source of the Nile. 5 vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1790.

Brug. Bruguiere.

Buch. Buchanan. An English Physician and Traveller in Nepal.

Buchoz Ic. Buchoz (Pierre Joseph).— Collection des Fleurs, fol. Paris.

Bull. Bulliard. A French writer of Fungi.

Bulliard, / Bull. / Bull. Champ. Bulliard. Histoire des Champignons de la France, fol. Paris, 1798.

Bull. Herb. Id. Herbier de la France, fol. 178, &c.

Bul. Ph. / B. Ph. Bulletin des Sciences par la Societe Philomathique de Paris, 1791—1816.

Burc. Burch. Burchell. An English Botanist, and Traveller at the Cape of Good Hope.

Burm. Brm. Burman. A Dutch Editor of other people's works.

Bur. Afr. Burmann (Johannes). Rariorum Africanorum Plantarium Decades, 10 vols. 4to. — Amstelodami, 1738—1739.

Bur. Amer. Id. Plantæ Americanæ, a. l. Plumier detectæ, et a J. Burmanno editæ, fol. Amstelod. 1755.

Bur. Ind. Id. Flora Malabarica, sive Index in omnes tomos Horti Malabarii, fol. Amst. — 1769.

Bur. Zey. } Id. Thesaurus Zeylani-
Bur. Zeyl. } cus, 4to. Amst. 1737.

Cæsalp. Cæsalpinus. A famous old Italian Botanist.

Cam. Hort. Camerarius (Joachim). — Hortus Medicus et Philosophicus, 4to. Franc. Mæen, 1588.

Cass. Cassini.

Cat. Catesby.

Cat. Car. Catesby (Marsh). The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, &c. 2 vols. fol. London, 1741—1743.

Ca. Cav. Cavanilles. A Spanish Professor and Botanist.

Cav. Diss. } Cavanilles (Ant.—Jos.)
Ca. D. } Monadelphiæ Classis Dissertationes, 10 vols. 4to. Paris, 1785-1789. Madriti, 1790.

Cav. Ic. Id. Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum quæ aut sponse in Hispania crescunt aut in Hortis hospitantur, 6 vols. fol. Madrit, 1791—1800.

Chois. Choisy. A Swiss Botanist.

Clus. Clusius (L'Ecluse).

Clus. Clusius. An old French Botanist and Traveller.

Clus. Exot. Clusius (Carolus). Exoticarum Libri X. fol. Antwerp, 1605.

Clus. Hist. Id. Rariorum Plantarum Historia, fol. Antwerp, 1601.

Col. Ecph. Columna (Fabius). Minus Cognitarum Stirpium Ecphrasis, 4to. Romæ, 1616.

Coleb. Colebrook. A celebrated English writer upon Indian plants.

Coll. Colladon.

Comm. Commelin. A Dutch Garden Botanist.

Co. Gott. Commentarii Societatis Regiæ Scientiarum Gottingensis, 4to. 1757—1816.

Com. Hort. Commelin (Caspar). — Horti Mædici Amstelodamensis rariorum plantarum descriptio et icones, 2 vols. fol. Amst. 1703.

Com. Pet. Commentarii Academiæ Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanæ, 14 vols. 4to. Petrop., 1728—1751.

Com. Præl. Commelin (Caspar). — Præludia Botanica ad publicas plantarum demonstrationes, 4to. L. Bat., 1703.

Com. Rar. Id. Horti Medici Amstelodamensis, Plantæ rariores et exoticæ, 4to. L. Bat., 1706.

Cook. v. Cook (James). Voyage round the world, (2nd), 2 vols. 4to.— 1777.

Cor. Can. Cornuti (Jacob). Candensium Plantarum aliarumque nondum editarum Historia, 4to.— Paris, 1825.

Corr., Correa. Correa. De Serra. A Portuguese Botanist and Diplomatist.

Cran. Crantz. An Austrian Botanist.

Crypt. Brit. Greville (Charles Kaye). The British Cryptogamic Flora, 5 vols. 8vo.

Curt. Curtis. An English writer upon Plants.

Cuss. Cusson. A Swiss writer upon Umbelliferæ, whose wife burnt his Herbarium.

Cuv. Cuvier.

Cyr. Cyrilli. An Italian Botanist.

Cyrill. Ic. Cyrillo (Domenico). — Plantarum rariorum Regni Neapolitani Specimen, fol. Neapol, 1788—1792.

Dalec. Lug. Dalechamps (Jacques). — Historia Generalis Plantarum, 2 vols. fol. Lugd. 1586—1587.

Daud. Daudin.

De Ass. Ar. De Asso (Ignatius). Synopsis Plantarum Indigenarum Arragoniæ, 4to. Marsiliæ, 1779.

Decan. Decandolle. A celebrated French Systematic Botanist.

Déc. Diss. Decandolle (Augustin Pyramus). Dissertations differens sur la Botanique, 4to.— Various fascicles.

Dec. Ic. Gall. Id. Icones Plantarum Galliæ Rariorum, 4to. Paris, 1808.

Dec. Legum. Id. Mémoires sur les Legumineuses, 4to.

Del. Eryng. De la Roche (François). Eryngiorum, necnon generis novi Alepideæ Historia, fol.— Paris, 1808.

Dela. Delaunay.

Del. Delile. A French Professor, and Traveller in Egypt.

Del. Egyp. Delile (Alire Rafeneau). — Memoires Botaniques extracts de la Description de l'Egypt, fol. Paris, 1813.

Dend. Brit. Watson (P. W.) Dendrologia Britannica, 1 vol. fol.— 1825.

Desc. Descourtilz.

Desf. Desfontaines. A French Botanist and Traveller in Barbary.

DESF. ATL. Desfontaines (René Louiche). Flora Atlantica, 2 vols. 4to.—Paris, 1798—1799.

DESV. Desvaux. A French Professor of Botany.

DEUTSCHL. FL. Sturm (Jacob). Deutschlands Flora, 2 vols. 4to. — Numberg, 1798, &c.

DICKS. Dickson. An English Cryptogamic Botanist.

DICK. CR. Dickson (James). Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britanniæ, Fasciculi, 3 vols. 4to.—London, 1785—1793.

DIL. EL. / D. ELT. / D. E. Dillenius (John Jacques).—Hortus Elthamensis, 2 vols. fol. Londini, 1732.

DIL. MUS. Id. Historia Muscorum, 4to. Oxonii, 1741.

DILL. DILLW. Dillwyn. An English writer upon Confervæ.

DILLW. CONF. / DI. CO. Dillwyn (Lewis Weston). Synopsis of the British Confervæ, 4to. 1802—1814.

DITTM. Dittmarr.

DOD. Dodoens.

DOD. PEMPT. Dodonæus or Dodoens (Rambrot). Stirpium Historiæ Pemptades, VI. fol. Antwerp, 1583.

DODAR. MEM. / DD. ME. Dodart (Denys). Memoires pour servir á l'Historie des Plantes, fol. Paris, 1676.

DOMB. Dombey. A French Traveller in South America.

DONN. Donn. An English Gardener and Botanist.

DRYAND. Dryander.

DUFR. Dufresne. A French writer upon Valerians.

DUH. Duhamel. A celebrated French Physiological Botanist.

DUH. ARB. Duhamel du Monceau (Henri, Louis). Traité des Arbres et Arbustes qui se cultivent en France en pleine Terre, 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1755.

DUH. AR. E. N. / DUH. ED. N. / DUH. NOV. Id. The same work, a new edition by Michael, 5 vols. fol. Paris, 1801—1816.

DUM. Dumeril.

DUMO. Dumont Courset. A writer upon French Garden Plants.

DUN. Dunal. A French Professor of Botany.

DUN. MON. Dunal (Michael Felix). — Monographe des Anonacées, 4to.

DUN. SOL. Id. Histoire Naturelle Medicale et Economique des Solanum et des generes qui ont été confondus avec eux, 4to. Montpellier, 1813.

DUROI. Du Roi. A German writer upon Plants.

DU ROI, ED. Du Roi (Joh. Phil.). — Die Harbkesche Wilde Baumzucht, 2 vols. 8vo. Braunschweig, 1771—1772.

EDIN. PHIL. JOURN. The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, 8vo. — Edinburgh, published quarterly.

EHR. Ehrhart. A German Botanist.

EHRENB. Ehrenberg. A German Traveller in Arabia, &c.

EHR. PICT. Ehret (George Dion). — Plantæ et Papiliones rariores, fol. Lond. 1748—1759.

ENG. BOT. / E. B. English Botany by Sir James Edward Smith and Mr James Sowerby, 36 vols. 8vo.

ESP. Esper. A German writer on Fungi.

ESPER. FUCI. Esper (Eug. Joh. Christ). Icones fucorum, Abbildungen der Tange, 4to. Nurnberg,—1797—1799.

ETTL. Ettlinger. A German writer on Salvia.

EX. B. Exotic Botany. By Smith.

EX. BOT. Exotic Botany. By Sir James Edward Smith. London,—1804—1808.

EX. FL. The Exotic Flora. By W. J. Hooker, 3 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1825—1827.

FAB. Fabricius.

FER. Férussac.

FERR. HESP. Ferrari (Joh. Báptist).—Hespérides sive de malorum aureorum culturâ et usu, fol. Romæ, 1646.

FEUILL. Feuillée.

FEUILLEE, / FEUILL. CH. / FEUILL. IT. / FEUILL. PIR. / FEU. PIR. Feuillée (Louis). Journal des Observations physiques, mathematiques, et botaniques, faites dans l'Amerique Meridonale, &c. 4to. Paris, 1714—1725.

FISCH. Fischer. A Russian Botanist.

FL. BRIT. Flora Britannica. By Sir James Edward Smith.

FL. DAN. Flora Danica. By Oeder, Hornemann, and others.

FL. DAN. Icones Plantarum sponte nascentium in Regnis Daniæ et Norvegiæ, &c., 9 vols. fol.—Hafniæ, 1761—1829.

FL. D'OWAR. Palisot de Beauvois, Flore des Royaumes d'Oware et de Benin, 2 vols. fol. Paris.

FL. GRÆC. Sibthorp (Joh.) Flora Græca, Ed. J. E. Smith, 6 vols. fol. London, 1806—1829.

FL. LAPP. Linnæus (Carolus). Flora

Lapponica, 8vo. Amstelodami, 1757.

Fl. Lond. Flora Londinensis. By Curtis and Hooker.

Flœrke. Flœrke.

Flor. Med. Flore du Dictionaire Médicale. Par F. P. Chaumeton, &c. 8 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1828.

Fl. Per. Ruiz (Hippol.) et Pavon (Jos.) Flora Peruviana et Chilensis, 3 vols. fol. Madriti, 1798—1799.

Fl. Port. Hoffmannsegg and Link, Flore Portugaise, fol. Rostock and Berlin, 1806, &c.

Fl. Fleigge. A German writer upon Grapes.

Forsk. Forskahl. A Danish Naturalist and Traveller in Arabia.

Forsk. Ic. Forskahl (Petrus). Icones Rerum Naturalium, 4to. Hafniæ, 1775—1776.

Forst. Forster. A Traveller in the South Seas with Capt. Cook.

Fraz. Frazer. A Gardener and Collector of Plants in North America.

Fraz. Mo. En. Ic. Frazer (John). A Short History of the Agrostis Cornucopiæ, fol. London, 1789.

Fr. Fries. A Swedish Botanist and writer upon Fungi.

Fries, Obs. Fries (Elias). Observationes Mycologicæ, 12mo. 2 vols. Hafniæ, 1815—1818.

Frol. Froliche. A German Writer upon Gentiana.

Fuchs Ic. Fuchs (Leonhard). De Historia Stirpium Commentarii insignes, fol. Basiliæ, 1542—1545.

Funck. Funck. A German Cryptogamic Botanist.

Gœ. Gœrt. Gœrnter. A celebrated German Carpologist.

Gærtn. Gæ. De. Fr. G. De. F. Gært. Sem. Gær. S. Gärtner, (Josephus). De Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum, 2 vols. 4to. Lipsiæ, 1788—1791.

Garid. Garidel.

Garid. Aix, Garid. Prov. Garidel (Pierre Joseph). Histoire des Plantes qui naissent aux environs d'Aix, 2 vols. fol. Aix, 1715.

Gay. Gay. A French Botanist.

Ger. Ema. Ger. Herb. Gerard (John). The Herbal; or, General History of Plants, 1 vol. fol. London, 1797; enlarged by Johnson, 1 vol. fol. 1633.

Ger. Prov. Gerard (Ludovic). Flora Gallo-provincialis, 8vo. Paris, 1761.

Gleditsch. Gleditsch. A German Botanist

Gmel. Gmelin.

Gmel. It. Gmelin (John George). — Reise durch Sibirien, 4 vols, 8vo. Götting. 1751—1753.

Gmel. Sib. G. Sib. Id. Flora Siberica, 4 vols. 4to. Petropol. 1747—1769.

Gmel. Gm. Gmelin. A Russian Botanist, and Traveller in Siberia.

Gom. Gomez.

Gonan. Gonan. A French Botanist.

Gonan. Ill. Gonan (Antoine). Illustrationes Botanicæ, fol. Tiguri, 1773.

Gona. M. Id. Hortus Regius Monspeliensis, 8vo. Lugduni, 1762.

Gr. Grev. Greville. An English Botanist, and Writer on Cryptogamic Plants.

Gre. Cryp. Fl. Gre. Sc. Cry. Greville (Charles Kaye). The Scottish Cryptogamic Flora, 4 vols. 8vo.

Gualt. Gualtieri.

H. Hauy.

H. K. Hortus Kewensis. A catalogue of the plants, growing in the King's Garden of Kew.

H. In. Un. An. Hænke (Thadæus). In Usteri's Annalen der Botanik, 6 vols. 8vo. Zurich, 1791—1793.

Hac. Pl. Al. Hacquet (Balthazar). — Plantæ Alpinæ Carniolicæ, 4to. Vienna, 1782.

Hal. Hales. A distinguished English Writer on Physiological Botany.

Hall. Helv. Hall. Hist. Ha. H. N. H. N. H. Haller (Albert). Historia Stirpium Indigenarum Helvetiæ, 3 vols. fol. Berne, 1768.

Hænke. Hænke. A German Botanical Writer.

Haw. Haworth. An English Writer on Succulent Plants.

Hayne. Hayne. A German Botanist.

Hay. Term. Hayne (Frid.-Gottlieb).— Termini Botanici Iconibus Illustrati, 4to. Berlin, 1799.

Hedw. Hedwig. A German Cryptogamic Botanist.

Hed. Sp. Mus. Hedwig. (Johannes).— Species Muscorum Frondosorum, 4to. Lipsiæ, 1801.

Herm. Hermann.

Her. Lugd. Hermann (Paulus). Horti Lugduni, Batavi, Catalogus,— 8vo. Lugd. Bat. 1687.

Her. Parad. Id. Paradisus Batavus,— 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1798.

Hern. Hernandez.

HEIST. Heister. A German Botanist.
HERB. Of the Herbarium.
HERIT. Heritier. A French Botanist.
HILL. Hill. An English compiler of Botanical matters.
HOFF. HOFFM. Hoffmann. A German Writer on Umbelliferæ, &c.
HOFF. PH. Hoffmann (Georg.-Franz.).—Phytographische Blatter, 8vo. Gottingen.
HOFF. SAL. / H. SAL. Id. Historia Salicum Iconibus Illustrata, fol. Lipsiæ, 1785.
HO. ET L. FL. P. / HOF. ET L. LU. Hoffmannsegg & Link, Flore Portugaise, fol. Berlin, 1806—1829.
HOLMSK. Holmskiold. A Danish Botanist.
HOOK. Hooker. An English Botanist, and Professor at Glasgow.
HOOK. EX. FL. / HOOKER, FL. EX. Hooker (William Jackson). The Exotic Flora, 3 vols. 8vo. 1825—1827. Edinburgh.
HOOK. JUNG. Id. Monograph of the British Jungermanniæ, 4to. London, 1812—1816.
HOO. MUS. BR. Id. Musc Brit.
HOPPE. Hoppe. A German Botanist, and Collector of Plants.
HOR. PHYS. BR. Horæ Physicæ Berolinensis, fol. Berlin.
HORN. HORNEM. Hornemann. A Danish Botanist and Professor.
HORT. Of the Gardens.
HORT. BER. Willdenow (Car.-Lud.).—Hortus Berolinensis, fol. Berlin, 1806—1810.
HORT. CLIFF. Linnæus (Carolus) Hortus Cliffortianus, fol. Amst. 1737.
HORT. KEW. Aiton (William). Hortus Kewensis, Ed. 1, 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1789.
HORT. TRANS. Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London, 7 vols. 4to.
HORT. Hort. An Austrian Writer on European Plants.
HOST. GR. Host. (Nicol Thom). Icones et Descriptiones Graminum Austriacorum, 3 vols. fol. Vindob, 1801—1803.
HOUT., PFL. / HOUTT. SYST. / HO. SYS. Houttuyn (Martin). Des Ritters Von Linné Pflanzensystem nach der anleitung des Houttuynschen werks, 14 vols. 8vo. Nurnberg, 1777—1780.
HUD. HUDS. Hudson. An English Writer on British Plants.
HUMB. Humboldt. A celebrated Prussian Traveller and Philosopher.
HUM. NO. G. Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth. Nova Plantarum Genera et Species, 7 vols. 4to.—Paris, 1815—1825.
IC. HOR. KEW. Bauer (Francis). Delineations of Exotic Plants cultivated in the Royal Garden at Kew, pub. by W. J. Aiton, fol. London, 1796.
ICON. KÆMPF Icones Selectæ Plantarum, quas, in Japonia collegit et depingi curavit E. Kæmpfer, fol. London, 1791.
IS. AC. P. Isnard in the Acta Parisiensia.
JACK. JACKS. Jackson. An English Botanist.
JA. JAC. JACQ. Jacquin. An Austrian Traveller in South America, and Botanist.
JAC. AMER. Von (Jacquin Nicolas, Jos.). Stirpium Americanarum Historia, fol. 1763.
JAC. AM. PIC. / J. A. ED. PI Id. The same work, with coloured plates. No date.
JAC. AUST. Id. Floræ Austriacæ Icones, 5 vols. fol. Vindob. 1773—1778.
JAC. COL. / JAC. CO. SUP. Id. Collectanea ad Botanicam, &c. Spectantia, 5 vols. Vindob. 1786—1796.
JAC. ECL. GRA. / JAC. GR. ECL. / JAC. ECL. Id. Eclogæ Botanicæ, fol. 1816—1818.
JAC. FRAG. Id. Fragmenta Botanica.—fol. 1800—1809.
JAC. HORT. / JAC. HON. VIN. / JAC. VIN. Id. Hortus Botanicus Vindobonensis, 3 vols. fol. Vindob. 1764—1776.
JAC. IC. / JAC. IC. RAR. / JAC. PL. RAR. Id. Icones Plantarum rariorum, 3 vols. fol. Vindob. 1781—1793.
JAC. MISC. / JAC. M. Id. Miscellanea Austriaca ad Botanicam, &c. Spectantia, 2 vols. 4to. Vindob. 1778—1781.
JAC. OBS. Id. Observationes Botanicæ, fol. Vindob. 1764—1771.
JAC. OX. Id. Oxalidis Monographia Iconibus illustrata, 4to. Vindob. 1792.
JAC. SCHŒN. Id. Plantarum Rariorum Horti Cæsarei Schœnbrunensis, 4 vols. fol. Vindob.—1797—1804.
JAC. STAP. Id. Stapeliæ Cultæ, fol.—Vindob. 1806—1815.
JON. Jones. An accomplished writer on Indian matters.
JOUR. HIS. N. Journal d'Histoire Naturelle, 4to. Paris, 2 vols.—1792.
JO. OF SC. / JOURN. SC. Journal of Science, edited at the Royal Institution, 8vo. Published Quarterly.

JUNG. IC. RAR. Junghan's (Phil.-Carp.) Icones Plantarum ad vitam impressæ. fol. Halæ, 1787.

J. JUSS. Jussieu. A celebrated French Systematic Botanist.

JUS. AN. M. Jussieu in the Annales du Muséum.

KÆMPFR. / KÆM. AM. / KÆ. AMŒN. Kæmpfer (Engelbert). Amœnitates Exoticæ, 4to. Lemgoviæ, 1712.

KÆMPFR. IC. Id. Icones Selectæ Plantarum, folio. London, 1791.

KAULF. Kaulfup. A German Writer upon Ferns.

KER. Ker. An English Garden Botanist.

KER'S REV. PL. Ker (John Bellenden). Recensio Plantarum Hucusque in Repositorio Botanicorum Depictarum, 4to. London, 1801.

KIT. PR. Knight's Proteáceœ.

KN. Knorr.

KNIPH. Kniphoff.

KNOR. DEL. Knorr (Georg.-Wolfgang). Deliciæ Naturæ Selectæ, 2 vols. fol. Nunberg, 1766 1767.

KNOR. TH. / KNO. THE. Id. Thesaurus Rei Herbariæ Hortensisque Universalis, 2 vols. fol. 1770—1772.

KON. König. Several German Naturalists of this name.

KROCK. SIL. Krocker (Aut. Joh.). Flora Silesiaca Renovata, 2 vols. 8vo. Vratislaviæ, 1787—1790.

KUNTH. Kunth. A Prussian Botanist.

KUN. NOV. G. Kunth (Car. Sigism.). Nova Genera et Species Plantarum, 7 vols. 4to. Paris, 1825.

KUNTH. MIM. Id. Mimoses et autres Plantes Legumineuses du Nouveau Continent, fol. Paris, 1819, &c.

KUNZ. Kunze. A German Cryptogamic Botanist.

LAB. Labillardière.

LAB. IC. PL. SY. Labillardière (Jac. Jul. Icones Plantarum Syriæ Rariorum, fol. Paris, 1791—1812.

LAB. NOV. HO. Id. Novæ Hollandiæ Plantarum, Specimen, 2 vols. fol. Paris, 1804—1806.

LAB. SYR. Id. Icones Plantarum Syriæ Rariorum Decades, 10, 4to. Paris, 1791—1812.

LAB. VOY. Id. Relation du Voyage à la recherche de la Péyrouse. Paris, 1798, 2 vols. 8vo.

LAC. Lacépède.

LAG. Lagasca. A Spanish Botanist and Professor.

LAM. Lamarck. A French Botanist.

LAM. ILL. Lamarck (Jean Baptiste Monet de). Illustration des Generes, 4to. Paris, 1791, &c.

LAM. CINC. Lambert (Aylmer Bourke). Description of the Genus Cinchona. London, 1797.

LAM. PIN. / LAMB. PIN. SUPP. Id. A description of the Genus Pinus, folio. London, 1803, Suppl. fol. London, 1825.

LA PEYR. LA. P. La Peyrouse. A French Writer on the Plants of the Pyrénées.

LAPEY. FL. / LAPEYR. PYR. Picot de la Peyrouse (Phillippe). Figures de la Flore des Pyrénées, fol. Paris, 1795—1801.

LAT. Latreille.

LATOUR. Latourette.

LAWR. Lawrence (Miss). An English Flower Painter.

LAWR. ROS. Lawrence (Miss). A Collection of Roses from Nature, fol. London, 1799.

LAWR. PASS. Id. Six Numbers of Coloured Figures of Passion Flowers, fol. London.

LAX. Laxmann. A German Writer of Siberian Plants.

LEACHM. Leachman. A German Botanist.

LEDEB. Ledebur. A Botanist and Traveller in Siberia.

LEERS. / LEERS. HER. Leers (John Dan.). Flora Herbonensis, 8vo. Colon. Allobar, 1789.

LEHM. IE. ASP. Lehmann (J. G. C.).—Plantæ Asperifoliæ Nucif. 2 vols. 4to. Berlin, 1818.

LEHM. NIC. Id. Gen. Nicotianarum Historia, 4to. 1818.

L'HER. L'Heritier. A French Botanist.

L'HER. GER. L'Heretier (CharlesLouis). Generalogia, fol. Paris,—1787—1788.

L'HER. SER. Id. Sertum Anglicum sive Plantæ rariores, fol. Paris,—1788.

L'HER. STIRP. / L. HE. S. N. Id. Stirpes novæ aut minus cognitæ, fol. Paris, 1784—1785.

LIGHTF. Lightfoot. A Writer upon the Scottish Flora.

LIGHTF. FL. SCOT. Lightfoot (John).—Flora Scotica, 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1777.

LIND., LINDL. Lindley. An English Botanist and Professor in London.

LIND. COLL. Lindley (John). Collectanea Botanica, fol. London, 1821.

LIND. DIG. Id. Digitalium Monographia, fol. London, 1821.

LIND. ROS. Id. Rosarum Monographia, 8vo. London, 1820.

L. LIN: LINN. Linnæus. The celebrated Swedish Botanist.

LI. AC. UP. Linnæus (Carolus). In the Transactions of the Upsal Academy.

L. HORT. CLIFF. / LINN. CLIFF. / LI. L. CL. — Linnæus (Carolus, Filius). Hortus Cliffordianus, fol. Amsterd. 1737.

LIN. AM. AC. Id. Amœnitates Academicæ, 10 vols. 8vo. edit. i. Holm. et Lips. 1749, &c.

LINN. TRANS. / L. T. — Transactions of the Linnæan Society of London, 4to. London, 1791—1829.

LINN. FIL. Linnæus Junior, the Son of the great Botanist.

LIN. FASC. / L. FIL. FA. — Linnæus (Carolus, Filius). Plantarum rariorum Horti Upsaliensis, fasc. 1, fol.—Lips. 1767.

LIN. FIL. DE. / LIN. DEC. — Id. Plantarum Rariorum Horti Upsaliensis Decas. fol. Stock. 1762—3.

L. K. / LK. LINK. — Link. A Prussian Botanist.

LMX. Lamouroux.

LOB. Lobel. An Old Writer upon Plants.

LOB. IC. De Lobel, or Lobelius (Matheas). Stirpium Icones, 4to. Antw. 1591.

LODD. Loddiges. English Nurserymen and Botanists.

LŒF. HISP. / LŒF. IT. RAR. — Lœfling (Peter). Iter Hispanicum, 8vo.—Stockholm, 1758.

LOE. Loesel. An Old Prussian Botanist.

LOES. PRUSS. Loeselius (John). Flora Prussica, 4to. Regiomonti, 1793.

LOIS. Loiseleur Deslongchamps. A French Botanist.

LOIS. FL. GALL. Loiseleur Deslongchamps (J. L. A.). Flora Gallica, 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1806—1807.

LOUR. Loureiro. A Portuguese Traveller in Cochin China.

LYNGB. Lyngbye. A Danish Writer upon Cryptogamic Matters.

LYNGB. HYDROP. DAN. / LYNGB. PHYT. DAN. — Lyngbye (H. C.). Hydrophytologia Dánica, 4to. Copenhagen.

MAG. B. MO. / MAGN. MONS. — Magnol (Petrus). Botanicon Monspeliense, 12mo. Monspel. 1686.

MAGN. HORT. Id. Hortus Regius Monspeliensis, 8vo. Monspel.—1697.

MARC. BRA. Marc Grabius (Georg.).—Historia Rerum Naturalium Braziliæ, fol. L. Bat. 1648.

MARCG. Marcgraav. An Old Dutch Traveller in Brazil.

MART. Martius. A Bavarian Botanist and Traveller in Brazil.

M. B. Marschall v. Bieberstein. A writer upon Russian Botany.

MART. Martyn.

MART. CENT. / MART. DEC. — Martyn (John). Historia Plantarum rariorum cent. 1. Dec. 1.—5. fol. London, 1728.

MASS. Masson. A Collector of Plants at the Cape and elsewhere.

MASS. STAP. Masson (Francis). Stapeliæ novæ, fol. London,—1798.

MAT. Maton.

MAYER. Mayer. Several German Botanists of this name.

MED. Medicus. A German Botanist of the last century.

MENZ. Menzies. A Scotch Botanist and Traveller round the World with Van Couver.

MERT. Mertens. A German Professor.

MEERB. IC. Meerburg (Nicol). Plantarum Selectarum Icones Pictæ, fol. L. Bat. 1798.

MEM. M. Mémoires du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 4to. Paris, 1815—1829.

MEM. PETR. Transactions of the Academy of St. Petersburgh, 4to. Petersb.

MER. Merst.

MERIAN, SUR. Merian (Marca Sybella) de Metamorphosibus Insectorum Surinamensium, fol.—Hagæ, 1726.

MERR. Merret.

MEY. Meyer. A German Botanist.

MI. MICH. Michaux. A French Botanist and Traveller in North America.

MICH. AM. Michaux (André). Flora Boreali Ameracana, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1803.

MICH. QUERC. Id. Histoire des chênes de l'Amerique Septentrionale, fol. Paris, 1801.

MICH. ARB. Michaux (André Franc, Fils). Histoire des Arbres forestiers de l'Amerique Septentrionale, 3 vols. 4to. Paris, 1810—1813.

MICHEL. Micheli.

MICH. GE. / MIC. GEN. / MI. N. G. PL. — Micheli (Peter Aut.). Nova Plantarum Genera, fol. Florence, 1729.

MIK. Mikan. A German writer of Brazilian plants.

MILL. Miller. An English Gardener and Botanist.

MIL. DIC. Miller (Phil.). Gardener's Dictionary, fol. edit. 8. 1768.

MILL. IC. Id. Figures of Plants de-

scribed in the Gardener's Dict., 2 vols. fol. London, 1760.

MIR. Mirbel. A French Physiological Botanist.

MŒ. Mœnch.

MŒNCH, M. Mœnch (Conrad). Methodus Plantas Horti et Agri Marburgensis discribendi, 8vo.—Marburgh., 1794.

MÖNCH. WEIS. Id. Verzeichniss Ausländischer Bäume des lustschlosses Weissenstein, 8vo. Frankf., 1785.

MOHR. Mohr. A German Cryptogamic Writer.

MOL. Molina. An Italian Writer upon the Natural History of Chili.

MONCH. Mönch. A German Botanist.

MORETT. Moretti.

MOR. Morison.

MOR.
MOR. H.
M. HIS.
M. H. I.
M. H. S.
MO. OX. S.
MORIS. S.
MR. S. M. S.
Morison (Robert). Plantarum Historia Universalis Oxoniensis, 2 vols. fol. Oxon., 1680.

MOR. UMB. Id. Plantarum Umbelliferarum Distributio nova, fol. Oxon. 1672.

MONG. Mongeot. A German Cryptogamic Botanist.

MUHL. MHL. Muhlenberg. A North American Botanist.

MURR. Murray. A German Botanist.

MURRAY.
MURR.
MUR. GOT.
MUR. CO. GOT.
M. C. G. E.
Murray (Joh.-Andr.). Prodromus designationis Stirpium, Gottingensium, 8vo. Gotting. 1770.

MUSC. BUT. Hooker and Taylor. Muscologia Britannica, 8vo. London, 1818.

MUTIS. Mutis. A Spanish Botanist, resident in New Grenada.

N. AC. BER. Nova Acta Academiæ Berolinensis.

N. AC. P. Nova Acta Academiæ Parisiensis.

N. C. P.
N. CO. PET.
Novi Commentarii Academiæ Cæsareæ Petropolitanæ.

NOR. Noronha. A Spanish Botanist, who visited Madagascar.

NUTT. Nuttall. A North American Botanist.

NEES. Nees, Von Essenbeck. A German Botanist.

NEES. CRYPT.
NEES. PILZE.
NEES. SYST.
Nees, Von Essenbeck (C. G.). Das System der Pilze und Schwamme, 4to. Wurtzburg, 1817.

NOIS. Noisette. A French Nurseryman.

OBS. IT. Osbeck (Peter). A Voyage to China, &c. 8vo. London, 1771.

ŒD. Œder.

OL. Olivier.

ORT. DEC. De Ortèga (Cas. Gomez) Novarum Aut Rariorum Plantarum Hort. R. Madritensis Decades, 4to. Madrid, 1797—1798.

ORT. Ortega. A Spanish Botanist.

OTTH. Otth. A French writer in Decandolles Prodromus.

OTTO. Otto. A Prussian Gardener.

P. DE B. PAL. DE BEAUV. Palisot de Beauvois. A French Botanist, and Traveller in Africa.

P. L. Paradisus Londinensis.

P. S. Persoon's Synopsis.

PALL. Pallas. A Russian Traveller and Naturalist.

PAL. AC. PET.
P. A. P.
Pallas (Peter-Simon) in the Petersburgh Transactions.

PALL. ASTR. Id. Species Astragalorum Descriptæ et Iconibus illustratæ, fol. Lips. 1800.

PALL. IT.
P. I.
Id. Reise durch verschiedene provinzen des Russischen Reichs, 3 vols. 4to. Petrop, 1771—1776.

PALL. ROSS. Id. Flora Rossica, fol. Petrops, 1784—1788.

PANZ. Panzer. A German Botanist.

PARK. PAR. Parkinson (John). A Paradise of pleasant Flowers. fol. London, 1629.

PARK. THEA. Id. Theatrum Botanicum, fol. London, 1640.

PAR. LOND. Salisbury (Rich. Ant.). Paradisus Londinensis, 2 vols. 4to. London, 1805—1808.

PARRY'S APPEND. Parry (William). A Voyage to discover the North-west Passage.

PASS. HORT. Passæus (Crispinus). Hortus Floridus, fol. Arnhein, 1614.

PERS. Persoon. A German Botanist.

PERS. DISP. Persoon (Christ.-Henr.). Tentamen Dispositionis Methodicæ Fungorum, 8vo. Lips. 1797.

PERS. IC.
PERS. IC. PICT.
Id. Icones Pictæ Speciei rum Rariorum Fungorum, 4to. Paris & Strasb. 1803.

PERS. SYN. Id. Synopsis Plantarum seu Enchiridion Botanicum, 2 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1805—1807.

PET. TH. VEG. AFR. Aubert. Du Petit Thouars (Aubert). Histoire des Vegetaux recueillies dans les Iles Australes d'Afrique, 4to. Paris, 1806.

PET. TH. Du Petit Thouars. A French Botanist and Traveller in Madagascar.

PET. Petiver. An old English Botanist.

PET. GAZ. / P. GZ. Petiver (James) Gazophylacium Naturæ et Artis, fol. London, 1702—1704.

PET. B. BR. Id. Herbarii Britannici Catalogus, fol. London, 1702—1704.

PETIV. FIL. Id. Petrigraphia Americana, fol. London.

PET. MUS. Id. Musæi Petiveriani Centuriæ 10, 8vo. London, 1695.

PH. PSH. Pursh. A Prussian Botanist and Traveller in North America.

PH. TRAN. Transactions of the Royal Society of London, many vols. 4to. London, 1665—1816.

PIC. H. P. Piccivoli (Guiseppe) Hortus Panciaticus, 4to. Firenze, 1783.

PIS. BRAZ. Piso (Gulielm.). Historia Naturalis Brazilæ. fol. Amstelod. 1648.

PL. RAR. HU. Waldstein (Franc.) and Kitaibel (Paul). Descriptiones et Icones Plantarum rariorum Hungariæ, 3 vols. fol. Vienna, 1802—1812.

PLANT. GRASS. Decandolle (Aug.-Pyr.). Plantarum Historia Succulentarum, fol. and 4to. Paris, 1799—1803.

PLIN. Pliny. An ancient Writer on Natural History.

PLUK. Plukenet.

PLUK. / PLUK. AL. / PK. ALM. / P. AL. / PL. AMAL. / PLK. MT. / PL. MAN. / PH. M. / PLK. PHYTO. Plukenet (Leonard). Phytographia seu Stirpium Illustriorum, &c. 4 vols. 4to. London, 1691—1706.

PLU. Plumier. A French Botanist, and Traveller in the West Indies.

PLUMIER. / PLUM. AMER. Plumier (Chas.). Description des Plantes de l'Amerique, fol. 1693—1712.

PLUM. FIL. / PL. FIL. Id. Traité des Fougéres de l'Amerique, fol. Paris, 1705.

PLU. GEN. / PL. R. GEN. Id. Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera, 4to. Paris, 1703.

PLUM. IE. / PL. IE. / PLUM. SPEC. / PL. SP. Id. Plantæ Americanæ à C. Plumier Delectæ et à J. Burmanno editæ, fol. Amst. 1755.

PO. IT. ED. GER. Poiret (J. L. M.). Voyage in Barbarie, 2 vols. 8vo. Strasb. 1789.

PO. ET TU. Poiteau et Turpin. Flore Parisienne, fol. Paris, 1808, &c.

PON. BALD. Pona (Joh.). Plantæ seu Simplicia quæ in Baldo-Monte reperiuntur, 4to. Basiliæ, 1608.

POIR. Poiret. A French Botanical compiler.

POIT. Poiteau. A French Botanist and Draughtsman.

POLL. Pollich. A German Writer on the Plants of the Palatinate.

POUR. Pourret. A French Botanist.

PU. Pursh.

PURM. Purmann.

PURSH. FL. AM. / PURSH. AM. Pursh (Frederic). Flora Borealis Americana, 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1814.

QUER. FL. Quer (Martinez) Flora Hispanola, 4 vols. 4to. Madrid, 1762—1764.

R. and S. Römer and Schultes. German Editors of Linnæus' Species Plantarum.

R. BR., R. BROWN. Robert Brown. A distinguished English Botanist, and Traveller in New Holland.

R. L. Redouté's Liliacées.

RADDI. Raddi. An Italian Cryptogamic Botanist, and Traveller in Brazil.

RAF. RAFI. Rafinesque Schmalz. A modern Writer upon Botanical matters.

RAUW. Rauwolf.

RAUW. IC. / RAUW. IT. Rauwolf (Leonh.). Aigentliche beschreibung der Raiss in der Morganlander 4to. Langangen, 1582—1583.

RCHB. Reichenback. A German Botanist.

REAUM. Réaumur.

REBENT. Rebentisch. A Prussian Botanist.

RED. Redouté. A French Botanical Draughtsman.

RED. LIL. Redouté (P. J.) Les Liliacées, 8 vols. fol. Paris, 1802—1816.

RED. ROSS. Id. Les Roses, fol. Paris.

REGN. Regnault.

RELH. Relhan. A writer of the Flora of Cambridgeshire.

RELIQ. HO. U. / R. HOUST. / R. PL. H. Reliquiæ Houstonianæ, 4to. London, 1781.

REN. SPEC. Reneaulme (Paul). Specimen Historiæ Plantarum, 4to. Paris, 1611.

RETZ. RIB. Retzius. A German Botanist.

RETZ. OBS. / RETZ. ST. Retzius (And.-Joh.) Observationes Botanicæ, 4to. London, 1774—1791.

RHEEDE. / RH. MAL. / R. MAL. Van Rheede (Henricus). Hortus Indicus Malabaricus, 12 vols. fol. 1678—1703.

RICH. Richard. A French Botanist.

RISSO. Risso. An Italian Writer upon Oranges.

Rivin. Rivinus.

Riv. Mon. Rivinus (Aug.-Quirinus). Ordo Plantarum Flore Irregulari Monopetalo, fol. Lips. 1690.

Ris. Te. Tr. Id. Ordo Plantarum Flore Irregulari Tetrapetalo, fol. Lips. 1699.

Rob. Ic. Robert (Nicolas) Icones Plantarum, fol. Paris, 1710.

Roche. Diss. De la Roche (Daniel). Dissertatio de Eryngiis.

Rœm. Arc. Rœmer (Jac.-Joh.). Archiv. für die Botanik, 3 vols. 4to. 1796—1799.

Ro. In. Ac. Ha. Id. In the Copenhagen Transactions, or Acta Hafniensia.

Rœm. and Schult. Rœmer and Schults.

Roes. Roesel.

Rosc. Roscoe. An English Botanist and Writer upon Scitamineæ.

Roth, Rth. Roth. A German Botanical Writer.

Roth, Ab. Han. Roth (Alb.-Wilk). — Botanische Abhandlungen und Beobachtungen, 4to. Nuremberg, 1787.

Rottb. Rottboll. A Danish Botanist.

Rottb. Gr. / Rt. Gm. Rottboll (Christ.-Friis.). Descriptiones et Icones Plantarum Rariorum, fol. Hafniæ, 1773.

Roxb. Rox. Roxburgh. An Indian Botanist.

Roxb. Cor. Roxburgh (William). — Plants of the Coasts of Coromandel, 2 vols. fol. London, 1795—1798.

Roy. Royen. Van Royen. A Dutch Botanist.

Rudg. Rudge. An English Writer upon Botanical Subjects.

Rudg. Gin. / Ru. P. G. Rudge (Edward). Plantarium Guianæ rariorum Icones et Descr. fol. London, 1805.

Rudol. Rudolph. A German Botanist.

Rui. et Pav. Ruiz and Pavon.

Rumph. Rumphius.

Rumph. / Rum. / Rum. Amb. / Ru. Am. Rumphius (George Everh).— Herbarium Amboinense, 6 vols. fol. Amst. 1750.

S. Fl. I. Oc. Swartz (Olof). Flora Indiæ Occidentalis, 3 vols. 8vo.— Erlangæ, 1797—1806.

S. M. Sole's Monograph of Mints.

Sab. Sabine. An English Amateur of Botany.

Sal. Salisb. Salisbury. An English Botanist.

Sabb. Hort. / Sabb. Rom. Sabbati (Liberatus).— Hortus Romanus, 7 vols. fol. Romæ, 1772—1784.

Sal. St. Ra. Salisbury (Richard Anthony). Icones Stirpium rariorum, fol. London, 1791.

Salm. The Prince of Salm. Dyck. A Noble German Amateur.

Sant. Itin. Santi (George). Viaggi al Mont Amiata e per la Toscana, 3 vols. 8vo. Pisa, 1795—1806.

Savi. Savi. An Italian Botanist.

Savi. Pis. Savi (Gaetano). Flora Pisana, 2 vols. 8vo. Pisæ, 1798.

Sc. Sch. Schkuhr. A German Writer upon Grasses and Ferns.

Sch. Br. / Schk. Ba. Schrank (Franz.-V.-Paula). Bairsche Flora, 2 vols. 8vo. Munich, 1789.

Schœf. Shœffer. A German Writer upon Fungi.

Schæffer / Sch. Schæffer (Jac.-Christ.). Fungorum Bavariæ et Palatinatûs Icones, 4 vols. 4to. Ratisbonæ, 1702—1770.

Scheuch. Scheuchzer.

Schk. Bot. Schkuhr (Christ.). Botanisches handbuch, 3 vols. 8vo. Wittenberg, 1791—1803.

Schk. Car. / Sc. Ca. Id. Histoire des Carez. ou Laiches, 8vo. Leipsig, 1802.

Schk. Fil. Id. Abbildungen der Farrnkrauter.

Schk. Hann. / Schk. Han. / S. H. Id. Botanisches handbuch, 3 vols. 8vo. Wittenberg, 1791—1803.

Schl. Schlect. Schlechlendahl. A German Botanist.

Schleich. Schleicher. A Swiss Plant Collector.

Schm. Schmidt. A Bohemian Botanist.

Schm. Ar. Schmidt (Franz.). Œsterrerchs Allgemeine Baumzucht, 2 vols. fol. Vienna, 1792—1794.

Schm. Ic. Schmiedel (Cas.-Christ). — Icones Plantarum, fol. Norimb, 1762.

Schm. My. Col. Schmidt. Historia Mycologica, 8vo.

Schn. Schneider.

Schneev. Schneevooght. A Dutch Nurseryman.

Schne. Ic. N. Schneevooght (G.-Voorhelm). Icones Plantarum rariorum, 2 vols. fol. Harlem,— 1793.

Schott. Schott.

Schousb. Schousboe. A Writer upon the Flora of Morocco.

Schousb. / Scho. Mar. Oc. Schousboe (P. K. A.). Iag Hagelser over vætriget, I marocco, 4to. Kiobenh. 1800.

Schrad. Schrader. A German Botanist.

Schr. Ger. Schrader (Heur.-Adolp.).—

Flora Germanica, 8vo. Gottingæ, 1806.

Schr. Hal. Id. De Halophytis Pallasii, 4to. Gotting. 1810.

Sc. V. Id. Commentatio de Veronicis spicatis, 8vo. Gottingæ, —1803.

Sch. Se. H. / Sert. Han. Id. Sertum Hannoverianum, fol. Gotting., 1795—1796.

Schrank. Schrank. A Bavarian Botanist.

Schr. Mon. Schranck (Fr.-V.-Paula).—Plantæ rarioris Horti Monæensis, fol. Munich, 1817—1819.

Schr. Schrebber. A German Botanist.

Schreb. Decad. Von Schreber (Joh.-Christ.-Dan.). Icones Plantarum minus cognitarum Decas 1, fol. Halæ, 1766.

Schr. Gram. / Sch. Gm. Id. Beschreibung der Græser, 2 vols. fol.—Lips. 1769—1779.

Schult. Schultes. A German Botanist.

Schum. Schumacher. A Danish Botanist.

Schw. / Schwægr. Schwægrichen. A German Cryptogamic Botanist.

Schwægr. Sup. Schwægrichen (Frid.).—Species Muscorum Hedwig supplementum, 4to. Lips. 1811.

Scop. Scopoli. An Italian Botanist.

Scop. Carn. Scopoli (Joh.-Ant.). Flora Carniolica, 8vo. Viennæ, —1760.

Scop. Del. / Sco. Dl. Ins. / Scop. Insub. Id. Deliciæ Floræ insubricæ, 3 vols. fol. Ticini, 1788.

Seb. Mu. / Seb. Th. Seba (Alb.). Locupletissimi rerum Naturalium Thesauri descriptio, 4 vols. fol. Amst. 1734—1765.

Seg. Ver. Segnier (Joh.-Franc.). Plantæ Veronenses, 3 vols. 8vo.—Veronæ, 1745.

Ser. Seringe.

Sib. Sibthorpe. An English Botanist and Traveller in Greece.

Sims. Sims. An English Garden Botanist.

Sl. Sloane.

Sloane. / Slo. Jam. / Slo. Hist. / Sl. Jm. Sloane (Hans). A Voyage to Madeira, Barbadoes, Nevis, St. Christopher's, and Jamaica, 2 vols. fol. London, 1707.

Sm. Smith. An English Botanist and Purchaser of the Linnæan Herbarium.

Smith. Fl. Brit. Smith's Flora Britannica.

Smit. Ic. Fas. / Sm. Ic. N. Smith (Jas. Edwd.). Plantarum Icones præs. ex herb. Linnæano, fol.—London, 1789—1791.

Smith. Ic. Pict. Id. Icones pictæ Plantarum rariorum, fol. London, 1790—1793.

Smith. N. Hol. / Sm. N. H. Id. A Specimen of the Botany of New Holland, 4to. London, 1793.

Smith. Spic. / Sm. Spicil. Id. Spicilegium Botanicum, fol. London,—1791—1792.

Sol. Solander. A Swedish Botanist, and Companion of Sir J. Banks in Cook's Voyage round the World.

Sole's Mints I. Ic. Sole (William).—Menthæ Britannicæ, fol.—Bath, 1798.

Sonn. Sonnerat.

Sonn. It. Sonnerat (P.). Voyage à la nouvelle Guinée, 4to. Paris, 1776.

Sowerb. Sowerby. An English Botanical Draughtsman.

Sowerby. Sowerby (James). Coloured Figures of English Fungi, fol. London, 1796—1815, &c.

Spar. Sparmann. A Swedish Travelling Botanist.

Spr. Spreng. Sprengel. A German Botanist.

Spreng. Fl. Hal. Sprengel (Curt.).—Floræ Habensis Tentamen novum, 8vo. Halæ Sax. 1806.

Spr. Umb. Id. Plantarum Umbelliferarum, Prodromus, 4to. Halæ, 1813.

Stackhouse. Stackhouse (John). Nereis Britannica, fol. Bath, 1795—1797.

Ste. Stev. Steven. A Russian Botanist.

Steph. Stephan. A Russian Botanist.

Stern. Sternberg. A Noble German Botanist.

St. Hil. Auguste St. Hilaire. A French Botanist and Traveller in Brazil.

Strauss. Strauss. A German Writer on Coffee.

Sturm. Sturm. A German Botanical Draughtsman.

Sturm's Deuts. Flor. / Stur. D. F. Sturm (Jacob). Deutschlands Flora, —many vols. 12mo.—Nuremberg, 1798—1829.

Sw. Swz. Swärtz. A Swedish Botanist, and Traveller in the West Indies.

Sw. Ob. Swärtz (Olof.) Observationes Botanicæ, 8vo. Erlagnæ, 1791.

Sw. Syn. Fir. Id. Synopsis Filicum, earum genera et species complectens, 8vo. Killiæ, 1806.

Sweet Fl. Gard. Sweet (Robert). The British Flower Garden, 8vo.—

London, published in Monthly Parts.

SWEET GER. Id. Geraniaceæ, 8vo. Published in Monthly Numbers.

TAB. IC. Tabernæ Montanus (Jac. Theod.) Eicones Plantarum, cur. n. Bassæo, 4to. Frankf. 1590.

TEN. Tenore. A Neapolitan Botanist.

TENOR. NAP. / TEN. FL. NAP. / TEN. NEAP. Tenore (Michel) Flora Neapolitana, 4 vols. fol. Neap. 1811, &c.

TH. THUNB. Thunberg. A Swedish Botanical Traveller.

TH. ACT. HAF. Thunberg (Car.-Petr.). In the Copenhagen Transactions.

TH. AC. ST. Id. In the Stockholm Transactions.

TH. AC. EUPS. / THUN. EUPS. Id. In the Upsal Transactions.

THUNB. DISS. / THU. DISS. N. Id. Dissertationes Academicæ Upsaliæ sub ejus præsidio habitæ, 3 vols. 8vo. Gotten. 1799—1801.

TH. ERIC. / THU. ERI. N. Id. Diss. de Erica, 4to. Upsal, 1785.

TH. G. N. / THUN. G. Id. Nova Plantarum Genera. Dis. novem, 1781—1798.

TH. JAP. Id. Flora Japonica, 8vo. Lips. 1784.

THE. PROT. N. Id. Diss. de Protea, 1781.

THUILL. Thuillier. A French Botanist.

TILL. PIS. Tilli (Mich.-Aug.) Catalogus Horti Pisani, fol. Florence, 1723.

TODE. Tode. A German Writer on Fungi.

TODE FUN. MECKL. Tode (Henr.-Jul.). Fungi Mecklenburgensis Selech, 4to. Luneburg, 1790.

TOU. Tourey. A North American Botanist.

TOURN. IT. Tournefort (Joseph-Pitton de). Relation d'Un Voyage du Levant, 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1717.

TRA. ARC. Trattenick (Leop.). Archiv. der Gewächskunde, 4to. Vienna, 1811—1812.

TRATT. THÈS. Id. Thesaurus Botanicus, fol. Viennæ, 1819.

TRENT. Trentetohl.

TREV. Treviranus.

TREW. EHRET. / TR. EHRT. Trew (Christ.-Jac.). Plantæ selectæ ab Ehret pictæ, fol. 1750—1773.

TREW. PL. RAR. Id. Plantæ rariores, edit. J. C. Keller, fol. 1763.

TRIUM. OBS. / TRI. OB. Triumfetti (Joh.-Bapt.) Observationes de Ortu et Vegetatione Plantarum, 4to. Romæ, 1685.

TURNER. Turner. An old English Herbalist.

TURN. FUCI. Turner (Dawson). Historia Fucorum, 3 vols. fol. London, 1802, &c.

TUR. MUS. HI. Id. Muscologiæ Hibernicæ Specimen, 12mo. London, 1804.

TURP. Turpin. A French Botanist and Draughtsman.

TURR. TURRA. Turra. An Italian Botanist.

TUSS. Tussac. A French Writer on the Flora of the Antilles.

VA. VAHL. Vahl. A Danish Botanist.

VAH. SYMB. / VA. SY. Vahl (Martino). Symbolæ Botanicæ, fol. Hafn. 1790—1794.

VAILL. Vaillant. A French Botanist and Traveller.

VAIL. BOT. PAR. / VAILL. PAR. Vaillant (Sebastien) Botanicon Parisiense, operis majoris prodromus, 8vo. L. Bat. 1723.

VAND. Vandelli. A Portuguese Botanist.

VAUCH. Vaucher.

VAUCH. CONF. Vaucher (Jean-Pierre). Histoire des conferves d'eau douce, 4to. Genev. 1803.

VENT. VEN. V. Ventenat. A French Botanist.

VENT. CELS. / VE. DES. PL. N. Ventenat (Etienne-Pierre) Description des Plantes nouvelles ou peu connues du jardin de J. M. Cels. fol. Paris, 1800.

VENT. CHOIX. Id. Choix des Plantes, fol. Paris, 1803—1808.

VENT. MAL. Id. Jardin de la Malmaison, fol. 1803—1805.

VIG. Viguier. A Writer on Poppies.

VILL. Villars. A French Botanist.

VILL. DAUPH. / VILL. DELPH. / VILL. DE. Villars (De). Histoire des Plantes du Dauphiné, 3 vols. 8vo. Grenoble, 1786—1788.

VIVIANI. Viviani. An Italian Botanist.

VI. FRAGM. Viviani (Dominic). Floræ Italicæ fragmenta, 4to. Genuæ, 1808.

VOLCK. NON. Volckamer (Joh.-Georg.) Flora Noribergensis, 4to. Noribergæ, 1700.

VOY DE LAB. (See Labill-Voy.)

W. Willdenow. A German Botanist.

W. AM. Willdenow (Car. Lud.) Historia Amaranthorum, fol. Turici, 1790.

W. IN RÖ. ET. Willdenow in Römer's Archiv für der Botanik.

W. E. W. EN. Willdenow's enumeration of the Plants in the Berlin Garden.

W. AND K. Waldstein and Kittaibel. Authors of the Flora of Hungary.

WAHL. Wahlenberg. A Swedish Botanist.

WAH. LAP. Wahlenberg (George). Flora Lapponica, 8vo. Berlin, 1812.

WALDST. Waldstein. A noble German Patron of Botany.

WAL. AND KIT. / W. AND K. HUNG. / W. AND K. Waldstein (Franc.) et Kitaibel (Paul). Descriptiones et Icones Plantarum rariorum Hungariæ, 3 vols. fol. Vienn. 1802—1812.

WALL. Wallroth. A German Botanist.

WALT. Walter. A Writer on the Flora of Carolina.

WALTH. HORT. Walther (Aug.-Frid.). Designatio Plantarum Horti ejus, 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1735.

WATS. Watson. An English Writer upon Trees and Shrubs.

WEB. Weber. A German Cryptogamic Botanist.

WEIG. OBS. Weigel (Christ. Ehrenb.) Observationes Botanicæ, 4to. Gryphiæ, 1772.

WEIHE. Weihe. A German Writer on Rúbi.

WEINM. / WEIN. PHY. Weinmann (J. Gul.). Phytanthosa Iconographica, 4 vols. fol. Regemb. 1737—1745.

WENDL. WNL. Wendland. A German Garden Botanist.

WENDL. COL. / WE. COL. PL. Wendland (Joh. Chist.). Collectis Plantarum tam exoticarum quam idigenarum, 4to. Hannoveræ, 1805, &c.

W. ER. Id. Ericarum Icones et Descriptiones, 4to. 1798, &c.

WENDL. HER. Id. Hortus Herrenhusanus, fol. 1798, &c.

WER. TRANS. Transactions of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, 8vo.

WILD. ACH. Willdenow (Car.-Lud.). Tractatus de Achilleis et Tanaceto, 8vo. Æmagd. 1789.

WILL. AR. / W. ARB. Willdenow (Car. Lud.). Berlinische Baumzucht, 8vo. Berlin, 1796.

WILLD. BER. / WILL. HOR. BER. / WI. HO. BR. Id. Hortus Berolinensis, fol. Berlin, 1806—1810.

WILLD. FL. BEROL. Willdenow. (Car. Lud.) Flora Berolinensis prodromus, 8vo. Berlin, 1787.

WIL. PHY. / WI. PH. Id. Phytographia, fol. Erlangæ, 1797.

WITH. Withering. An English Botanist.

WOOD. Woodville. An English Writer on Medicinal Plants.

WOODS. Woods. An English Writer on Roses.

WR. Wright.

WULF. WULFEN. Woolfen. A German Botanist.

ZA. NON. IST. Zanon (Antonio). Istoria Botanica, fol. Bologna, 1675.

ZANN. Zannichelli.

ZORN. IC. Zorn (Barthol.). Icones Plantarum Medicinalium, 8vo. Nuremb. 1779—1784.

CONTRACTIONS OF THE SYNONIMES.

ARAB.	Arabian.
ARM.	Armenian.
BAL.	Bali.
BENG.	Bengal.
BOHEM.	Bohemian.
BRAZ.	Brazilian.
CALM.	Calmuc.
CELEB.	Celebes.
CHIN.	Chinese.
COCHIN.	Cochin Chinese.
CYNG.	Cyngalese.
DAN.	Danish.
DUT.	Dutch.
DUK.	Dukhanese.
EGYP.	Egyptian.
GERM.	German.
GUZ.	Guzarat.
HEBR.	Hebrew.
HIND.	Hindoo.
ITAL.	Italian.
IROK.	Irokese.
JAP.	Japanese.
JAV.	Javese.
MAG.	Magyar.
MAHR.	Mahratta.
MAL.	Malay.
MALAB.	Malabar.
MAND.	Mandschou.
MEX.	Mexican.
MOD. GR.	Modern Greek.
MON.	Mongul.
MOZAM.	Mozambique.
NEP.	Nepaul.
PERS.	Persian.
POL.	Polish.
PORT.	Portuguese.
RUSS.	Russian.
SANS.	Sanscrit.
SIC.	Sicilian.
SPAN.	Spanish.
SWED.	Swedish.
SYR.	Syriac.
TAM.	Tamoul.
TAR.	Tartar.
TELLIN.	Tellingo.
TERN.	Ternat.
THIB.	Thibet.
TUR.	Turkish.

1. *Modern French Weight, (Poids de Marc), and English Avoirdupois Weight.*

Fr. Weight.		*Avoirdupois.* lb.	oz.	dr.	grs.
1 pound,	=	1 :	1 :	10 :	11,07
½———	=		8 :	13 :	5,03
¼———, or 4 ounces,	=		4 :	6 :	16,18
2 ounces,	=		2 :	3 .	8,09
1———,	=		1 :	1 :	17,71
½———, or 4 drams,	=			8 :	22,52
2 drams,	=			4 :	11,26
1 dram,	=			2 :	5,63
dram,	=			1 :	2,81
1 grain,	=				0,90

Besides these, there is the French scruple composed of 24,378 French grains.

2. *French Weight, and English Troy Weight.*

		Paris Grs.
The Eng. Troy lb. of 12 oz.	=	7021
oz.	=	585,083
dr. of 60 grs.	=	73,135
sc. of 20 grs.	=	24,378
gr.	=	1,219

The Fr.	*Troy Grs.*		*Troy*
lb.	= 7561	=	1.31268 lb.
oz.	= 472,5625	=	0.984504 oz.
dr.	= 59,0703125	=	0.984504 dr.
scr.	=	=	
gr.	= 0,820421	=	

F. lbs. T. oz. drs. grs.		*F. lbs. T. oz. drs. grs.*	
1	= 15 : 6 : 1	6	= 94 : 4 : 6
2	= 31 : 4 : 2	7	= 110 : 2 : 7
3	= 47 : 2 : 3	8	= 126 : 0 : 8
4	= 63 : 0 : 4	9	= 141 : 6 : 9
5	= 78 : 6 : 5		

F. oz. T. oz. drs. grs.		*F. oz. T. oz. drs. grs.*	
1	= 0 : 7 : 52.56	9	= 8 : 6 : 53.04
2	= 1 : 7 : 45.12	10	= 9 : 6 : 45.60
3	= 2 : 7 : 37.68	11	= 10 : 6 : 38.16
4	= 3 : 7 : 30.24	12	= 11 : 6 : 30.72
5	= 4 : 7 : 22.80	13	= 12 : 6 : 23.28
6	= 5 : 7 : 15.36	14	= 13 : 6 : 15.84
7	= 6 : 7 : 7.92	15	= 14 : 6 : 8.40
8	= 7 : 7 : 0.48		

F. Drs. T. Drs. Grs.		*F. Drs. T. Drs. Grs.*	
1	= 0 : 59.07	5	= 4 · 55.35
2	= 1 : 58.14	6	= 5 : 54.42
3	= 2 : 57.21	7	= 6 : 53.49
4	= 3 : 56.28		

Fr. Grs.		*Troy Grs.*	*Fr. Grs.*		*Troy. Grs.*
1	=	0.820421	10	=	8. 20421
2	=	1.640842	20	=	16. 40842
3	=	2.461263	30	=	24. 61263
4	=	3.281684	40	=	32. 81684
5	=	4.102105	50	=	41. 02105
6	=	4.922526	60	=	49. 22526
7	=	5.742947	70	=	57. 42947
8	=	6.563368	72	=	59.070312
9	=	7.383789			

French and English Feet and Inches.

Fr. ft.		*Eng. in.*	*Fr. in.*		*Eng. in.*
1	=	12.785	1	=	1.0654×
2	=	25.570	2	=	2.1308
3	=	38.355	3	=	3.1962
4	=	51.140	4	=	4.2612
5	=	63.925	5	=	5.5270
6	=	76.710	6	=	6.3925
7	=	89.495	7	=	7.4579
8	=	102.280	8	=	8.5233
9	=	115.065	9	=	9.5887
10	=	127.850	10	=	10.6541
			11	=	11.7195
			12	=	12.7850

3. *Terms of Quantity.*

Quantities of herbs and other simples are sometimes computed thus:—

Manipulus, a handful, a quantity which may be taken up in the hand.

Fasciculus, an armful, a bundle of any herb which may be conveniently carried under the arm.

Pugillus, a pinch, a quantity which may be taken by the thumb, and two first fingers.

The *Paris Pharmacopœia* gives the following table, referring to the *manipulus* and *pugillus*:—

	Grammes.	*oz.*	*drs.*	*sc.*	*gs.*
Manipulus seminum Hordei, ...	101,40 =	3 :	2½ :	0 :	0
Manipulus seminum Lini, ...	47,60 =	1½ :	0 :	0 :	0
Manipulus farinæ Lini, ...	105,00 =	3 :	2 :	0 :	0
Manipulus foliorum Malvæ siccorum,	43,90 =	1 :	3 :	0 :	0
Manipulus foliorum cichorei siccorum,	30,60 =	1 :	0 :	0 :	0
Manipulus florum Tiliæ, ...	40,10 =	1 :	2½ :	0 :	0
Pugillus florum Anthemidis nobilis, .	7,80 =	0 :	2 :	0 :	0
Pugillus florum Arnicæ montanæ, ..	6,20 =	0 :	1 :	2 :	0
Pugillus seminum Anethi feniculi, .	7,00 =	0 :	1 :	0 :	60

4. *Table of Domestic Measures.*

A tea-cup usually contains three or four ounces of watery liquid.

A wine-glass — from one ounce and a half to five ounces.

A table-spoon—half an ounce of watery liquid, and from two to three drams of spirituous liquid.

A *spoon*. When the dose of *a spoonful* occurs in this work, a quantity of two drams and a half to three drams is implied.

A tea-spoon usually contains from two scruples to a dram of watery liquid, and from a scruple to half a dram of spirituous liquid.

A dessert-spoon contains rather more than two tea-spoonfuls.

THE

PHARMACOPŒIA UNIVERSALIS.

ABIES PICEA.—SPRUCE FIR.

SYNONIMES:—Sapin argenté, FR.; Tanne, GERM.; Smrk, BOHEM.; Grantrell, DAN; Picea, SPAN. and ITAL.; Denneboom, DUT.; Swierk, POL.; Granstrunt, SWED. BAV.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; ROSS.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; ZARDA.

This tree is common on high mountains, and on elevated tracts of land. (*Monœcia monadelphia*, LINN.; *Coniferæ*, JUSS. *Fig.* ŒDER. *Flor. Dan.* t. 193.)

The young shoots [*ramuli juniores, &c.&c.*] are only employed in medicine. They have an acidulous and balsamic taste, and possess stimulant properties.

ALTERATIVE SPECIES.

Species Mundificantes. (FULD.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, Sassafras Wood, Root of Triticum Repens, } of each, six ounces.
Root of Pimpinella saxifraga, ——— Saponaria, } of each, three ounces.

Cut and mix together.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF THE BUDS OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

Extractum Pini seu *turionum Pini aquosum.* (ANT.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WURCEB.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one part.
Water, six parts.

Boil, strain the decoction, and evaporate it to a convenient consistence. (ROSS.; SUEC.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate for four days, in a warm place, boil it for a short time, strain with expression, and evaporate to the required consistence. (PALAT.; WURCEB.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one pound.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain; let the residuum be again boiled in four pounds of water, for another quarter of an hour, and strain in the same manner; mix the decoctions together, let the mixture remain undisturbed for a time, then decant and evaporate. (ANT.)

It is stimulant.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

SPIRITUOUS EXTRACT OF THE BUDS OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

Extractum Pini turionum alcoholicum. (FULD. LIPP.)

R. Dried Buds of the Spruce Fir, } one pound and a half.
Alcohol, six pounds.

Let them digest for two days in a gentle heat, and strain with expression; then macerate the residuum in nine pounds of water, for twenty-four hours, and express; then mix the spirituous and aqueous infusions together, and evaporate to a proper consistence. (LIPP.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one pound.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Let them digest for several days and filter; then boil the residuum with three pounds of water, and strain with expression; reduce each decoction separately to the thickness of honey, and, having mixed them together, evaporate to the required consistence. (LIPP.)

WATER OF SPRUCE FIR.

Aqua Pini turionum. (AUSTR.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one part.
Water, twelve parts.

Distil four parts.

SPIRIT OF SPRUCE FIR.

Spiritus Abietis. (Suec.; Van Mons)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, three parts.
Proof Spirit, } of each,
Pure Water, } six parts.

Distil four parts. (Suec.)

Van Mons directs one part of the buds, three parts of proof spirit, and nine of water; from which two and a half parts are to be distilled.

TINCTURE OF SPRUCE FIR.

Essentia seu *Tinctura Pini.* (Aust.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Palat.; Wurceb.; Swediaur, Van Mons)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, two ounces.
Alcohol (0,910) one pound.

After sufficient extraction, filter. (Aust.)

R. Fresh Buds of the Spruce Fir, two ounces.
Spirit of the Buds of Spruce Fir prepared by fermentation; or, Wine of Buds of the Spruce Fir, eight ounces.

Let them digest in a gentle heat, and strain by expression.

R. Aqueous Extract of the Buds of Spruce Fir, three ounces.
Spirit of Scurvy Grass, one pound.

Digest. (Fuld.; Wirtem.)

Swediaur prescribes two ounces of extract and ten of spirit.

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one pound.
Spirit of Scurvy Grass, two pounds.

Digest. (Palat.)

Van Mons directs a tincture to be made with one part of the fresh buds, and eight parts of alcohol. It is a stimulant, and recommended in scurvy and gout.—Dose, from sixty to seventy drops. It is also applied to the gums and throat in scorbutic affections in the form of electuaries and gargles.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SPRUCE FIR.

Tinctura Pini seu *turionum Pini composita, Tinctura Lignorum* (Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Van Mons)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, three ounces.
Raspings of Guaiac Wood, }
——— Sassafras, } of each,
Juniper, } one ounce.
Alcohol, three pounds.

After sufficient digestion, express and filter. (Borus.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, three ounces.
Raspings of Guaiac wood, two ounces.
——— Sassafras, one ounce.
Juniper, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for a sufficient time, express and filter. (Sax.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, three ounces.
Root of Carex arenaria, } of each,
Raspings of Guaiac wood, } two ounces.
——— Sassafras, }
Juniper, } of each,
Alcohol, } one ounce.
three pounds.

Let them digest in a gentle heat, strain with expression, and filter. (Hann.; Olden.; Pol.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, three parts.
Guaiac Wood, two parts.
Sassafras, } of each,
Juniper, } one part.
Proof Spirit, twelve parts.

Let them macerate in a gentle heat, then express and filter. (Van Mons) Stimulant, and considered to be diaphoretic.—Dose, from twenty to forty drops several times in the day.

INFUSION OF THE BUDS OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

Infusum turionum Pini. (Niemann)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, two drams.
Boiling water, six ounces.

Infuse and strain.

Diuretic.—To be taken in doses of a wine glassful.

BALSAMIC MIXTURE.

Mistura mucilaginoso-balsamica. (Batav.)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, two drams.
Boiling water, a sufficient quantity, to give a pound of infusion, to which add
Spermaceti, } of each,
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, } two drams.
Turpentine, fifteen grains.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

To be taken gradually in the course of the day, in chronic catarrhs of the bronchiæ, and of the bladder.

DECOCTION OF THE BUDS OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

Decoctum turionum Pini. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ratier)

R. Buds of Norway Spruce Fir, } two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil. (Ratier)

Form. Hôp. Fr., directs two ounces of the buds and enough of water to produce a quart when strained; after a gentle boiling, it is to stand in infusion for an hour. By adding two ounces and a half of spirit of scurvy grass, this decoction forms an excellent substitute for Spruce Beer.

It is stimulant, expectorant, and tonic.

HOFFMANN'S DECOCTION OF THE BUDS OF THE SPRUCE FIR; OR, VINOUS DECOCTION OF THE BUDS OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

BRUNS.; FULD.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR.

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, two ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil till reduced to one third, then withdraw it from the fire, and add

White Wine, one pound.

Let it digest for twenty-four hours, and strain. (SWEDIAUR)

BRUNS.; and NIEMANN, direct an ounce of the buds to be boiled with one pound of water for a quarter of an hour; and when the decoction is cold, an equal quantity of white wine to be added to it.

FULD. directs three ounces, of the buds, and two pounds of water which is to be reduced one-fourth by boiling, and a pound and a half of white wine to be added.

It is stimulant and recommended for scurvy, and diseases of the skin.—Dose, two ounces or more.

SAPONACEOUS DECOCTION OF THE BUDS OF THE SPRUCE FIR.

Decoctum Pini saponatum. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, two ounces.
White Soap, one ounce.
Water, a pound and a half.

Reduce one-third by boiling.

This is employed externally in *Tinea*, washing the head with it every second day.

SPRUCE BEER.

Cerevisia Antiscorbutica, Bière de Sapin Composée, Bière Antiscorbutique. (GALL.)

R. Dried Buds of the Spruce Fir, } of each,
Fresh leaves of Scurvy Grass, } one ounce.
Root of Horse-radish, two ounces.
New Beer, four pounds.

Macerate for two days, and filter.

BITTER BEER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Buds of the Norway Spruce Fir, } one ounce.
Leaves of Wormwood, six drams.
Root of Gentian, half an ounce.
Beer, ten pounds.

Macerate for three days and filter.

EMULSION OF SPRUCE FIR.

Emulsio Pini seu *Pini turionum.* (SUEC. VAN MONS)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Water, nine ounces.

Make an emulsion, and add

White Honey, one ounce.

Strain the decoction. (VAN MONS)

R. Buds of the Spruce Fir, two ounces.
Sweet Almonds blanched, six drams.
Gum Arabic, three drams.

Make an emulsion, and add

Simple Syrup two ounces.

Let them be well mixed. (VAN MONS)

SUEC. directs an ounce and a half of the buds, one ounce of almonds, six ounces of water, and three drams of sugar, without gum.

Diuretic, sudorific, antiscorbutic, and antisyphilitic.—Dose, from one ounce to two ounces, three or four times a day.

ABSINTHIUM.—WORMWOOD.

Three different plants in the Materia Medica are known by this name; namely,

1. *Absinthium vulgare.* CAS. Common Wormwood.

SYNONIMES:—Absinthe Commune, FR.; Wermuth, GERM.; Pelynek obeinj, BOHEM.; Malurt, DAN.; Ajenjo, SPAN.; Alsem, DUT.; Assenzio, ITAL.; Piolun, POL.; Losna, PORT.; Polin, RUSS.; Malœrt, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; AUST.; HISP.; ANT.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; AMST.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

An herbaceous European plant. (*Syngenesia Polygamia superflua*, LINN. *Synantheræ*, CAS. *Fig. Flore Médic.* l. 1.)

The parts employed are the leaves and flowering tops.

The herb *(Herba Absynthi* seu *Absynthii* seu *Absinthii vulgaris)* is composed of branching stalks, which are grooved, and have alternate leaves with leafless petioles. They are of a whitish green colour, and are divided into numerous pinnulæ, but the upper leaves present but two or three notches, sometimes they are even quite entire. The wild plant is preferable to the cultivated, for though it is less succulent, it is much more bitter.

The flowering summits, present branches loaded with small and numerous radiated bunches of flowers, of a sulphur yellow colour, disposed in unilateral clusters, small and very leafy. They are collected before the opening of the flowers.

It has a peculiar, very strong, and almost nauseous odour; and a very penetrating bitter taste.

2. *Artemisia Maritima*, LINN. Sea Wormwood.

SYNONIMES: — Maritime Southernwood; Absinthe maritime, FR.; Seebeyfuss, Seewermath, Meerwermuth, GERM.; Vild Cypres, DAN.; Zea Alsem, DUT.; Assenzio maritimo, ITAL.; Svenskt marum, SWED.

DUBL.; BATAV.; ANT.; GALL.; OLDEN.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN.

An herbaceous European plant, common in maritime districts *(Fig. Zorn Ic. pl.* t. 435.*)*

The herb and the flowering summits *(Herba et Summitates Absinthii maritimi)*, are employed; the herb is composed of a straight stem, of a white colour, very much branched; the leaves are of a cotton like texture and appearance, and are subdivided by many linear and obtuse notches; the flowers are in hanging clusters. Their odour slightly resembles that of camphor, their taste is bitter and aromatic.

3. *Artemisia Pontica.* Roman Wormwood.

SYNONIMES: — Absinthe Pontique, FR.; Roemischer, oder Pontischer Wermuth, GERM.; Pelynek Kzjmsky, BOHEM.; Pontisk Malurt, DAN.; Pontische alsem, DUT.; Pontisk Malœrt, SWED.

BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIPOL.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

An herbaceous European plant *(Fig. Zorn Ic. pl.* t. 379.*)*

The herbs and the flowering summits *(Herba et Summitates Absinthii Pontici* seu *Romani)* are employed: It is composed of a cylindrical and branching stem, with subdivided leaves, bipinnated, greenish above, and whitish below, very finely serrated; its flowers are small and bent. The taste of this is less bitter and more aromatic than that of the Absinthium vulgare.

In the East Indies, according to AINSLIE, the *Absinthium of Madras* is used; *Artemisia Maderapatana*, LINN. Afsantin, ARAB.; Dovana, CAN.; Wol-Kolondu, CYNGAL.; Mustaru, HINDOO; Baranjasif Kowhie, PERS.; Machipattiri. TAMOUL.

The *Absinthium Vulgare* is composed, according to BRACONNOT, of a very bitter matter, containing azote; and of another, containing an equal quantity of azote, but which is almost tasteless; of a resinous matter extremely bitter; a volatile oil; colouring matter; albumen; starch; some salts of potass; and of woody fibre.

It is tonic and stimulant, anthelmintic, stomachic, and febrifuge. The dose of the powder is from a scruple to a dram.

This plant is incompatible with the acetates of lead, and the sulphates of iron and zinc.

1. PREPARATIONS WHICH CONTAIN THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES ONLY OF WORMWOOD.

A.

Extraction by distillation.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF WORMWOOD.

Oleum Absinthii stillatitium seu *destillatum* seu *Ætherеum, Ætheroleum Absinthii.* AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; VAN MONS.

R.	Tops of Wormwood with the seeds fully ripe, dried in the shade, cut and bruised,	one part.
	Water,	three parts.

Macerate for three days, distil one third of the liquid, and collect the oil that floats on its surface. (FULD.; LIPP.)

ANT. directs six parts of the herb and twenty of water.

GALL. five of the herb and seven of water.

DAN.; and VAN MONS one of the herb and six of water.

HISP.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX., one of the herb and eight of water.

FENN.; GENEV.; ROSS.; and SUEC., do not prescribe any quantity.

HERBIP. directs to be used in the place of pure water, the distilled water of wormwood, but without fixing any quantity.

BRUNS.; HASS.; PALAT.; SARD.; and WURCEB.; and PIDERIT direct twenty-five parts of the herb, seventy-five of water, and three of common salt.

The distilled water of Wormwood, Aqua Absinthii stillatitia, prescribed only by PALAT.; SAX.; and VAN MONS, is obtained by the same process, being the water that has been distilled over with the oil.

SPIRIT OF WORMWOOD.

Spiritus Absinthii. (FERR.; SARD.; VAN MONS)

R.	Fresh Wormwood,	one part.
	Alcohol,	four parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, distil from a water-bath, almost to dryness, and again distil the spirit from the fresh herb. (SARD.)

VAN MONS directs one part of wormwood, four of proof spirit from grain, and twelve of water, to obtain three and a half parts of the spirit. FERR. directs three parts of wormwood, and sixteen of proof spirit.

ANTI-EMETIC MIXTURE. (PIDERIT)

R. Essential Oil of Wormwood, one dram.
Rectified Spirit, } of each,
Anodyne Mineral Liquor of Hoffmann, } half an ounce.

To be taken in doses of half a spoonful.

COMPOUND WATER OF WORMWOOD. (SPIELMANN)

R. Herb of Wormwood, six ounces.
Cinnamon, } of each,
Fresh Orange Peel, } four ounces.
Herb of Mint,
——— Sage,
Root of Calamus Aromaticus, } of each, two ounces.
——— Ginger
——— Zedoary,
Lesser Cardamom, } of each, half
Nutmegs, } an ounce.
Mace, half an ounce.
Alcohol, } 356 ounces; 22 pounds 4 ounces.

After sufficient digestion, distil. Stimulant, tonic, stomachic.—Dose, a dessert spoonful, in any vehicle.

B.

Extraction by water.

INFUSION OF WORMWOOD.

(FORM. HÔP. FR.; AUGUSTIN; DISP. CHA. PARIS.; RATIER).

R. Tops of Wormwood, two drams.
Boiling Water, two ounces.

Macerate, and strain. (DISP. CHA. PARIS.; RATIER)

The FORM. HÔP. FR. directs equal parts of wormwood and of grated liquorice, which produces a liquor of a very disgusting taste, from the mixture of bitter and of sweet. AUGUSTIN directs half an ounce of wormwood, and enough of boiling water to obtain a pint when strained, after infusing for six hours. It is bitter and tonic. To be taken in doses of a wine glassful.

A cold infusion may also be prepared, as the bitter principle of wormwood is soluble in cold water; boiling water rather takes up the bitter resinous matter, but it is again precipitated when it becomes cold.

INFUSION OF WORMWOOD WITH NITRE.

Infusio Absinthii nitrata. (BRERA)

R. Tops of Wormwood, half an ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

To obtain twelve ounces on straining, add to this
Nitre, two drams.

To be taken in twenty-four hours, in engorgements of the abdominal viscera.

SYRUP OF WORMWOOD.

Syrupus Absinthii, seu *de Absinthio.* (GALL. SARD.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Dry Tops of the Common Wormwood. *(Abs. Vulg.)* } of each,
Dry Tops of the Roman Wormwood. *(Artem. Pont.)* } three ounces.
Infuse for six hours in
Boiling water, three pounds.

Strain, and add to the liquor double its weight of white sugar.

Make the syrup in a close vessel. (GALL.)

SARD. directs one part of white sugar to be dissolved in two parts of an infusion of wormwood *(Absinth. Vulg.)* to clarify the solution with the white of an egg, to boil it to the consistence of syrup, and to strain through flannel.

R. Fresh leaves of Wormwood *ad libitum.*

Pound them, without washing them, express the juice, thicken it by exposing it to the heat of an open fire; strain, and dissolve in five parts of it; nine parts of white sugar. (VAN MONS)

It may be prepared likewise

1. By expressing the juice of the wormwood, mixing it with a fourth of water, and thickening it by boiling, in a close vessel, and after having strained the liquor, dissolving it a water bath, white sugar in the proportion of three parts and a half, to two of liquid. (SWEDIAUR)

2. By mixing two pints of depurated juice of wormwood with two pounds of simple syrup boiled *à la plume.*

3. By distilling the fresh leaves of wormwood, reducing the residuum to an extract, dissolving this in the distilled water, and to every five parts of the liquid, adding nine of sugar. (VAN MONS)

SYRUP OF WORMWOOD AND OF QUINCE.

Syrupus Absinthii seu *de Absinthio compositus.* (PALAT.; WURCEB.; PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

R. Roman Wormwood, *(Artem. Pontic.)* dry, half a pound.
Petals of Red Roses, two ounces.
Spikenard, three drams.
White Wine, } of each,
Juice of Quince, } eight ounces.

Let them digest for two days, in a warm place; then strain by expression, and to ten ounces of the strained liquor, add

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup and strain through linen. (Wurceb.)

R. Dry Wormwood, half a pound.
Petals of Red Roses, two ounces.
Spikenard, three drams.
Juice of Quince, three pounds and a quarter.

Macerate for four hours, then boil and strain, and to the strained liquor add

White Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup. (Palat.)

R. Wormwood, eight parts.
Red Roses, two parts.
Cinnamon, one part.
Juice of Quince, Rhenish Wine, of each, eighteen parts.

Infuse for twelve hours, in a tepid water bath, in a covered vessel, and strain by expression. When cold, add

White sugar, sixty parts.

Make a syrup. (Van Mons)

This syrup may be prepared extemporaneously in the following manner:

R. Syrup of Wormwood, ——— Mint, ——— Quince, of each, two parts, one part.

Mix perfectly. (Pierquin)

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF WORMWOOD.

Extractum Absinthii seu *Artemisiæ Absinthii aquosum.* (Dubl.; Aust.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wurceb.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Wormwood, one part.
Pure Water, eight parts.

Boil together till reduced to one-half; the liquor is then to be expressed, and when the dregs are subsided, to be filtered and evaporated in a water bath till it begin to thicken; it is then to be evaporated by the heat of a vapour bath, frequently stirring, till it acquire a proper consistence for pills.—(Dubl.)

R. Fresh leaves of Wormwood, any quantity.

Bruise them with a little water, and strain through a sieve; let the heavier parts subside, decant, boil till it becomes thickish, and strain through a linen cloth; evaporate to a consistence fit for making pills, and let it again be evaporated to any consistence that may be required. (Van Mons)

R. Dry tops of common Wormwood, *(Abs. vulgare)*, any quantity.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse, strain, and evaporate, on a gentle fire, to the consistence of an extract. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Tops of Wormwood, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate for four days, in a warm place, then boil gently; strain with expression, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wurceb.)

R. Tops of Wormwood, one pound.
Pure Water, ten pounds.

Boil for two hours, strain with expression, set it aside, strain through flannel, and evaporate to such a degree, that the mass no longer sticks to the hand. (Aust.)

Ross. directs one part of dry wormwood to be boiled in six parts of water, or, one part of fresh wormwood in two or three parts of water, the decoction to be filtered and evaporated to the required consistence.

Bruns. directs one part of dry wormwood to be boiled in ten parts of water, to be strained and evaporated.

Hassiac.; Lusit.; and Piderit direct one part of wormwood to be boiled in six of water, the liquor to be expressed, and set aside for twenty-four hours; it is then to be decanted and evaporated.

Hisp.; and Genev. direct wormwood to be boiled in water, the liquor to be expressed, decanted and evaporated.

Ant. directs two pounds of wormwood to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in ten pounds of water; the decoction to be decanted and evaporated.

Ferr. directs one part of wormwood to be boiled in three parts of water, the decoction to be strained with expression, and then clarified with the white of an egg, and to be evaporated to the proper consistence.

R. Tops of Wormwood, cut small, two pounds.
Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, then boil them for one hour; when the decoction is cold, decant, submit the herb to expression, mix the two liquors together, and when every impurity has fallen to the bottom, decant again, and evaporate to a proper consistence. (Batav.; Belg.; Lipp.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly; boil the remainder again with

four parts of water; mix the two decoctions, set them aside for twenty-four hours, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Sax.)

R. Wormwood, cut very fine, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil gently for a quarter of an hour, and strain with expression; boil the remainder again with four parts of water, and again express; mix the two decoctions, set them aside for a sufficient time, decant and evaporate, with a gentle heat, to the consistence of an extract. (Dann.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.)

Aust. directs the extract to be made from the herb, by several successive boilings, to express, decant the several decoctions, and evaporate in a water bath.

Suec. directs the herb to be boiled, for a short time, with double its weight of water, then to be expressed, and to be boiled again with fresh water, the two decoctions to be mixed, and evaporated in a water bath.

Fenn. directs the herb to be boiled, for a quarter of an hour, with six times its weight of water, the residuum to be boiled again, and the two decoctions to be mixed together, and evaporated in a water bath. Bruns. prescribes the same process as Fenn., but with the difference of prolonging the first boiling to two hours.

R. Leaves of Wormwood, } of each,
Cold Water, } equal parts.

Macerate for twelve hours, then add

Boiling water, double the weight of the whole mass.

Strain when cold, clarify with the white of an egg, put it upon the fire, and when the liquor begins to thicken, strain it through a sieve, then evaporate to a proper consistence, stirring it continually. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Wormwood, bruised, 8 pounds.

Macerate for three days in an alembic, then in a water bath, then, distil over about two ounces of water; pour upon the residue

Common Water, thrice its weight.

Digest for six hours, then reduce it two-thirds by boiling, express, clarify it with the white of an egg, and evaporate to the consistence of an electuary, then add to this when it has become tepid, the two ounces of distilled water. (Sard.)

LINIMENT OF WORMWOOD. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Chlorophylle of Wormwood, one part.
Lard, one part and a half.

Melt with a gentle heat, and wash it with hot water, then pour the water off, and by successive meltings, free the ointment of it completely.

STOMACHIC ELIXIR.

Elixir viscerale. (Hufeland)

R. Extract of Wormwood, } of each, one ounce.
——— Gentian,
——— Lesser Centaury,
——— Common Buckbean,
Aromatic Water, Hufeland's *Formula*, a pound and a half.

Add to this

Aromatic Tincture, Hufeland's *Formula*, one ounce.

Mix carefully.

AROMATIC FOMENTATION.

Fotus aromaticus seu *communis.* (Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Leaves of Wormwood, } of each, two ounces.
——— Laurel,
——— Rosemary,
Water, ten pounds.

Let them boil in a close vessel, for a sufficient time to produce eight pounds on being strained.

Recommended in contusions and luxations; and as an application for local debility.

STOMACHIC POTION.

Potio Stomachica visceralis. (Brera)

R. Tops of Wormwood, one ounce.
Orange Peel, half a dram.
Rhubarb, two scruples.
Gentian, one dram.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity, to obtain six ounces when strained.

Infuse for a short time, and add

Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

To be taken at twice, in indigestions arising from weakness of the stomach.

C.

Extraction by Beer.

WORMWOOD BEER. (Van Mons)

R. Chlorophylle of Wormwood, one part.
Strong Beer, sixty-four parts.

Infuse for several days in a cold place, and strain.

A tonic bitter, to be taken in doses of a wine glassful.

D.

Extraction by Wine.

WORMWOOD WINE.

Vinum Absinthii seu *absinthiatum* seu *absinthitis* seu *anthelminticum.* (Hisp.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Sard.; Planche; Brugnatelli; Van Mons)

R. Dry leaves of the common Wormwood, (*Abs. vulg.*) } of each, six drams.
Dry leaves of Roman Wormwood, (*Artem. Pont.*)
Good White Wine, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, express and filter. (GALL.)

HISP. directs eight ounces of wormwood, and four pounds of wine.

R. Dry Tops of Wormwood, two ounces.
Wine of Chablis, two pounds.

Triturate in a cold place, in a marble mortar, for eight or ten minutes, and filter. (PLANCHE)

This process is by BOUDET.

R. Chlorophylle of Wormwood, } of each,
Proof Spirit, } one part.
White Wine, eighteen parts.

Let them digest for several days, and filter. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS also prescribes twenty-four parts of wine.

R. Extract of Wormwood, two drams.
Good White Wine, two pounds.

Mix. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Dry Tops of Wormwood, one ounce.
Root of Calamus Aromaticus, half an ounce.
White Wine, a pound and half.

Let them digest for twelve hours, and strain with expression. (SARD.)

R. Tincture of Wormwood, one ounce.
White Wine, two pounds.

Mix. (HENRI)

NIEMANN and the FORM. HÔP. FR. direct one part of the tincture, and from ten to twenty parts of red wine.

R. Wormwood, an armful.

Put it into a cask, and pour upon it

Must of Grapes, about 100 pounds.

Let it ferment, and preserve the liquor after having filtered it. (SARD.)

Bitter, tonic, stomachic, stimulant, and anthelmintic.—Dose, from one ounce and a half to two ounces, twice or thrice a day.

COMPOUND WINE OF WORMWOOD. (SUEC.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
Eupatorium Mesnes, } one ounce.
Good Wine, three pounds.

Infuse for half an hour, and strain.

BITTER AROMATIC WINE.

Vinum roborans. (BORIES; SAUNDERS)

R. Tops of Wormwood, a handful.
Cinnamon, }
Nutmeg, } of each, a scruple.
Ginger, }
Red Wine, a pound and a half.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and add to the filtered liquor

Libium of Paracelsus, half an ounce.

Mix. (BORIES)

R. Tops of Wormwood, two ounces.
Root of Calamus Aromaticus, } of each,
——— Gentian, } one
——— Masterwort, } ounce.
Laurel Berries, one ounce and a half.
Juniper, three ounces.
Seeds of Cretan Carrot, one ounce.
Good White Wine, eight pounds.

Let them digest with a gentle heat, in a covered vessel, for twenty-four hours, and strain.

Bitter, tonic, cordial, stomachic.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls a day, after meals.

E.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Absinthii* seu *Artemisiæ Absinthii.* (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.: BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Dry Wormwood, cut fine, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Digest for three days in a covered vessel, express, and filter. (MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; LIPP.)

BATAV. directs one part of wormwood, and six parts of alcohol (16 degrees), to be digested for three days.

BELG. directs one part of wormwood, and six parts of alcohol (15 degrees), to be macerated for six days.

AMST. directs one part of wormwood, and six parts of alcohol (0,917), to be digested for six days.

ANT. directs one part of wormwood, and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees), to be macerated for three days.

BAV. directs one part of wormwood, and six parts of alcohol (0,900), to be digested for three days.

HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; and SUEC. direct one part of wormwood, and six parts of rectified spirit.

DAN.; and SAX. direct one part of wormwood, and four parts of rectified spirit, to be digested for three days.

R. Dry Wormwood, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Macerate for two days, and express the liquor upon

Dry Wormwood, two ounces.

Macerate again for four days, strain through a linen cloth, and filter, (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI)

R. Wormwood, one part.
Spirit of Wormwood, eight parts.

Digest for several days, then express and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Dry Herb of Wormwood, two ounces.
Spirit of Wormwood, sixteen ounces.
Infuse for several days, then strain and add
Extract of Wormwood, one ounce.
Mix, set aside, and strain twice. (Van Mons)

R. Extract of Wormwood, three ounces.
Distilled Water of Wormwood, } of each,
Alcohol, } two pounds.
Dry Tops of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.
Let them digest for eight days, in a gentle heat, then express strongly and filter. (Ferr.)

It is tonic, bitter, stimulant, stomachic, and vermifuge. It is particularly employed in intermittent fevers.—Dose, from one scruple to two drams, as frequently as possible, in wine.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF WORMWOOD. (Pol.; Herbip.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, cut small, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.
Alcohol, one pound.
Let them digest for three days, at a moderate temperature, and strain with expression: set the liquor aside, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to a proper consistence. (Herbip.)

Pol. directs two pounds of wormwood, two pounds of alcohol, and eight of water, to be infused for twelve hours.

ALCALINE TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

Tinctura Absinthii alcalina, Essentia Absinthii totius. (Van Mons)

R. Tincture of Wormwood, one hundred and sixty parts.
Essential Salt of Wormwood, five parts.
Extract of Wormwood, one part.
Dissolve and filter.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF WORMWOOD.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Absinthii composita* seu *amara.* (Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Hann.; Palat.; Cast. Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Tops of Wormwood, two ounces.
Herb of Carduus Benedictus, } of each,
Green Oranges, } half an
Lesser Galanga, } ounce.
Alcohol, two pounds.
Let them digest for three days, and filter. (Lipp.; Suec.)

R. Herb of Roman Wormwood, *(Artem. Pontic.)* one ounce.
Herb of Carduus Benedictus, } of each, one dram and a half.
Root of Calamus Aromaticus, } of each, one dram and a half.
——— Galanga, } of each, one dram and a half.
——— Zedoary, } of each, one dram and a half.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.
Let them infuse for twenty-four hours, strain with gentle expression, and filter. (Palat.)

R. Dry Leaves of Common Wormwood, *(Absinth. vulg.)* } of each, half an ounce.
Dry Leaves of Roman Wormwood, *(Artem. Pont.)* } of each, half an ounce.
Cloves, } of each, half an ounce.
White Sugar, two drams.
Alcohol (22 degrees),
Let them digest for fifteen days, in a gentle heat, and filter. (Gall.)

R. Leaves of the Common Wormwood, } of each, one ounce.
——— Roman Wormwood } of each, one ounce.
Cloves, } of each, one ounce.
Sugar, } of each, one ounce.
Alcohol, one ounce and a half.
Digest for fifteen days. (Ferr.)

R. Leaves of Wormwood, two ounces.
Gentian, } of each, half an ounce.
Carduus Benedictus, } of each, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, } of each, half an ounce.
Anise, one dram.
Proof Spirit, thirty-six ounces.
Let them infuse in a cool place for several days, then express and filter. (Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Van Mons)

R. Tops of the Common Wormwood, one ounce.
——— Lesser Centaury, } of each, half an ounce.
Carduus Benedictus, } of each, half an ounce.
Balm, } of each, half an ounce.
Cinchona Bark, } of each, half an ounce.
Root of Elicampane, } of each, half an ounce.
Lemon Peel, } of each, half an ounce.
Juniper, } of each, half an ounce.
Alcohol, two pounds.
Macerate, express, and filter. (Bruns.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, in flower, six handfuls.
Herb of Lesser Centaury, in flower, } of each, one handful.
Leaves of Carduus Benedictus, } of each, one handful.
Fresh Lemon Peel, } of each, two drams.
——— Orange Peel, } of each, two drams.
Cloves, one dram.
Proof Spirit, forty-eight ounces.
Let them infuse in a water bath for twenty-four hours, strain with strong expression, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Wormwood, ten drams.
Orange Peel, one ounce.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, Leaves of Carduus Benedictus, ——— Common Buckbean, of each, seven drams.
Root of Calamus Aromaticus, ——— Zedoary, ——— Gentian, of each, two drams.
Cinnamon, Mace, of each, one dram.
Proof Spirit, forty-eight ounces.

After sufficient maceration, express and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Leaves of Wormwood, eight parts.
——— Carduus Benedictus, of each, four parts.
Tops of Lesser Centaury,
Orange Peel,
Root of Gentian, ——— Elicampane, ——— Calamus Aromaticus, of each, two parts.
Cinnamon, Mace, of each, one part.
Proof Spirit, 188 parts.

Infuse for a sufficient time, and filter. (Swediaur)

R. Tops of Com. Wormwood, one ounce.
Root of Zedoary, half an ounce.
——— Geum Urbanum, two drams.
Leaves of Carduus Benedictus, of each, half
Tops of Lesser Centaury, an ounce.
Orange Peel, Lemon Peel, of each, two drams.
Cloves, one dram.
Alcohol, one pound.

Let them digest for twenty-four hours, express strongly, and filter. (Hann. ; Wirtem.)

R. Tops of Common Wormwood, three handfuls.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, Herb of Scolopendrium, ——— Carduus Benedictus, of each, two handfuls.
Herb of Scurvygrass, one handful.
Juniper, three handfuls.
Orange Peel, Root of Zedoary, ——— Gentian, Socotrine Aloës, Myrrh, of each, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, four ounces.

Let them digest for eight days, and strain. (Palat.)

This last preparation has a great resemblance to the Elixir longæ vitæ.

R. Extract of Wormwood, one ounce.
Peppermint Water, eight ounces.
Tincture of Orange, half an ounce.

Mix. (Cast. Borus.)

R. Tincture of Wormwood, five parts.
Bitter Tincture, two parts.
Aromatic Tincture, one part.

Mix. (Sax.)

It is bitter, tonic, stimulant, stomachic, and carminative. It is recommended in chlorosis, cholic, disorders from intestinal worms, in dropsies, and in intermittent fevers, particularly quartans.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

BITTER ELIXIR.

Elixir amarum aquosum. (Augustin)

R. Extract of Wormwood, one ounce.
Peppermint Water, eight ounces.
Tincture of Orange Peel, one ounce and a half.

Dose, one spoonful twice or thrice a day.

BITTER TINCTURE.

Tinctura seu *Essentia amara Halensis.* (Niemann ; Fee ; Swediaur.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, ——— Tansy, ——— Lesser Centaury, ——— Common Buckbean. of each, eight ounces.
Alcohol (15 degrees), ten pounds.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.

Let them digest in a cool place, for six days, and strain. (Niemann ; Fee)

R. Herb of Wormwood, ——— Tansy, ——— Lesser Centaury, of each, six ounces.
——— Buckbean, eight ounces.
Alcohol, ten pounds.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.

Let them digest in a cool place, for six days, and strain ; then add to the tincture, two ounces of the tincture of amber, and a tincture prepared with two ounces each of the roots of angelica, gentian and waterdock, two ounces of orange peel, and twenty ounces of alcohol, infused for six days. (Swediaur)

Bitter, and tonic ; recommended in indigestion, and flatulent cholic. — Dose, a spoonful in any vehicle.

F.

Extraction by Oil.

OIL OF WORMWOOD.

Oleum Absinthii coctum seu *infusum.* (Batav. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Fuld. ; Hann. ; Olden. ; Palat. ; Pol. ; Sax. ; Sard. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Tops of Wormwood, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Digest for two days, in a water-bath, and when cold, express. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Sard.; Herbip.)

Dan.; Olden.; Palat.; and Pol. direct one part of wormwood, and three parts of oil.

Batav.; and Belg. directs one part of wormwood, and four parts of oil.

Hann. directs one part of wormwood, and eight parts of oil.

According to Batav.; Belg.; Olden.; Pol.; Sax.; Sard.; Bruns.; Fuld.; and Palat. the digestion ought to be more or less prolonged; according to Batav.; and Belg. it ought to be repeated a second time with fresh herb.

According to Dan.; Herbip.; and Hann. boiling is necessary.

R. Fresh Tops of Wormwood, } twenty-three parts.
Red Roses, one part.
Olive Oil, thirty-six parts.

Let them digest for three days, in a warm place, then boil upon a gentle fire, till no more aqueous vapour rises, and express.—(Wirtem.)

R. Green leaves of Wormwood, six parts.
Olive Oil, sixteen parts.

Boil, till no more aqueous vapour rises; strain, wash with warm water, and add

Essential Oil of Wormwood, one part.

Mix. (Van Mons)

Employed in rubbing in upon the abdomen, in cardialgia, diarrhœa, and in disorders from worms.

stomachic oil. (Spielmann)

R. Oil of Wormwood, two ounces.
Mastic, one ounce.

Add to the solution,

Essential Oil of Wormwood, } of each, half a dram.
——— Cloves, } of each, half a dram.
——— Lignum Rhodii, } of each, half a dram.
Essential Oil of Nutmeg, } of each, scruples.
——— Mace, } of each, scruples.

It is employed in frictions upon the epigastric region of the abdomen.

stomachic ointment. (Wirtem.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each, two ounces.
——— Mint, } of each, two ounces.
——— Sage, } of each, two ounces.
Petals of Roses, one ounce.
Olive Oil, ten ounces.

Let it boil gently, till no more aqueous vapour rises, then express the oil, and melt in it

Yellow Wax, two ounces.

Add to the compound, when cold,

Storax, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Mint, } of each, one scruple.
——— Cloves, } of each, one scruple.
——— Wormwood, } of each, one scruple.

For the same uses as the preceding preparations.

anthelmintic ointment.

Unguentum anthelminticum seu *ad Vermes.* (Palat.; Van Mons)

R. Juice of Wormwood, } of each, two ounces.
——— Southernwood, } of each, two ounces.
——— Persicaria, } of each, two ounces.
——— Peach Leaves, } of each, two ounces.
——— the Root of Dwarf Elder, } of each, two ounces.
——— Leeks, } of each, two ounces.
——— Cresses, } of each, two ounces.

Oil of Wormwood, a pound and a half.

After these have been boiled sufficiently, add,

Yellow Wax, a sufficient quantity.
Powder of Pomegranate Flowers, } one dram.

Mix well. (Palat.)

R. Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half.
Fresh Butter, twelve ounces.

Add to these when melted,

Green leaves of Wormwood, } of each, three ounces.
——— Tansey, } of each, three ounces.

Boil, till no more aqueous vapour rises, then strain, and add,

Terebinthinate Tincture of Assafœtida, one ounce.

Mix thoroughly. (Van Mons)

R. Green leaves of Wormwood, } of each, one part.
——— Rue, } of each, one part.
——— Sage, } of each, one part.
Olive Oil, thirty-two parts.

Mix and melt, then strain, and add,

Yellow Wax, eight parts.
Resin, thirty-two parts.

Melt altogether and add,

Turpentine, one part.

Strain, decant, and stir continually till quite cold. (Van Mons)

For frictions on the abdomen.

2. preparations which contain wormwood in substance.

conserve of wormwood.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Lipp.; Palat.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Fresh leaves of Wormwood, } of each, equal parts.
bruised,
Sugar, in powder, } of each, equal parts.

Triturate until it forms a perfectly homogeneous paste. (Sard.)

Batav.; Belg.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Palat.; Brugnatelli; and Swediaur direct one part of pulp and two parts of sugar.

Amst.; and Lipp. direct one part of pulp and three parts of sugar.

R. Fresh Leaves of Wormwood, bruised. one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat together, and subject the mass, in a covered vessel to the heat of a water-bath. (Van Mons)

R. Leaves of Wormwood, in powder, one dram.
Distilled water, two drams.
White Sugar, five drams.

Triturate well together. (Ant.)

Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes half an ounce of wormwood in powder, a sufficient quantity of distilled water of wormwood, and one pound of white sugar, in powder.

FEBRIFUGE OPIATE.

R. Wormwood, in powder,
Lesser Centaury, in powder,
Myrrh, in powder,
Rob of Juniper, } of each, an ounce.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Recommended by Tissot.—Dose, two drams.

ANTISEPTIC CATAPLASM. (Bergius)

R. Leaves of Wormwood,
——— Scordium,
——— Tansey, } of each, three ounces.
Root of Elicampane, two ounces.
Juniper, an ounce and a half.
Water,
Vinegar, } of each, a sufficient quantity
to reduce the whole into a pulp. Then add
Rock Salt, half an ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, an ounce and a half.
Lupin Meal, a sufficient quantity
to make a cataplasm.

ANTI-ERYSIPELATOUS POWDER.

Pulvis erysipelatodes externus seu *P. externus ad Erysipelas.* (Fuld.; Lipp.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, in powder, four parts.
Chalk, in powder, eight parts.
Armenian Bole, in powder, two parts.

Mix. (Lipp.)

R. Prepared Chalk three parts.
Leaves of Wormwood, powdered, one part.

Mix, and immediately before removing the powder from the mortar, add a ninety-sixth part of camphor, powdered by means of a little alcohol. (Fuld.)

To be applied warm. It is resolutive and dessicative.

BITTER SPECIES.

Species Amaræ seu *amaricantes* (Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Palat.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Tops of Wormwood,
——— Lesser Centaury,
——— Germander, } of each, equal parts.

Cut, and mix together. (Gall.; C. de Gassicourt)

R. Herb of Wormwood,
Common Buckbean, } of each, two ounces.
Gentian,
Calamus Aromaticus. } of each, one ounce.

Cut, and mix together. (Wurceb.)

R. Herb of Wormwood,
——— Erysimum Alliaria,
——— Southernwood.
——— Leopard's Bane.
——— Scordium,
Flowers of Chamomile. } of each, equal parts.

Cut, and mix together. (Herbip.)

R. Herb of Wormwood,
——— Carduus Benedictus,
——— Common Buckbean, } of each, four parts.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, two parts.
Quassia Wood, one part.

Cut, and mix together. (Van Mons)

R. Herb of Wormwood, three handfuls.
——— Carduus Benedictus,
——— Scolopendrium officinale,
——— Lesser Centaury, } of each, one handful.
Root of Elecampane, half an ounce.
——— Florentine Iris, one ounce.
——— Calamus Aromaticus, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, six drams.

Cut, and mix together. (Palat.)

R. Herb of Wormwood,
——— Carduus Benedictus, } of each, one ounce.
Calumba root,
Guaiac wood, rasped,
Orange Peel, } of each, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.

Cut, and mix together. (Herbip.)

VERMIFUGE SPECIES.

(Palat.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Flowering Herb of Southernwood, three parts.
Flowering Herb of Tansey,
Flowers of Chamomile,
Leaves of Gratiola, } of each, one part.

Cut, and mix together. (C. de Gassicourt)

R. Herb of the Common Wormwood, ——— Southernwood, ——— Tansey, } of each, a handful.
Tops of Savine, Pulp of Colocynth, Aloes, } of each, one dram.
Root of Aristolochia Rotunda, one ounce.

Cut, bruise them very fine, and mix. (PALAT.)—For fomentations.

RESOLUTIVE SPECIES.

Species discutientes seu *resolventes* seu *resolventes externæ*. (BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Wormwood, ——— Mint, ——— Rue, ——— Sage, ——— Savine, ——— Scordium, } of each, half a pound.
Flowers of Lavender, one pound.
——— Rosemary, six ounces.
——— Elder, ——— Chamomile, } of each, a pound and a half.
Flowers of Red Roses, eight ounces.

Cut, and mix together. (BRUNS.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, ——— Peppermint, ——— Rue, ——— Sage, ——— Savine, } of each, three ounces.
Flowers of Chamomile, ———Elder, ———Lavender, } of each, two ounces.
Seeds of Carraway, ———Fennel, } of each, one ounce.

Cut, and mix together. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Herb of Wormwood, ——— Common Balm, ——— Peppermint, ——— Wild Marjoram, } of each, four ounces.
Flowers of Chamomile, ———Elder, ———Lavender, } of each, three ounces.

Cut, and mix together. (DAN.)

SPIELMANN gives the same formula, but adds two ounces of laurel berries.

R. Herb of Wormwood, ——— Wild Marjoram, } of each, six ounces.
Flowers of Chamomile, ———Lavender, ———Elder, } of each, two ounces.

Cut, and mix together. (BORUS.; NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Wormwood, ——— Sage, } of each, four ounces.
Flowers of Chamomile, ———Elder, } of each, two ounces.
———Leopard's bane, one ounce.

Cut, and mix together. (LIPP.)

This formula varies to infinity: ROSS. directs wormwood and southernwood, four parts; tansey and wild thyme, two parts. CAST. BORUS.—Wormwood, mentha crispa and chamomile flowers, of each, equal parts. OLDEN.—Wormwood, melilot, wild marjoram, and wild thyme, of each four ounces; peppermint, flowers of chamomile, lavender, and elder, of each, two ounces. SUEC.—Tops of wormwood, and herb of mentha crispa, of each, one pound; hops, half a pound. POL.—Wormwood, peppermint, and wild marjoram, of each, half a pound; flowers of chamomile and lavender, of each, two ounces. VAN MONS—Leaves of wormwood, melissa, water-mint, of wild marjoram, and rosemary, of each, two parts; flowers of chamomile and of elder, one part and a half. SARD. directs wormwood and wild marjoram, of each, three parts; flowers of chamomile, lavender, and elder, of each, one part. MIL. COPEN.—Wormwood, and peppermint; flowers of chamomile, and of elder, of each, one ounce and a half. ROSS.—Wormwood, mentha crispa, and rue, of each, six parts; flowers of elder, two parts.

ANTIGANGRENOUS SPECIES.

Species pro fotu ad Gangrenam. (FULD.)

R. Willow Bark, *(Salix Fragilis)*, eight ounces.
Herb of Wormwood, ——— Rue, ——— Sage, } of each, four ounces.
Tops of Hypericum perforatum,
Myrrh, two ounces.
Assafœtida, Hepatic Aloës, } of each, one ounce.
White Litharge, one pound.

The decoction of these species, in which the oxide of lead is quite useless, is thought to be corroborant, resolutive, and antiseptic.

ACACIA.

Two substances of this name are spoken of in the Pharmacopœias.

1. *Succus Acaciæ Germanicæ inspissatus.*

Synonimes:—Acacia faux, Fr.; Schlehendicksaft, Schlehendornsaft, Germ.

Austr.; Amst.; Ant.; Dub.; Hisp.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This substance is hard, dry, of a brownish red colour, and in taste resembling that of plums.

It is obtained by evaporating to dryness the juice of the unripe fruit of the *Prunus spinosa.* (Linn.)

Slightly astringent.—Dose, from a scruple to a dram; it is but little used.

2. *True Acacia; Acacia Vera* seu *Egyptinea.*

Synonimes:—Acacia vrai, Fr.; Acehter Acaciensaft, Aegyptischer Saft, Germ.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This is in round cakes, weighing from four to eight ounces, of a blackish brown colour, and of a rough and astringent taste.

It is prepared by evaporating to dryness the juice expressed from the pericarps of the *Mimosa Nilotica,* (Linn.) while green and unripe.

It is an astringent; but is not now used.

ACANTHUS MOLLIS.—BEAR'S BREECH, BEAR'S FOOT. (Linn.)

Synonimes:—Baeren Klan, Schleimbachren Klan, Germ.; Acanthe molle, Fr. Broncloe, Dan.; Acanto, Span.; Ital.; and Port.; Beerenklaw, Dut.; Biornklæ, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Bergius, Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

An herbaceous plant, indigenous in the middle of Europe. (*Didynamia Angiospermia,* Linn.; *Acanthaceæ,* Juss. Fig. *Flor. Medic.* l. 3.)

The herb *(Herba Acanthi* seu *Brancæ Ursinæ,* seu *Ursini veri)* is employed, it is composed of an assemblage of radical leaves, soft, smooth, sinuous, half winged, scolloped, and angular; in the middle of which the stalk rises, cylindrical, simple, leafy, and having at its top a long spike of flowers. It has a mucilaginous taste, and is emollient; but is little used.

ACHILLEA.—YARROW.

Four species of this genus of plants are spoken of in the Pharmacopœias.

1. *Achillea moschata,* Linn. *Musk Yarrow.*

Synonime:—Achille musquée; Fr.; Gall.

This herbaceous plant grows in Switzerland, and in the Tyrol, upon the highest mountains. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua,* Linn; *Synantheræ,* Cas. *Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* v. 5. *App.* f. 33.)

The herb *(Herba Genipi veri)* is employed. It is composed of pinnated leaves, with leaflets lanceolated, entire and punctuated.

2. *Achillea nana,* Linn. *Dwarf Yarrow.*

Synonimes:—Achillèe naine, Fr.; Zwergschaafgarbe, Zwerggarbe, Falscher Genip, Germ.; Gall.; Murray and Gmelin.

An herbaceous plant which grows on the mountains of Switzerland and Piedmont. (*Fig. All. Fl. Ped.* 3, t. 9, f. 3.)

The herb (*Herba Genipi spurii*) is employed. It is composed of radical pinnated leaves, white, pubescent, with the leaflets dentated, and stem leaves bipinnated.

3. *Achillea atrata,* Linn. *Black Yarrow.*

Synonimes:-Achillèe noire, Fr.; Schwarze, Schaafgarbe, Germ.; Gall.

An herbaceous plant of the Alps. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* v. 7, t. 77.)

The herb is employed. It is composed of pinnated leaves, with pectinated leaflets, almost entire, and embracing the stem.

These three species are often taken one for the other. They enter into the Swiss vulnerary.

4. *Achillea Ageratum*, Linn. *Sweet Yarrow.*

Synonimes : — Sweet Milfoil, Maudlin. Achillée visqueuse, Eupatoire de Mésué, Fr.; Leberbalsam, Balsamgarbe, Gartenbalsam, Germ.; Balsamick Duizendbatt, Dut.

Bruns.; Gall.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

An herbaceous plant, indigenous in the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn. Ic. *pl.* t. 431.

The herb (*Herba Agerati* seu *Eupatorii Mesues*) is employed. It forms a parcel of entire leaves, oblong, obtuse, serrated, fasciculated, smooth, of a pale green colour, of a disagreeable smell, and of a bitter and aromatic taste.

All these plants are more or less stimulant.

5. *Achillea Millefolium*, Linn. *Common Yarrow*, or *Milfoil.*

Synonimes :—Millefleuille commune, Fr.; Schaafgare, Germ.; Kjebrjcek, Bohem.; Rollike, Harhons, Jordhumble, Dan.; Millefolia, Milenrama, Span; Gemeene Duizenblad, Dut.; Millefoglio, Ital.; Tysiæznick, Pol.; Milemrama, Port.; Dollika, Swed.

Austr.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

An herbaceous European plant. (*Syngenesia polygamia superflua*, Linn., *Synantheræ*, Cass. *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. Pl.* V. 29.)

The herb and flowering tops are employed.

The herb (*Herba Millefolii* seu *Achilleæ vulgaris*) is composed of long hairy leaves, bipinnated, with numerous and linear pinnules. It has an agreeable smell; its taste is bitter, aromatic, and rather astringent.

The tops present thick terminating bunches with white or purplish flowers, whose odour is rather agreeable, and feebly aromatic : the taste is bitter, slightly acrid, and balsamic.

It is stimulant, tonic, antispasmodic, and vulnerary. It is used in hysteria, and in flatulent and in hæmorrhoidal colic. The expressed juice is given in doses of several ounces.

ASTRINGENT SPECIES.

Species contra Sputum Sanguinis. (Palat.)

R. Purple-flowered Milfoil, nine ounces.
Herb and Root of Tormentil, } of each,
—— of Pimpinella saxifraga, } one ounce
—— of Plantain, } and a half.
—— Golden Rod,
Flowers of Red Roses, }

Cut and mix together.

JUICE OF MILFOIL.

Succus Millefolii. (Hass.)

R. Fresh Herb of Milfoil, any quantity.

Pound in a stone mortar, sprinkling it with a little water; express strongly, set aside, decant, and preserve the juice in bottles.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF MILFOIL.

Aust.; Ant.; Bavar.; Dan.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Palat.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Piderit; Van Mons.

R. Fresh Leaves of Milfoil, any quantity.

Pound with a little water, and strain through a sieve; set aside, decant, thicken it by heat, and strain again; evaporate to the consistence of pilular mass, withdraw it from the fire, incorporate the dregs that were set aside, and evaporate again to the proper consistence. (Van Mons)

R. Herb of Milfoil, one pound.
Cold Water, twelve pounds.

Macerate for forty-eight hours, stirring from time to time; strain, and evaporate the liquor till there remains only two pounds; strain again when the liquor is cold, and evaporate in a water bath, to the required consistence. (Hann.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Milfoil, } of each,
Cold Water, } one part.

Macerate for twelve hours, then add

Boiling Water, { double the quantity of the whole mass.

Strain when cold; clarify with the white of an egg; set it on the fire; and when the liquor begins to thicken, strain through a sieve, and evaporate to a proper consistence, continually stirring. (Van Mons)

R. Herb of Milfoil, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, then boil for a short time, express, and evaporate the decoction to the consistence of an extract.

R. Herb of Milfoil, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Infuse for four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly; then boil the residue with four parts of water, mix the two decoctions, set aside for twenty-four hours, and evaporate to a proper consistence. (Sax.)

R. Herb of Milfoil, one pound.
Water, six pounds.

Boil for an hour; then express, set aside for twenty-four hours, decant, and evaporate over a gentle fire. (Hass.; Piderit)

Bavar. directs one part of the herb, and twelve parts of water, to be boiled for a quarter of an hour. (Ant.)—One of the herb, and ten of water, to be boiled for the same time.

R. Herb of Milfoil, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil gently for a quarter of an hour, and express. Boil the residue again with four parts of water, and express as before. Mix together the two decoctions, set aside for a sufficient time, decant, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.)

Austr. directs the flowering herb to be submitted to several successive boilings; then to mix the decoctions together, decant, and evaporate in a water bath.

Suec.—to boil the herb for a short time with twice its weight of water, and to express; then to boil the residue with fresh water, to mix the decoctions, and evaporate in a water bath.

Alcholic Extract of Milfoil. (Fuld.; Pol.; Herbip.)

R. Herb of Milfoil, Alcohol, Water, } of each, two pounds, nine pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the required consistence. (Pol.)

Fuld.; and Herbip. direct one pound of the herb, one pound of alcohol, and eight pounds of water; to be infused for three days.

SYRUP OF MILFOIL.

Syrupus de Millefoliis. (Gall.)

R. Fresh leaves of Milfoil, one pound and a half.
Boiling water, three pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours, then filter and add to the infusion,

White Sugar, twice its weight.

Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces.

HEMASTATIC POTION. (Pierquin)

R. Fox tail grass, Milfoil, Leaves of Plantain, ——— Knotgrass, *(Polygonum aviculare)*, Leaves of Male Nettle, } of each, a handful.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds.

PECTORAL LOHOCH. (Bruns.)

R. Herb of Milfoil, ——— Ground Ivy, } of each, two ounces and a half.
——— Hyssop, Stalks of Bitter Sweet, *(Solanum Dulcamara)* } of each, one ounce.
Boiling water, three pounds.

Boil gently, after infusing for twelve hours, and reduce to one half; then express strongly, and add

Clarified Honey, three pounds.
Vinegar, one pound.

Boil, on a gentle fire, to the consistence of honey.

STIMULANT POTION.

Mistura Millefolii. (Augustin)

R. Extract of Milfoil, half an ounce.
Water of Peppermint, eight ounces.
Oleosaccharum of Mint, half an ounce.

Dose, one spoonful, four times a day.

TINCTURE OF MILFOIL.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Millefolii.* (Bruns.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Herb of Milfoil, three ounces.
Alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Digest for three days, express, and pour upon

Herb of Milfoil, two ounces.

After sufficient digestion, express, and filter. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

Fuld.; and Lipp. direct one part of the flowering herb, and eight parts of alcohol; to be digested for eight days.

Stimulant; formerly recommended against piles, menorrhagia, and nephritic pains.—Dose, from fifty to seventy drops.

OIL OF MILFOIL.

Oleum Millefolii æthereum, Ætheroleum Millefolii. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Sax.; Wirtem.)

R. Flowering tops of Milfoil, one part.
Water, three parts.

Digest, and separate the oil. (Fuld.)

Sax. directs one part of the herb, and eight parts of water.

Bruns.; and Wirtem. direct twenty-five parts of the herb, seventy-five of water, and three of common salt; to be digested for three days.

Dose, from fifteen drops to half a dram.

WATER OF MILFOIL.

R. Flowering Herb of Milfoil, two pounds.
Pure Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil twelve pounds. (Hann.)

R. Flowering Herb of Milfoil, five parts.
Proof Spirit, one quarter part.
Pure Water, sixty parts.
Distil twenty parts. (Van Mons)
Dose, from two to four ounces.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF MILFOIL.

Spiritus aromaticus seu *vulnerarius* seu *Millefolii* seu *Rosmarini compositus.* — (Fenn.; Suec.; Van Mons)

R. Tops of Milfoil, one pound and a half.
——— Rosemary, } of each,
——— Thyme, } half a pound.
Alcohol, } of each,
Water, } eight pounds.
Distil eight pounds. (Fenn.)

Suec. directs one pound and a half of rosemary, one pound each of milfoil and of thyme, and sixteen pounds of proof spirit from grain.

R. Flowering Milfoil, three parts.
Mugwort, } of each,
Matricaria, } one part.
Wild Thyme, }
Proof Spirit, sixteen parts.
Pure Water, forty-eight parts.
Distil sixteen parts. (Van Mons)

PONTIFICAL WATER.

Aqua Pontificalis seu *vulneraria Romana* seu *Succorum Vegetabilium vulneraria, Balsamum vulnerarium vegetabile, Liquor vulnerarius vegetabils Dippelii, Spiritus Aromaticus* seu *vulnerarius acidus, Spiritus Millefolii* seu *Rosmarini acetatus.*— (Hisp.; Fenn.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Herb of Money-wort,
——— Betony,
——— Chervil,
——— Plantain,
——— Round Birthwort, } of each, two ounces.
——— Sanicle,
——— Mullein,
——— Great Houseleek,
——— Wall-pepper,
——— Periwinkle,
——— Pimpinella saxifraga, } of each, three ounces.
Leaves of Oak, of each,
Tops of Milfoil, two ounces.
Bruise them together, express the juice, strongly, and distil it with
Vinegar, an equal quantity.
Common Salt, four ounces.
Preserve the product. (Wirtem.)

R. Juice of Milfoil,
——— Betony,
——— Marjoram,
——— Pimpinella saxifraga, } of each, six ounces.
Juice of Houseleek,
——— Sanicle,
——— Vervain, } of each, six ounces.
——— Marum, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, of each,
Common Salt, six ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Soccotrine Aloës, one ounce.
Distilled Vinegar, one pound.
Dissolve the aloës in the vinegar, the salt in the juice of the betony, the subcarbonate in those of the vervain and the milfoil, the supertartrate of potash in that of the pimpinella; mix these liquors together, let them digest for three days, and then distil to dryness; mix the product with the residuum pulverised, and distil again; and repeat the distillation a third time. (Hisp.)

Niemann directs six ounces of the juices of marjoram, sanicle, betony, vervain, houseleek, pimpinella, and milfoil; three ounces of the juice of marum; six ounces each of subcarbonate of potass, and common salt; four ounces of supertartrate of potass; one pound of vinegar; and one ounce and a half of aloës; digest for three days, and distil a third.

R. Compound Spirit of Milfoil, two parts.
Vinegar, one part.
Mix. (Fenn.; Suec.; Van Mons)

It is stimulant and considered to be resolvent in contusions and ecchymoses. It is also used as an astringent in internal hæmorrhages, and for diminishing the perspirations attending phthysis.

Dose—forty drops, or more. Alcohol may be substituted for vinegar.

6. *Achillea ptarmica*, Linn. *Common Sneezewort.*

Synonimes. — Herbe à éternuer, Fr.; Deutscher Bertram, Wilde Bertramwurzel, Sumpfgarbe, Nieskraut, Bertramachillenkraut, Germ.; Hoid Regnfan, Dan.; Ptarmica, Span.; and Port.; Tysk Bertram, Vild Bertram, Dut.; Erba da sternutare, Ital.; Richawiec Ziele, Pol.; Nysgræss, Swed.

Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This herbaceous plant is common throughout Europe.

(*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantheræ*, Cass.; *Fig. Zorn, Ic. pl. t.* 342.)

The herb and root are employed.

The root *(Radix Ptarmicæ)* is long, cylindrical, somewhat articulated, of the

thickness of a quill; furnished with hairs at the joints; of a greyish yellow without, and whitish within; its smell is scarcely perceptible; its taste is at first feeble, then acrid.

The herb is composed of lanceolated, acuminated leaves, finely dentated and smooth. Its taste is acrid and hot.

It is stimulant, and recommended in tooth-ache. The Russians employ it in hæmaturia and menorrhagia.

ACIDUM ACETICUM seu ACETI.—ACETIC ACID.

This acid is employed in medicine, in different degrees of purity and of concentration, which are procured by the following various processes.

1. *Produced by a peculiar chemical change in Alcoholic liquors, particularly wine.*

Acetum Vini. ὄξος. Wine Vinegar.

Synonimes:—Vinaigre, Fr.; Weinessig, Germ.; Khull, Arab.; Tsu, Chin.; Kadidia, Cyng.; Viinaedike, Dan.; Vinagre, Span. and Port.; Vrynazin, Dut.; Aceto, Ital.; Cirka, Pers.; Ocet, Pol.; Canchica, Sans.; Winaettika, Swed.; Kadi, Tam.; Pulla Nillu, Tel.

A.

Vinegar of Commerce.

Acetum crudum. Crude Vinegar.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Austr.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann.

There is a *red vinegar*, and a *white vinegar;* but the latter is improperly named, being yellowish. They differ from each other only by the presence or absence of a colouring matter.

Vinegar is a mixture of water, of acetic, tartaric, and malic, acids, of alcohol, of extractive, and colouring matter, of sulphate, and tartrate of potass, and of numberless animalcules, which are continually present in it.

B.

Acetum gelu concentratum. Vinegar concentrated by freezing.

Ant.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Hass.; Palat.; Ross.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons.

R. Vinegar from Wine, any quantity.

Expose it to cold, in a wooden or earthen vessel, till about the third or fourth of it be frozen; then break the ice, remove the acid which it encloses, and preserve it for use. (Hass.; Piderit)

Bruns. directs vinegar to be reduced to one third or half of its weight by freezing, exposing it to three or four degrees below zero. —Herbip.—to reduce it to one third.—Ant.—to reduce it to one half.—Suec. and Van Mons direct the ice to be removed as it forms, and to keep the liquor exposed to cold, until ice ceases to be formed.

Ross.; and Spielmann say nothing about this.

Hass.; Ross.; Suec.; and Piderit say, that the acid so obtained requires, for its saturation, the third of its weight of subcarbonate of potass.

C.

Purified by Distillation.

Acetum Vini distillatum seu *purum concentratum, Acidum aceticum tenue,* seu *dilutum, Acetum acetosum, Acetum purificatum, Spiritus Aceti. Distilled Vinegar.*

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Austr.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Good Vinegar, any quantity.

Distil nearly three fourths of it in a sand bath, by means of a cucurbit, or glass alembic, and receive the product, according to the time of the operation, in two or three receivers, the first of which contains the weakest and the mildest acid, and the last, an acid more concentrated, but empyreumatic. (Gall.)

Acidum aceticum dilutum. Dilute acetic acid, Distilled vinegar. (Lond.)

R. Vinegar, eight pounds.

Distil of the acetic acid, from a glass retort placed in a sand-bath, into a cooled glass receiver; then having thrown away the first pound preserve the next six.

Acidum aceticum tenue. Weak acetic acid. (EDINB.)

Distil eight pounds of vinegar, with a gentle heat, in glass vessels. The first pound, being too watery, is to be rejected; the next five pounds are the weak acetic acid. Let the distillation be continued as long as the acid come over colourless. But this last portion, being too empyreumatic, and not fit for internal use, is to be mixed with the pound first obtained, which may be employed for various chemical purposes.

Acetum distillatum. Distilled Vinegar. (DUBL.)

R. Vinegar of Wine, by measure, ten parts.
Distil with a gentle heat, eight parts.

Glass vessels are to be employed in the distillation; and the first part that comes over is to be rejected.

AMST. directs forty pounds of vinegar to be distilled with a gentle heat; the eight pounds which come over first to be rejected, and the distillation to be stopped, as soon as the product begins to have an empyreumatic smell.

The process of COXE is the same as that of LOND.

GENEV. directs eight pounds of vinegar to be distilled; of which the first two pounds are to be rejected, and the following four to be kept.—HASS.; and PIDERIT; direct the first fourth part of the vinegar employed to be rejected; then the distillation is to be continued, so long as the product is colourless and free of empyreumatic odour.—FENN.; SAX.; and SPIELMANN direct vinegar to be distilled till the product begins to become empyreumatic.—BRUNS.—to distil two thirds of it.—HISP.—to distil about three fourths of it.

BRUNS.; DAN.; PALAT.; and WURCEB. direct the watery part that comes over first, to be rejected; then to continue the distillation, till, from twelve to fifteen pounds of liquid, there remain no more than one pound and a half.—SWEDIAUR directs six pounds to be distilled; the fourth part that passes, to be rejected, and the four pounds that follow, to be kept.—VAN MONS directs twelve pounds to be distilled; about the eighth part, which passes over first, to be set aside; the distillation to be continued till the third of the remaining quantity shall have passed over, which is also to be set aside; then to resume the operation, and distil till there remains only one sixth of the whole: the second product obtained, is to be poured upon the residuum; from which one pound and a half is to be re-distilled.—BRUNS.—directs the phlegm which passes over first, to be set aside; and to continue the distillation, so long as the product has no empyreumatic smell.

R. Vinegar, sixteen parts.
Charcoal in powder, one part.

Distil gently in a glass cucurbit; set aside the liquor which passes first; then change the receiver, and continue the distillation as long as the product has no empyreumatic smell. (ANT.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.)

LIPP. directs a fourteenth part of charcoal.—AUSTR.—a twelfth.—FENN.; and SUEC.—an eighth.—ROSS.—about a fourth.—AMER.—one ounce of charcoal to eight pounds of vinegar.—HANN.; OLDEN.; and POL. do not indicate the relative quantities of the two ingredients.

The tin vessels, in which DAN.; and BRUGNATELLI direct or permit the distillation to be made in, give a very disagreeable taste to the distilled acid, which often becomes white after a time, and may contain a small quantity either of tin, or of lead: therefore such vessels ought not to be used. (HENRI)

Whatever care and precaution may be taken, distilled vinegar is not obtained perfectly pure; it contains a small quantity of organic matter, the presence of which is evident when put in contact with a sufficient quantity of alkali.

Its concentration varies, as may be easily conceived. Different pharmacopœias assign to it a different specific gravity: 1,006 DUBL.; 1,005, ANT.; 1,007, BATAV.; 1,003, HANN.; 1,004, BRUGNATELLI. In general, however, those pharmacopœias, which do not notice the specific gravity, agree in saying, that its strength ought to be such, that eight parts of it, should saturate one part of subcarbonate of Soda.—PALAT.; and SUEC. recommend the residuum after the distillation, to be made use of, called *Sapa Aceti*.—PALAT.—to distil it to dryness, and to employ the very strong empyreumatic vinegar which it produces, in preparing the acetate of lead.—SUEC.—to mix it previously with an eighth part of charcoal in powder.

2. *Produced by the distillation of vegetable or animal substances.*

A.

By the distillation of Wood.

Acidum ligni-pyro-oleosum. Pyrolignic acid; Vinegar of wood.
NIEMANN; FEE; COXE; VAN MONS.

R. Cubic pieces of the wood of the Birch, or Beech, or Lime-tree, or Oak, any quantity.

Put them into an iron cucurbit, communicating by an iron tube, with a glass vessel, from which another tube goes, which leads into Woulf's apparatus; distil from an open fire, and receive the product. (Batav.)

It would be too long to finish this description of the process, by which the vinegar of wood is obtained, and besides, it would be misplaced here, because it belongs to the arts, and not to pharmacy. It will be found detailed in the work of Idt and Chevallier. We have only to say, that the pyroligneous acid, deprived of the sulphuric acid, which it contains, by distillation with the peroxide of manganese; and of its empyreumatic taste, by distillation with the residue of the charcoal arising from the manufacture of prussian blue; may be of use in many preparations.

B.

By the distillation of Turpentine.

Acetum Terebinthinæ. Vinegar of Turpentine. (Van Mons)

R. Clear Turpentine, any quantity.

Distil in a water-bath till no more passes into the receiver; separate the acid from the oil, which swims on the surface, and set it aside.

C.

By the distillation of Soot.

Spiritus Fuliginis. Spirit of Soot.

Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.

R. Soot, black, compact, and shining, any quantity.

Distil in a sand-bath, from a cucurbit, gradually augmenting the heat; separate the acid from the oil, and rectify it. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

Palat. directs the soot to be distilled with sand.

The spirit of soot is composed chiefly, if not entirely, of pyro-acetic acid.

D.

By the Distillation of Ants.

Spiritus Formicarum, Spirit or Acid of Ants. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Herbip.)

R. Ants, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil the mixture in a sand bath till there remains no more than a fourth of it, then inclose the residuum in a linen bag, express lightly, and distil the liquor so obtained, till empyreuma begins to pass over. (Bruns.)

Fuld. directs ants to be taken which have been collected in June, or July, to enclose them in a linen bag, and digest them in boiling water; renewing this till it ceases to acquire any taste from them; the infusions are to be mixed together, and three fourths of the mixture to be distilled over with a gentle heat; and that which remains in the retort to be preserved.

R. Live Ants, one pound.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Distil in a water bath to dryness. (Herbip.)

It is not yet quite certain, that the *Formic Acid* is to be regarded as absolutely identical with *Acetic Acid.*

3. *Produced by the decomposition of divers Acetates.*

A.

Of the Acetate of Copper.

Acetum radicatum; Spiritus Æruginus. Radical Vinegar.

Gall.; Ferr.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Van Mons.

R. Acetate of Copper, dried and powdered, any quantity.

Distil in a stone retort, gradually encreasing the heat, till nothing more passes into the receiver; then rectify the product by distilling again.

Although of a very strong odour, the acid so obtained is of a weak density, by reason of the pyro-acetic spirit which it contains.

Ferr. proposes also to distil together equal parts of sulphate of copper and acetate of lead.

B.

Of the Acetate of Soda.

Acetum Vini concentratum seu *radicale.—Radical Vinegar.*

Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hann.; Hass.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons.

R. Pyro-acetate of Soda, purified by calcination and charcoal, and effloresced, eight parts.
Sulphuric Acid, (63 degrees) five parts.

Put the salt into a retort, pour the acid upon it, and distil. (Van Mons)

R. Acetate of Soda, two parts.
Sulphuric Acid, one part.

Distil together, adding to the fire from time to time, till vapours rise into the receiver, and no more drops appear at the beak of the retort. (Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Pure Subcarbonate of Soda, sixteen ounces.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

for the perfect saturation of the alkali; evaporate the liquor till there remain no more of it than forty ounces, which introduce into a glass retort, containing

Peroxide of Manganese, powdered, one ounce.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, previously diluted with eight ounces of spring water, one pound.

Wash the neck of the retort with four ounces of distilled water, adapt the receiver, and distil till all the liquid has passed over. (Hass.)

R. Sulphate of Potass, in powder, one pound.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, half a pound.
Spring Water, a pound and a half.

Pour the acid, diluted with the water, upon the salt, and evaporate to dryness in a porcelain vessel; then bruise the residue with

Acetate of Soda, dried in a gentle heat, one ounce.

And distil in a sand bath, from a glass retort, to dryness. (Austr.; Ross.)

Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; and Planche add half an ounce of oxide of manganese.

This process is due to Westendorf, a pupil of Stahl. The last formula offers a modification, introduced by Lowitz.

C.

Of the Acetate of Potass.

Acetum concentratum seu *distillatum concentratum* seu *glaciale*, *Alcohol Aceti*, *Acor aceticus crystallinus*. Radical, or Glacial Vinegar.

Dubl.; Austr.; Belg.; Dan.; Fenn.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Palat.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Planche.

R. Acetate of Potass, one hundred parts.
Sulphuric Acid, fifty-two parts.

Pour the acid into a tubulated retort, and add to it, in small portions, and at different times, the acetate of potass, allowing the mixture to become cool after each addition; finally, with a moderate heat distil to dryness. (Dubl.)

Belg.; and Planche follow the same process.

R. Purified Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.
Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

To saturate the alkali; evaporate the liquor till only forty ounces remain, then add to it

Sulphuric Acid, previously diluted with twelve ounces of water, twelve ounces.

And distil to dryness in a glass retort. (Austr.; Dan.; Fenn.; Suec.)

Hann; Olden.; and Borus. give the same process, but add two ounces of the oxide of manganese before distilling.

Hass. directs two parts of acetate, and two of acid, diluted with one of water.

Ross. one part each, of the acetate, the acid and water.

R. Supersulphate of Potass, in powder, eight parts.
Acetate of Potass, in powder, three parts.

Distil together, with a gentle heat, in a glass retort. (Ross.)

Sax. adds one half part of the oxide of manganese.

D.

Of the Acetate of Lead.

Spiritus Saturni, Spirit of Lead. (Edinb.; Bavar.; Coxe)

R. Acetate of Lead, ten ounces.
Dried Sulphate of Iron, one pound.

Pound the two salts together, and distil, with a gentle heat, in a sand bath, till no more acid passes over. (Edinb.; Coxe)

R. Acetate of Lead, fifteen parts.

Put it into a tubulated retort placed in a sand bath, which is filled to three-fourths, and pour upon the acetate a mixture of

Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, four parts and a half.
Water, seven parts and a half.

Distil, regulating the fire, and cooling the receiver; re-distil the product to dryness, with one half of the peroxide of manganese. (Bavar.)

Lartigue and Budrauff have slightly modified this last formula.

E.

Of the Acetate of Lime. (Ant.)

R. Vinegar concentrated by freezing, any quantity.
Subcarbonate of Lime, a sufficient quantity to saturate the acid.

Filter the liquor, and evaporate to dryness; put the salt into a glass retort, and pour upon it one part and a half of sulphuric acid; then distil with a gentle heat, and rectify the product upon peroxide of manganese.

The acetic acid is employed internally and externally as an antiseptic, refrigerant, diuretic, and sudorific. Externally it is administered in the form of vapour, of lotions, and of fomentations. It is exhibited also in lavements. The vinegar of wood has been particularly commended for the treatment of gangrene, scorbutic ulcers, and of caries. Formerly the spirit of soot was prescribed as a sudorific and diuretic, and also as a remedy against epilepsy, diseases of an apoplectic tendency, and hysteria; in doses of from thirty to fifty drops.

SPECIES FOR FUMIGATION.

Species pro Vaporibus Acidi acetici. (Suec.)

R. Crystallized Acetate of Lead, three parts.
Sulphuric Acid, one part.

These are to be mixed together at the moment of being used.

SALT OF WESTENDORF. (Niemann)

R. Crystallized Acetate of Soda, any quantity.

Break the crystals roughly, and after having put them in a well stopped bottle, sprinkle them with a few drops of sulphuric acid.

SALT OF VINEGAR.—PURGING SALTS.

Vapor aceticus, Liquor alexiterius acetatus. (Augustin; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Sulphate of Potass, one dram.
Acetic Acid, half an ounce.

Enclose them in a phial of the capacity of one ounce. (Swediaur)

Augustin prescribes two ounces of sulphate of potass, and enough of the acid to moisten the salt.

R. Acetate of Potass, one part.
Supersulphate of Potass, two parts.

Mix together, and stop the bottle carefully. (Van Mons)

R. Acetate of Soda, effloresced, eight parts.
Supersulphate of Potass, dried, thirteen parts.

Triturate together, and put them into a closely stopped bottle.

These three preparations are of use whenever it is proposed to let the acetic acid disengage itself slowly in the atmosphere, less to destroy the miasmata with which it may be loaded, than to cover bad odours, which render it disagreeable. They are employed also in cases of syncope, to recal the senses.

VINEGAR CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma acetatum, seu *Crustæ Panis acetosum.* (Hisp.; Swediaur)

R. Flour, or Crumb of Bread, any quantity.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity,

to make a paste. (Swediaur)

R. Crust of Bread, grated, four ounces.

Macerate in good vinegar till it be perfectly softened; then pound it in a porphyry mortar, and add to the paste

Powder of Mastic,
——— Mint,
——— Cypress nuts, } of each, two drams.
Oil of Roses, three ounces.
Barley Meal, a sufficient quantity,

to make a cataplasm. (Hisp.)

Astringent, antiseptic, stimulant.

VINEGAR PASTILES.

Morsuli Aceti. (Fuld.; Niemann)

R. White Sugar, in powder, four ounces.

Heat it moderately; then add

Strong Vinegar, one ounce.

And make into pastiles.

Dose, from one dram to four.

ACETOSE LAVEMENT. (Augustin; Swediaur)

R. Emollient Decoction, or Water, from four to six ounces.
Vinegar, from one to two ounces.

Mix. (Swediaur)

Augustin prescribes two ounces of vinegar, and six of gruel.

It is recommended in obstinate constipation, in ileus, and in apoplexy.

ACIDULOUS MIXTURE. (Augustin)

R. Acetic Acid, one ounce.
Acetic Æther, one dram.
Syrup of Raspberries, three ounces.

Mix carefully.

OXYCRAT.

Oxycratum. (Bavar.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Niemann; Ratier; Spielmann)

R. Vinegar, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Mix together. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Spielmann prescribes equal parts of water and vinegar.

R. Acetic Acid, (Bavar.) one part.
Distilled Water, twelve parts.

Mix. The specific gravity of the mixture is 1,007, (Bavar.; Niemann)

Buchohz has proposed to mix together six parts of water, and one part of acid, prepared after Borus.

Oxycrat forms a drink, which is agreeable, refreshing, and slightly diuretic. It is prescribed principally in fevers, and in inflammations, when there is much heat and thirst, with the exception of inflammations of the stomach and the aerial passages.

That of Spielmann, cannot be employed except externally, as a resolvent, in contusions and ecchymoses.

SYRUP OF VINEGAR.

Syrupus Aceti, seu *Acidi acetici*, *Oxysaccharum*. (Edinb.; Austr.; Amer.; Amst.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sard.; Suec.; Herbip.; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Vinegar, five parts.
Refined Sugar, seven parts.

Boil to a syrup. (Edinb.; Amer.; and Coxe)

R. Distilled Vinegar, two parts.
White Sugar, four parts.

Bring it to boil, and preserve. (Austr.; Hisp.; Lusit.; Ross.; Suec.)

Ferr.; Herbip.; Fuld.; and Swediaur direct two parts of vinegar and three and a half of sugar.

Amst.—one and a half of vinegar, and two of sugar.

Van Mons—three and a half of vinegar, and six of sugar.

Lipp.—one of vinegar, and three of sugar.

Sard.—enough of vinegar and of simple syrup, to make a syrup by evaporation in a water bath.

Ferr.—equal parts of vinegar and of sugar.

It is refreshing, soothing, and antiseptic.

SYRUP OF RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Syrupus Rubi Idæi acetatus. (Gall.; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Raspberry Vinegar, two pounds.
White Sugar, three pounds and a half.

Boil to a syrup with a gentle heat.—(Gall.)

R. Ripe Raspberries, eight parts.
Distilled Vinegar, one part.

Macerate for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, express lightly through a sieve, and when strained, dissolve in every seven parts of it.

White Sugar, twelve parts.

Preserve. (Van Mons)

Swediaur directs a pound of raspberries to be macerated in two pounds of vinegar, from twenty to thirty days; to express, and add three pounds and a half of sugar; and then to boil over a gentle fire, to the consistence of a syrup.

Spielmann—a syrup to be made with forty ounces of the juice of raspberries, fourteen of vinegar, and a hundred of sugar.

SACCHARINE OXYMEL. (Van Mons)

R. White Vinegar, one part.
Sugar Candy, in powder, one half part.

Dissolve it without heat, and incorporate with the solution,

White Honey, one part and a half.

SIMPLE OXYMEL.

Oxymel Simplex, *Mel Aceti.*

Lond.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Clarified Honey, two pounds.
Acetic Acid, one pound.

Boil them together, in a glass vessel, with a gentle heat, to a proper consistence. (Lond.; Dubl.)

The same formula is given by—Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Hisp.; Gall.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Cast. Borus; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur.

Some of them require it to be prepared in a vessel of silver, or of earthenware.

Van Mons directs one part and a half of honey, and one of vinegar.

Belg.—three of honey, and one of vinegar.

Mil. Copen.; Fuld.; and Lipp.—equal parts of both.

Palat.—two pounds of honey, and ten ounces of vinegar.

R. Clarified Honey, thirty ounces.

Evaporate it on a gentle fire, until no more of it remains than about six or eight ounces, then add

Distilled Vinegar, twelve ounces.

Boil it to the consistence of a syrup.—(Dan.)

We find the following formula, by an anymous correspondent in the *Journal de Pharmacie:*

R. White Honey, very pure, four pounds.
Distilled Vinegar, one pound and one ounce.

Mix together and put them in a water bath of tin; filter afterwards through a funnel with a double bottom filled with water heated to 45 or 50 degrees.

These acidulous compositions have been very much used, since the days of Hippocrates, in refreshing drinks, and in detersive gargles.

OXYMELLATED MIXTURE. (Ratier)

R. Cough Species, (*Species Bechique*), Gum Arabic, } of each, one scruple.
Simple Oxymel, one ounce.
Water, nine ounces.

Expectorant,—employed in catarrhal affections.

OXYMELLATED MIXTURE.

Potus Oxymellicus seu *acidus.* (Hamb.; Augustin; Van Mons)

R. Simple Oxymel, Spring Water, } of each, four ounces.

Mix. (Hamb.)

R. White Honey, two parts.
Vinegar, Water, } of each, one part.

Mix without heat. (Van Mons)

Augustin prescribes two ounces of honey, three ounces of vinegar, and four pounds of water.

It is refreshing, and may used in common drink, or in gargles.

OXYMELLATED LAVEMENT. (Ratier)

R. Simple Oxymel, four ounces.
Water, one pound.

Mix.—This lavement is less stimulant than that into which the pure vinegar enters.

OLEOSE AND ACETOSE MIXTURE.

Mixtura oleosa cum Aceto. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Vinegar, Linseed Oil, } of each, two ounces.
Honey, one ounce.
Infusion of Chamomile, four ounces.

Dose, one ounce.

OXYMELLATED GARGLE.

Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ratier; Spielmann; Swediaur.

R. Oxymel, three ounces.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.

Mix. (Swediaur)

Ratier prescribes one ounce of oxymel and one pound of decoction of barley.

Form. Hôp. Fr.—twenty-five parts of vinegar, thirty of clarified honey, and two hundred of decoction of barley.

R. Distilled Vinegar, two drams.
Honey of Roses, six drams.
Decoction of Barley, six ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Vinegar of Roses, two ounces.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Common Water, twelve ounces.

Mix. (Ratier)

COMMON FOMENTATION.

Fomentum commune seu *discutiens, Liquor discutiens.* (Mil. Copen.; Hamb.; Hass.; Cast. Borus.; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Vinegar, two pounds.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Mix. (Cast. Borus.; Niemann)

R. Vinegar, Proof Spirit, Honey, } of each, twelve ounces. two ounces.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

Hass.; and Van Mons) prescribe one pound of honey, two pounds of water, four of vinegar, and four of proof spirit; to be digested for two days, in a water bath.

R. Vinegar, Spirit of Camphor, } of each, equal parts.

Mix. (Hamb.)

Niemann prescribes twelve ounces of water, and six each of proof spirit and of vinegar.

AROMATIC VINEGAR.

Acidum Aceticum Aromaticum. (Edinb.)

R. Rosemary tops, dried, Sage leaves, dried, } of each, one ounce.
Lavender flowers, dried, } half an ounce
Cloves, bruised, half a dram.
Distilled Vinegar, two pounds.

Macerate for seven days; express the liquor and filter through paper

Acidum Aceticum Camphoratum. (Edinb.; Dubl.)

R. Acetic Acid, six ounces.
Camphor, half an ounce.

Reduce the camphor to powder, by means of a little alcohol, and dissolve it in the acid.

SIMPLE MIXTURE.

Mixtura Simplex. (Lipp.)

R. Vinegar, } of each,
Spirit of Camphor, } six ounces.
Rob of Bilberries, half an ounce.

Mix and filter.

Dose, from sixty to eighty drops.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION.

Fotus discutiens, seu *frigidum* seu *refrigerans*, seu *refrigerans et deprimens.* (Mil. Copen.; Lipp.; Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Augustin; Brera; Swediaur)

R. Vinegar, one pound.
Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.

Mix. (Brera)

R. Vinegar, one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, two scruples.
Water, one pound.

Mix. (Lipp.)

Mil. Copen.; Cast. Borus.; and Wurceb. prescribe half an ounce of muriate of ammonia, two ounces of water, and four ounces of vinegar.

R. Vinegar, } of each,
Proof Spirit, } four ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Water, two pints.
Vinegar, } of each,
Proof Spirit, } one pint.
Muriate of Ammonia, six or eight drams.

Mix. (Swediaur)

This fomentation has been recommended in the cure of hydrocele; and has been found useful also in a case of aneurism of the cœliac artery.

ARQUEBUSADE WATER.

Aqua vulneraria seu *sclopetaria* seu *traumatica Thedenii*, *Aqua* seu *Mixtura vulneraria acida*, *Aqua Thediana.* (Austr.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Acetic Acid, } of each,
Alcohol, } two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, four ounces.

Mix. (Ferr.)

R. Vinegar, three pounds.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.
Sulphuric Acid, half a pound.
Clarified Honey, one pound.

Mix. (Austr.; Hann.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Swediaur)

R. Juice of Sorrel, } of each,
Alcohol, } three pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, ten ounces.
White sugar, one pound.

Mix. (Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Vinegar, } of each,
Alcohol, } three pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, ten ounces.
White Sugar, one pound.

Mix. (Lipp.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

Bruns. prescribes two pounds each of vinegar and alcohol, five ounces of sulphuric acid, and eight of sugar.

Fuld.—four pounds each of vinegar and alcohol, and ten ounces of sulphuric acid; to be digested for eight days in a water-bath.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC LIQUOR.

R. Sulphate of Iron, half a pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six drams.
White Sugar, one pound.
Vinegar, two pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and add

Rectified Alcohol, } of each,
Juice of Sorrel, } one pound.

Distil.

This preparation, which approaches to the preceding, is, like them, reputed styptic, antiphlogistic, and corroborant. They are to be diluted with a greater or less quantity of water.

OINTMENT OF VINEGAR.

UNGUENTUM ACETI. (Augustin)

R. Pure Acetic Acid, two ounces.
Ointment of Roses, } of each,
Oil of Olive, } three ounces.

Triturate. This ointment is successfully employed in itch.

STIMULANT BATH.

Balneum incitans. (Augustin)

R. Root of Virginian Snake-root, two ounces.
——— Valerian four ounces.
Flowers of Elder, } of each,
——— Chamomile, } half a pound.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Infuse for eight minutes, and pour the whole into the water of a warm-bath; then add

Acetic Acid, one pound.
Proof Spirit, three pounds.

This last mixture should be poured in at three times, from quarter of an hour to quarter of an hour, till the patient feels an agreeable warmth.

This bath has been recommended in typhus, and in other diseases reputed asthenic.

STIMULANT GARGLE.

Gargarisma in Angina maligna. (BRERA)

R. Cayenne Pepper, a spoonful.
Common Salt, a spoonful.
Hot Water, three ounces.

Infuse, and add, when strained,

Vinegar, two ounces.

Recommended particularly in the angina maligna, which accompanies scarlatina.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM.—BENZOIC ACID.

Acidum Benzoes, Acor benzoinus, Flores Benzoes. Sal acidum seu *essentiale* seu *volatile Benzoes.*

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Benzoin, one pound.

Put it into a glass vessel, placed in a sand-bath, exposed to a heat of 300 degrees, to be gradually encreased, and sublime till nothing more ascends; then press the sublimed matter between folds of bibulous paper, in order to separate the oil from the acid; and sublime again with a heat not exceeding 400 degrees. (LOND.)

R. Benzoin, twenty-four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Soda, eight ounces.
Water, sixteen pints.

Triturate the benzoin with the subcarbonate of potass; then boil them in the water for half an hour, stirring continually, and strain. Boil the residuum of the benzoin, in six other pints of water, and strain. Mix the strained liquors, and evaporate to two pints: filter again, and drop in dilute sulphuric acid as long as any precipitate is formed.

Dissolve the precipitated benzoic acid, in water; strain the liquor through linen, while hot, and set it aside to crystallize. Wash the collected crystals with cold water, then dry, and preserve them for use. (EDINB.)

R. Benzoin, five parts.
Fresh burnt Lime, } of each,
Muriatic Acid, } one part.
Water, two hundred parts.

Rub the benzoin with the lime; then boil the mixture in one hundred and thirty parts of water, for half an hour, continually stirring with a spatula, and, leaving the vessel at rest, decant the liquid when cold. Boil the residue in seventy parts of water, and again decant when cold. Mix the liquors, and boil to one half; filter through paper, and when cold, add, very gradually, the muriatic acid. Finally, pour off the fluid, put the precipitated powder, previously washed, in a little cold water, and dried with a gentle heat, in a proper vessel, and sublime the benzoic acid over a moderate fire. (DUBL.)

R. Benzoin, grossly powdered, any quantity.

Place it in an earthen capsule, covered with another similar to it, the bottom of which has a small opening; stick paper upon the edges of the capsules; then, heat moderately, and remove from time to time, the small white crystals which collect in the cover; stop the operation, as soon as they become yellowish (AMER.; BATAV.; HISP.; GALL.; PALAT.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEMB.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

HERBIP. adds to the benzoin six parts of pure sand.

R. Benzoin, in powder, } of each,
Sand, clean and very dry, } one pound.
Rectified Alcohol, half a pound.

Distil in a sand-bath, and mix with water the butyraceous matter which passes over; collect upon a filter the precipitate that is formed, and preserve it to use after having dried it. (BRUNS.)

R. Benzoin in powder, one part.
Alcohol, four parts.
Dissolve, filter the solution, and add to it,
Distilled Water, twelve parts.
Distil off the alcohol, and filter the residue while boiling; then let the liquor cool, that it may crystallize, and preserve the crystals for use. (Belg.; Sax.)

R. Benzoin, one pound.
Water, six pounds.
Boil for some time, filter the liquor, let it cool, that it may crystallize, and preserve the crystals. (Fuld.)

R. Benzoin in powder, twenty-four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Soda, crystallized, six ounces.
Water, sixteen pounds.
Boil for half an hour, stirring continually; then boil the residue with
Water, six pounds.
Subcarbonate of Soda crystallized, three ounces.
Mix the two liquors together, and reduce them to about two pounds by boiling; drop sulphuric acid gradually upon the residuum, dissolve the precipitate in boiling water, strain the solution, and leave it to crystallize; then dry the crystals after having washed them with cold water. (Batav.; Dan.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; Ross.)

Amst.; Bavar.; Hass.; Suec.; Wirtem.; and Fee give the same process, but substitute the subcarbonate of potass for that of soda.

R. Lime Mixture, *(Lait de Chaux)* one part.
Common Water, thirty-two parts.
Benzoin in powder, four parts.
Mix the benzoin with a fifth part of the lime mixture diluted with water, and add gradually, the remainder of the liquid. Boil for a quarter of an hour, continually stirring; remove the mixture from the fire, set it aside, decant the clear liquor, wash the sediment several times with fresh lime water, and mix the products of these washings together, with the first liquor; reduce the whole to one sixteenth by evaporation, then add hydrochloric acid, drop by drop, until it throws down no more precipitate, and the liquor shall have become sensibly acid; then filter, wash the precipitate, and preserve it, after having dried it in folds of paper. (Ant.; Gall.; Ferr.; Pol.; Van Mons)

Benzoic acid is a stimulant; and is reputed to be nervine, resolutive, balsamic, and diaphoretic. It is prescribed particularly in chronic affections of the bronchiæ. —Dose, from two or three grains.

POWDER OF BENZOIC ACID.

Pulvis e Benzoico, seu *Benzoinus*. (Genev.; Niemann; Augustin)

R. Benzoic Acid, six grains.
Kermes Mineral, three grains.
Castor, two grains.
Divide into six doses. (Genev.; Niemann)

R. Benzoic Acid, three grains.
Oleosaccharum of Anise, ten grains.
Mix. (Augustin)

In the first formula, the action of the kermes must evidently surpass that of the acid.

These two powders have been recommended in what are called asthenic disorders of the lungs.

BALSAMIC PILLS.

Pilulæ balsamicæ Mortonianæ. (Gall.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Saunders; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Bruised Woodlice, ten parts.
——— Gum Ammoniac, nine parts.
——— Saffron, } of each,
——— Peruvian Balsam, } eight parts.
Benzoic Acid, six parts.
Balsam of Sulphur with Anise, a sufficient quantity.
Mix, by long trituration. (Fuld.)

Sard.; Wirtem.; Palat.; and Swediaur, prescribe twelve parts of woodlice, ten of gum-ammoniac, four of benzoic acid, one of saffron, one of balsam of Peru, and a sufficient quantity of balsam of sulphur with anise.—Van Mons—eighteen parts of woodlice, nine of gum ammoniac, six of benzoic acid, six of balsam of sulphur with aniseed, one each, of balsam of Peru, and of saffron, and a sufficient quantity of simple syrup.—Sard.—one part each of balsam of Peru, and of saffron, four parts of benzoic acid, six of gum ammoniac, and twelve of woodlice.—Spielmann—eighteen parts of woodlice, six each of benzoic acid, and of gum ammoniac, one part each, of extract of saffron and of balsam of Peru, and a sufficient quantity of balsam of sulphur with anise.

It is stimulant, and is recommended in asthma and in chronic catarrhs.—The pills are commonly made of five grains each, of which the patient takes four, morning and evening.

BENZOIC PILLS.

Pilulæ Benzoicæ. (Augustin)

R. Benzoic Acid, five grains.
Alum, a scruple.
Gum Arabic, ten grains.
Soot, a little.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to make thirty-five pills, to be taken in two

days, in pulmonary phthisis, along with a rigidly antiphlogistic regimen.

EXPECTORANT MARMALADE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Narbonne Honey, six ounces.
Syrup of Polygala Senega, } of each,
———Squills, } one ounce.

Benzoic Acid, } of each,
Flowers of Sulphur, } one scruple.
Ipecacuanha, six grains.

Mix. It is recommended in the chronic catarrhs of old people, to facilitate expectoration. — Dose, a tea-spoonful three or four times a day.

ACIDUM BORACICUM—BORACIC ACID.

Acidum Boracis, *Acor boracicus*, *Sal acidum Boracis* seu *sedativus Hombergii* seu *Vitrioli narcoticum* seu *volatile Boracis*, *Flores Boracis*.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; LIPP.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

R. Borax, in powder, 320 parts.
Boiling Distilled Water, 600 parts.

Dissolve, strain, and add gradually,

Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), 100 parts.

Set the liquor aside to cool, and wash the crystals that form, with cold water. Purify them by fresh solution and crystallization. (GALL.)

AMST. prescribes half a pound of borax, four pounds of water, and one ounce and a half of sulphuric acid.—BRUNS.; FULD.; LIPP.; and WIRTEM. — two ounces of borax, sixteen of water, and five drams of sulphuric acid.—HERBIP.—eight ounces of borax, sufficient quantity of water, and three ounces of sulphuric acid.—GENEV. six ounces of borax, a sufficient quantity of water, and three ounces of sulphuric acid—HISP.—four ounces of borax, four pounds of water, and two ounces of sulphuric acid. —BATAV.; and SAX.—four ounces of borax, ten of water, and one of sulphuric acid.—FERR.; and SUEC.—one ounce and a half of borax, one pound of water, and one ounce and a half of nitric acid.—VAN MONS—nineteen parts of borax, one hundred and fifty-two of water, and six of nitric acid.—ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUGNATELLI; and SPIELMANN—enough of boiling water to dissolve an arbitrary quantity of borax, and enough of sulphuric acid to render the liquor of an acidulous taste.

R. Borax, nineteen parts.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, five parts.
Water, one part and three-fourths.

Distil in a sand bath, gradually augmenting the heat, and receive the minute crystals which sublime. (VAN MONS)

FULD.; and WIRTEM. direct similar mixtures to be subjected to distillation as in the preceding process.

Neither of these is HOMBERG'S process; he decomposes the borax with red oxide of iron.

The boracic acid is very rarely employed. The ancients attributed to it a sedative virtue, in the reality of which very few physicians believe at the present time.

Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

SOOTHING POWDER. (FULD.)

R. Powder of Boracic Acid, half an ounce.
——— Nitre, one ounce.
——— Cream of Tartar, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, from one to two scruples.

SEDATIVE BOLUS. (SAUNDERS)

R. Boracic Acid, half a dram.
Conserve of Orange, a scruple.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

SEDATIVE MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN; (RATIER)

R. Boracic Acid, one dram.
Infusion of Lime Tree, four ounces.
Simple Syrup, an ounce and a half.

Mix. (RATIER)

Employed by CHAUSSIER in cerebral affections.

R. Boracic Acid, six grains.
Oil of Sweet Almonds, } of each,
Syrup of Lemon, } one dram.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

It is recommended in cardialgia, and is directed to be continually repeated till the pain shall have ceased.

ACIDUM CARBONICUM.—CARBONIC ACID.

The carbonic acid may be obtained under two different forms.

1. In the gaseous state.

Acidum aereum, seu *cretaceum*, seu *carbonicum*, *Aer fixus*, seu *mephiticus*.

AMER.; GALL.; NIEMANN; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS.

R. Marble, pounded, and mixed with a little water, any quantity.

Pour it into a flask, and pour upon it sulphuric acid diluted with four parts of water; let the first portions of gas that are disengaged escape, and receive the rest by the aid of a bent tube, in bottles full of water; and after having stopped them, preserve them, with the necks downwards, in a cool place. (AMER.; NIEMANN; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS.)

GALL. substitutes hydrochloric acid for sulphuric, which latter is certainly less advantageous than the former, because the sulphate of lime which concretes on the surface of the chalk, soon arrests the decomposition between it and the acid. HENRI observes (GALL.) that muriatic acid sometimes contains sulphureous acid, which gives a very disagreeable odour to the carbonic acid gas when mixed with it; and he therefore recommends the latter to be washed in a solution of carbonate of soda.

2. In a liquid state.

Aqua aerata, seu *carbonica* seu *aeris fixi* seu *Acidi carbonici* seu *acidulata cum Acido carbonico*.

AMER.; BATAV.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; ROSS.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; VAN MONS.

R. Carbonic Acid Gas, any quantity.

Adapt to a barrel almost full of distilled water a forcing pump, and by means of it, force into the water five times its volume of the gas; after twenty-four hours, put the water into bottles, corked securely, and cover the corks with wax. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; DAN.; SUEC.)

AMER.; and COXE direct the water to be made to absorb ten times its volume of gas.

HISP.; FERR.; FENN.; ROSS.; NIEMANN; BRUGNATELLI; and VAN MONS, do not recommend the forcing pump to be used, but rather a current of gas to be passed through the water till it is perfectly saturated; the result of which is a liquor, containing very little more than its own volume of carbonic acid gas.

Carbonic acid is reputed to be antiseptic, diuretic, lithontriptic, and sedative. It has been strongly recommended in obstinate vomiting, and in pulmonary irritations. Externally, as a detergent for ulcers, and for soothing the itching attending tetters.

AEROPHORIC POWDER.

Pulvis aerophorus seu *Sodæ tartaricus* seu *Natri carbonici cum Acido tartarico* seu *Magnesiæ tartaricus*. (BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; HANN.; LIPP.; CAST. BORUS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN; C. DE GASSICOURT; HUFELAND; SAINTE-MARIE; VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, effloresced, one part.
Supertartrate of Potass, two parts.

Mix. (HUFELAND; VAN MONS)

LIPP.; and WIRTEM. direct three parts of the supertartrate.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, effloresced, one part.
Supertartrate of Potass, three parts.
White Sugar, two parts.

Mix. (DAN.; NIEMANN; AUGSTIN; VAN MONS)

FENN. prescribes one ounce and a half of the supertartrate, four drams of the subcarbonate of soda, and one ounce of sugar; and directs three drops of the oil of peppermint to be added to each ounce of the mixture.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, dried, } of each,
Tartaric Acid, } equal parts.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.)

R. Prepared Oyster Shells, one scruple.
Tartaric Acid, fifteen grains.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, one part.
Tartaric Acid, one part and a half.
White Sugar, one part.

Mix. (BELG.)

NIEMANN prescribes twenty-five grains of the subcarbonate, five of the acid, and twenty of sugar.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one part.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Nitre, dry, ten parts.
Tartaric Acid, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one part.
White Sugar, twenty parts.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Citric Acid, half an ounce.
White Sugar, one dram.

Make a powder. (HANN.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes two drams of subcarbonate of soda, one dram of citric acid, and one ounce of sugar.

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } of each,
Tartaric Acid, } one part.
White Sugar, four parts.

Mix; and to each ounce of the mixture add three drops of the essential oil of peppermint. (SUEC.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two drams of subcarbonate of magnesia, half a dram of tartaric acid, and one dram of the oleosaccharum of lemon.

Generally, the dose is from half a dram, to one dram.

SEIDLITZ POWDER. (HISP.)

R. Tartarized Soda, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Soda, two scruples.
Tartaric Acid, twenty-five grains.

This powder is to be dissolved in water, and taken during effervescence; the solution forms an advantageous purgative for persons whose stomachs will not bear the ordinary saline preparations.

ANTI-EMETIC DRAUGHT.

Haustus anti-emeticus. (HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; ROSS.; NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; BORIES; BRUGNATELLI; C. DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Lemon Juice, half an ounce.

Mix, and take immediately. (ROSS.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Lemon Juice, } of each, half an ounce.
Water, }

Mix together; then,

R. Subcarbonate of
Potass, twenty-five grains.
Water, one ounce.

Dissolve; then mix the two liquors, and take at the moment of effervescence. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Subcarbonate of
Potass, twenty-five grains.
Water, half an ounce.

Let this solution be taken, and immediately followed by half an ounce of lemon juice, sweetened with a sufficient quantity of sugar. (C. DE GASSICOURT)

BORIES directs a solution to be made of one scruple of subcarbonate of potass in three ounces of water, and to add to it at the moment of being taken one ounce of lemon juice. SAINTE-MARIE—after TODE, to let the patient drink a mixture of two drams of carbonate of magnesia, with four ounces of water, and to follow it immediately with half an ounce of lemon juice.

ELLIS directs to be swallowed alternatively, and by spoonfuls, a solution of two drams of subcarbonate of potass in four ounces of water, and a mixture of equal parts of lemon juice and water.

R. Crystallized Carbonate of
Soda, half a dram.
Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Lemon Peel, half an ounce.

To be taken at twice: the patient is to swallow immediately after each dose two drams of lemon juice. (GALL.)

R. Carbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Lemon, one ounce.
Lemon Juice, half an ounce.

Mix, and take immediately. (GALL.)

DISP. CHA. PARIS prescribes thirty-six grains of subcarbonate of potass, one ounce of tartaric syrup, and three ounces of water.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, four scruples.
White Sugar, two drams.

Dissolve in

Pure Water, four ounces.

Add to the solution,

Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

Mix well.—Three spoonfuls of this are to be taken every half hour, with a spoonful of fresh lemon juice. (NIEMANN)

HISP. directs to be taken at the moment of effervescence, a mixture of half a dram of subcarbonate of potass, of one ounce of pure water, of one dram of the vinous cinnamon water, and of six drams of lemon juice.—FENN.—four drams of the subcarbonate, a sufficient quantity of lemon juice, two ounces of mint water, one dram of cinnamon water, and as much of sugar.

R. Carbonate of Soda, one dram.
Distilled Water, three ounces.
Vinegar, two ounces.
Simple Oxymel, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Powder of Subcarbonate
of Potass, two drams
Tartaric Acid, one dram.
Sugar, two ounces.
Pure Water, a glassful.

Mix. (C. DE GASSICOURT)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, half a dram.
Pure Water, two ounces.
Mint Water, one ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, half an ounce.

To be taken after having swallowed half an ounce of lemon juice. (PIERQUIN)

FULD. prescribes two drams of subcarbonate of potass, four ounces of pure water, and two ounces, each, of peppermint water and lemon juice; to make a mixture, which is to be taken at several times.

R. Carbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Tartaric Syrup, one ounce.
Water, three ounces.
Lemon Juice, half an ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Carbonate of Soda, a dram and a half.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

The soda is to be dissolved in one half of the water, the remainder of which is added to the acid; the patient is to drink the acidulated water after taking the saline solution. (SWEDIAUR)

NIEMANN prescribes six drams of the subcarbonate of potass, one ounce of acid, and six of water.—SAINTE-MARIE—fifteen grains of the salt, twenty drops of the acid and eight ounces of water.—AUGUSTIN—one ounce of the subcarbonate dissolved in one ounce of water, and, on the other hand, a mixture of two drams of diluted acid, with one ounce of water, and half an ounce of syrup of gooseberry. The two mixtures to be taken alternately, by spoonfuls.

This is the mixture known by the name *de Hulme*, *Mixtura Hulmiense*.

R. Carbonate of Soda, two drams.
Water of Mentha Crispa, eight ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix together: on the other hand, mix also

Lemon Juice, two ounces and a half.
Oleosaccharum of Lemon, one ounce.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce and a half.
Water, four ounces and a half.

The patient is to take this second mixture immediately after the first. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
Lemon Juice, two ounces and a half.

The lemon juice is to be taken after the saline solution. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Carbonate of Ammonia, } of each,
White Sugar, } ten grains.
Concentrated Acetic Acid, two scruples.
Peppermint Water, half an ounce.

The patient is first to take the salt, mixed with the sugar; and, immediately after, the vinegar diluted with the water. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Calumba, one dram.
Water, ten ounces.

Boil till there remain only six ounces of liquid. Strain, and add when cold,

Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Lemon Juice, six drams.
Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham, twenty-four drops.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one scruple.
Lemon Juice, six drams.
Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham, twelve drops.
Peppermint Water, four drams.
Water, six ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Mint Water, five ounces.
Powder of Crabs' eyes, half a dram.
Lemon Juice, half an ounce.
Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham, twenty drops.
Hoffman's Liquor, half a dram.
Syrup of Mint, one ounce.

Mix. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Bruised Cinchona Bark, one ounce.
Water, twenty ounces.

Boil down to sixteen ounces, and divide the decoction, when strained, into two portions; add to the first,

Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.

and to the other,

Dilute Sulphuric Acid, one dram.

A spoonful of each of these mixtures is to be taken alternately. (SAINTE-MARIE)

This formula is from STROMEYER.

SAINTE-MARIE, gives it under the name antiseptic mixture, *Potion Antiseptique*, because that German physician prescribed it in adynamic fevers. He points out, as deserving the preference, a concentrated decoction of bark, saturated with six times its own volume of carbonic acid gas.

It is a strange conception, to join cinchona, with carbonic acid.

In general, all these mixtures are very inferior to water charged with the gas, by compression; and it is to this, that recourse should be had also, when it is possible, in cases where it is judged proper to administer the mixture of RIVIERE.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.—CITRIC ACID.

Acidum Limonorum. Acid of Lemons.

1. *Such as is met with in Commerce.* BELG.; PARIS.

2. *Manufactured according to various Formulæ.*

A.

In an Impure State.

R. Lemons, forty.

Express and strain the juice; to which add,

Alcohol, three ounces.

Set aside the mixture, in an earthen vessel for two days, and filter; then remove the alcohol by a gentle evaporation, and preserve the remainder in well stopped bottles. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Depurated Juice of Lemons, any quantity.

Heat in a water-bath, to the temperature of 80 degrees REAUM.; and after having filtered it, remove the coagulum which forms and preserve in well stopped bottles. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Depurated Juice of Lemons, any quantity.

Expose it to the temperature of 3 or 4 degrees REAUM.; remove the pieces of ice as they form, until the liquid is reduced to one third; and preserve it in well stopped bottles. (SWEDIAUR)

B.

In a Pure State.

R. Lemon Juice, one pint.
Prepared Chalk, one ounce.

or, a sufficient quantity to saturate the juice.

Dilute Sulphuric Acid,
nine fluid ounces.

Add the chalk, by degrees, to the lemon juice heated, and mix them; then pour off the liquor. Wash the citrate of lime, which remains, with repeated portions of warm water, and dry it. Pour the dilute sulphuric acid on the dried powder, and boil for ten minutes: then express the liquor strongly through linen cloth, and filter through paper. Evaporate with a gentle heat, that crystals may form as it cools. That the crystals may be pure, dissolve in water a second and third time, then filter each solution, mix them together, evaporate, and set it aside to crystallize. (LOND.)

R. Lemon Juice, any quantity.
Prepared Chalk,
a sufficient quantity.

Heat the lemon juice, and add to it the chalk gradually; then pour off the liquid from the residue of the citrate of lime. Wash this several times in hot water, and dry it. To this dried powder, add eight times the quantity of dilute sulphuric acid, as of chalk, previously added; boil the mixture, express it strongly through cloth, and filter through paper. Evaporate the filtered liquor, till crystals form on cooling. The crystals may be purified by repeated solutions and crystallizations. (DUBL.)

R. Lemon Juice, any quantity.

Heat it in a water-bath, and add to it gradually,

Subcarbonate of Lime,
in powder, a sufficient quantity

To saturate the acid; wash the precipitate repeatedly, dry it, and mix three parts of it with six of water; pour upon this two parts of sulphuric acid (66 degrees), and add twelve parts of water, then boil for some time, and filter; evaporate the liquor till a pellicle forms, and let it crystallize in a stove *(à l'etuve)*. (AMER.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; HANN.; SUEC.; NIEMANN; COXE; VAN MONS)

DRY LEMONADE.

Limonada sicca. (PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Lemon Juice, concentrated by freezing, one part.
White Sugar, in powder, six parts.

Add the sugar to the lemon juice by small portions, so that it may absorb it, then triturate and preserve in a stopped bottle. (SWEDIAUR)

R. White Sugar, one pound.
Citric Acid, powdered, six drams.
Essence of Lemon, a sufficient quantity.

Make a powder. (PIERQUIN)

LOZENGES OF CITRIC ACID

R. Citric Acid, reduced to an impalpable powder, one dram.
White Sugar, half a pound.
Essential Oil of Lemons, eighteen drops.

Mix well for a long time, in a marble mortar; and, with a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth, make lozenges of twelve grains each.

SYRUP OF CITRIC ACID. (HENRI)

R. Citric Acid, five drams.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Mix the solution with

Simple Syrup, two pounds.

Boil gently, for some minutes, and strain through flannel.

This syrup may be flavoured with spirit of lemon, and may be rendered soft by the addition of gum arabic.

CITRIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum citricum. (VAN MONS)

R. Lard, one ounce.

Add to it gradually, by trituration,

Lemon Juice, a dram and a half.
Tincture of Cantharides, half a dram.

It is recommended to rub the head with this twice a day in baldness.

OLEO-ACID MIXTURE.

Mixtura oleo-acida. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Citric Acid, } three ounces.
Extract of Opium, four grains.

Dose, a spoonful every half hour.

Recommended by RICHTER in strangulated hernia.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM.—HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Acidum muriaticum seu *salis culinaris* seu *marini, Spiritus Salis* seu *fumans. Muriatic acid, Spirit of Salt.*

SYNONIMES:—Salzsœure, Kochsalzsœure, GERM.; Lunurasa, CYNG.; Nemukka tizab, DUK.; Zoutzaur, DUT.; Ossimuriatico, ITAL.; Uppu Travagum, TAM.; Lawana Travagum TELIN.

1. *That which is met with in commerce.* MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; LIPP.; PARIS.

2. *Manufactured according to various Formulæ.*

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMER.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Muriate of Soda, (common salt), dried, two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, by weight, twenty ounces.
Distilled Water, a pint and a half.

Mix the acid with half a pint of the water, in a glass retort; when the mixture is cold, add to it the muriate of soda. Pour the remainder of the water into the receiver; and, having fixed it to the retort placed in a sand-bath, distil over the acid into this water, with a heat gradually raised till the retort becomes red hot.

The specific gravity of this Acid is to that of distilled water, as 1,160 to 1,000. One hundred grains of it, are saturated by one hundred and twenty four grains of the crystals of subcarbonate of soda. (LOND.)

R. Muriate of Soda, which has been previously exposed to a red heat, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } two pounds.
Water, }

Pour the acid, mixed with eight of the water, and cooled, on the muriate of soda, in a glass retort; to which adapt a receiver, containing the remaining part of the water, and distil from a sand-bath, at a moderate heat. In a short time, the vessels may be luted together, and the distillation continued to dryness.

The specific gravity of this acid is to that of distilled water, as 1,170 to 1,000. (EDINB.)

R. Muriate of Soda, dried, 100 parts.
Sulphuric Acid of commerce, 87 parts.
Water, 124 parts.

Dilute the acid with one half of the water, and when cold, add it gradually to the muriate of soda, put into a glass retort. Put the remaining part of the water into the receiver, to absorb the gas, as it comes over, and distil to dryness.

The specific gravity of this acid is to that of distilled water, as 1,160 to 1,000. (DUBL.)

R. Muriate of Soda, decrepitated, one part.
White Argil, three parts.

Make a paste of these with a little water; let it become dry, and distil from a retort, with a heat gradually augmented. (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, } of each,
Vitriol, calcined to whiteness, } equal parts.

Distil in a sand-bath, to dryness. (BRUNS.)

R. Muriate of Soda, pulverised, five parts and a half.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, four parts and a half.

Distil into a receiver, containing five parts of water; at first with a gentle heat, but gradually encreased so far as to bring the retort to a white heat. (VAN MONS)

FERR.; and SWEDIAUR direct four pounds of decrepitated salt to be distilled with two pounds of concentrated sulphuric acid, into a flask containing sixteen ounces of distilled water.—SUEC. directs two parts of salt, and one of the acid, to be distilled into a receiver filled to two thirds with water,—to distil three pounds of salt with five of acid, and to receive the gas in two flasks, of which the second, which ought only to be kept, contains three pints and a half of water.—ANT.—to distil three pounds of salt with two of sulphuric acid, (66 degrees) to receive the gas in three vessels; the first to contain two ounces, the second, one pound and a half, and the third, eight ounces, of water: to preserve the liquid of the second vessel, and to rectify it upon a quantity of sea salt, equivalent to the sixteenth part of the acid employed in the first instance.—AUSTR.—to distil two pounds of salt, with one of acid (1,840); to receive the gas in a flask containing six ounces of water, and to redistil the product upon two ounces of salt.

R. Muriate of Soda, pulverised, two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, } of each,
Spring Water, } one pound.

Distil in a sand-bath, until no more acid passes into the receiver. (GENEV.; LUSIT.; Ross.)

SPIELMANN directs eight parts of salt, four of acid, and three of water.—BRUNS.—six parts of salt, four of acid, and two of water.—LIPP.—to two pounds of salt, one pound of acid, and twenty ounces of water.—WIRTEM.—one pound of salt, from three to six ounces of water, and from six to seven ounces of acid.—HERBIF.—one pound of salt, eight ounces of water, and four of acid.—FULD.—sixteen parts of salt, twelve of acid, and twenty-four of water.

R. Sulphuric Acid, one pound.
Water, half a pound.

Mix carefully in a retort, and add

Muriate of Soda, in powder, one pound and a half.

Adapt a receiver, containing,

Distilled Water, one pint.

Distil over a moderate fire. (FENN.)

HASS.; and PIDERIT prescribe two pounds of salt, one pound of acid, one pound of water in the retort, and three ounces in the receiver.—AMER.; and COXE—two pounds of salt, twenty ounces of acid, half a pound of water in the retort, and one pound in the receiver.—HISP.—two parts of salt, one of acid, one and a half of water in the retort, and an indeterminate quantity of water in the receiver.—SAX.—six pounds of salt, eight of acid, two of water in the retort, four of water in the receiver, and the redistillation of the product upon one half part of dry salt.—POL.; and BORUS.—six pounds of salt, four of acid, two of water in the retort, four of water in the receiver, and redistillation of the product upon one half pound of salt.—DAN.; and OLDEN.—six pounds of salt, four of acid, four pounds of water in the retort, two pounds of water in the receiver, and redistillation of the product upon one half pound of salt.—BATAV.—three parts of salt, two of acid, two of water in the retort, and one part and three-fourths of water in the receiver, and redistillation of the product, upon one fourth part of decrepitated salt.

R. Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, 3,000 parts.
Water, 70 parts.

Put them into a mattrass placed in a sand-bath, and furnished with two tubes, one terminating by a funnel, and the other communicating with an apparatus of two flasks, containing, the first

Water, 200 parts.

and the second,

Water, 2,000 parts.

Pour gradually, through the funnel,

Sulphuric Acid, (66 degrees) 3,000 parts.

diluted with

Distilled Water, 750 parts.

Heat moderately, so that the gas may disengage itself with force; when that diminishes, augment the heat by degrees, until no more vapour passes over. (GALL.)

BATAV. directs one part and a half of salt, one part of acid, and one half part of water, to be distilled together, into an apparatus of two flasks; the first containing one third, and the second, one half of the water and of the acid employed; to preserve, when cold, the liquid of the first flask, and to redistil it upon a quantity of decrepitated salt, equal to one sixteenth of the acid employed in the first instance.—BELG.—to distil thirty ounces of decrepitated salt, twenty-four ounces of concentrated sulphuric acid, and nine ounces of water; into a receiver containing fifteen ounces of water, until the mass in the retort begins to become solid; to substitute then another receiver, containing one ounce and a half of water, and to continue the distillation to dryness.—BRUNS.—to distil one pound of salt, six ounces of acid, and six ounces of water, in a Woulf's apparatus, the flasks of which contain distilled water.

All the Pharmacopœias do not acquaint us with the concentration of the acid for the preparation of which they prescribe a process. Very great differences prevail in this respect. The following are those which are expressed by figures. The specific gravity of the liquid ought to be according to FENN. 1.150; POL. and SAX. 1.130; BAVAR. 1.130 to 1.135; BATAV. 1.130 to 1.136; LOND. 1.160; HAN. 1.175; SUEC. 1.196; AUSTR.; and GALL. 1.200.

ANT. directs it to be the same as of water :: 6 : 7 and a half. With regard to this, it is necessary to remember that the specific gravity of the gaseous acid is of 1,247, and that, at the temperature of 20 degrees under the pressure of o m. 76, water dissolves 464 times its own volume, or 75 hundredths of its own weight of this gas. THENARD has ascertained that water saturated with gas to 23 degrees, under the pressure of 783 millemètres (30.81671 inches) has a specific gravity of 1,208.

The concentrated hydrochloric acid is a violent poison; it corrodes and destroys all organic tissues with which it is put in contact. It should be diluted with water before it is employed medicinally. The proportions prescribed by AUSTR.; BATAV.; and BAVAR. are one part of acid, and two of water, which gives a product, the specific gravity of which is 1,036, BAVAR.; 1,065, AUSTR.; 1,080, BELG.; DUBL.; and COXE, prescribe equal parts of the acid, and of water, a mixture weighing as 1,080. Thus diluted, the hydrochloric acid proves stimulant, antiseptic, and diuretic. It has been also proposed to inject it into the bladder, adding much more water to it, to dissolve certain urinary calculi.

It has been also represented as a powerful antisyphilitic.

FUMIGATORY SPECIES.

Solutio alexiteria, Species pro Vaporibus Acidi muriatici. (SUEC.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Muriate of Soda, two parts.
Sulphuric Acid, one part.

Keep each of these separate, that they may not be mixed before the moment of their being required to be used. (SUEC.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes six parts of salt, in powder, and one of the concentrated acid; or five of salt, and four of acid.

ACID MIXTURE. (NIEMANN)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, from one to four grains.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.
Syrup of Raspberries, two ounces.

Dose, one or two spoonfuls, every hour or two hours.

MINERAL LEMONADE.

Potus Muriatico-Acidus. (RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. White Sugar, two ounces.
Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid, two or three grains.

Heat them together for a few minutes, put them into a bottle, and add

Spring Water, four pounds.

Recommended in simple adynamic fevers. (VAN MONS)

RATIER prescribes two pounds of water, enough of acid to make it agreeably acidulous, and two ounces of simple syrup.

SYRUP OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Syrupus Muriaticus. (VAN MONS)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, two ounces.
White Sugar, twenty-six ounces.

Dissolve in a water bath.

Recommended in hooping cough.—Dose, half a spoonful, in water, every two hours.

ALCOHOLIC HYDROCHLORIC ACID. (GALL.)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, (22 degrees) one part.
Alcohol, (36 degrees), three parts.
Mix.

ACIDULOUS GARGLE.

Litus acidus, *Linimentum gingivale*. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; ELLIS)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, one dram.
Honey of Roses, three ounces.
Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

ELLIS prescribes one dram of acid, one ounce of honey, and the same quantity of rose water.

R. Syrup of Barberries, one ounce.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity
to render the syrup agreeably acidulous. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, two parts.
Clarified Honey, twenty-five parts.
Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, two drams.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.
Solution of Myrrh, (*Liqueur de Myrrh*), half an ounce.
Mix. (HERBIP.)

DETERSIVE GARGLE. (RATIER)

R. Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Hydrochloric Acid, two drams.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Mix.

R. Infusion of Cinchona, four ounces.
Clarified Honey, one ounce.
Hydrochloric Acid, eighteen drops.
Mix.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

Gargarisma adstringens seu *Salviæ cum Acido muriatico*. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Leaves of Sage, one handful.
Red Wine, a sufficient quantity
to obtain eight ounces of decoction.
Add, when strained,
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Hydrochloric Acid, one dram.
Recommended by KOSTUM in scurvy.

ANTISCORBUTIC GARGLE. (AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN)

R. Antiscorbutic Decoction, six ounces.
Spirit of Scurvy Grass, one ounce.
Hydrochloric Acid, two drams.
Simple Oxymel, two ounces.
Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Barley Water, twenty-four ounces.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.
Tincture of Myrrh, four scruples.
Hydrochloric Acid, one scruple.
Mix. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, Extract of Cinchona, Catechu, Tincture of Myrrh, } of each, half a dram.
Syrup of Mulberries, Honey of Roses, } of each, one ounce.
Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE. (ELLIS)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, sixty drops.
Decoction of Barley, six ounces.
Dose, one ounce three or four times a day, extolled in cases of calculi when principally composed of calcareous salts.

APERITIVE TINCTURE. (NIEMANN)

R. Muriate of Soda, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, four ounces.
Add to the solution,
Hydrochloric Acid, two drams.
It is recommended by CULLEN in anorexia.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls in a glass of water.

ARTHRITIC MIXTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

(*Eau Arthritique.*)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, four ounces.
White Oil of Petroleum, one dram.
Mix by stirring well.—For a partial bath.

ANTIFEBRILE MIXTURE.

Mixtura Acidi muriatici. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, Sulphuric Æther, } of each, two drams.
Cinnamon Water, seven ounces.
Syrup of Raspberries, three ounces.
Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours, in asthenic fevers.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORO-NITRICUM.—HYDROCHLORO-NITRIC, OR, NITRO MURIATIC ACID.

Aqua regia, seu *Regis*, *Acidum muriaticum nitroso-oxygenatum*, *Menstruum Auri*.

BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; FERR.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, one part.
Nitric Acid, three parts.
Digest with a gentle heat, and decant.—(SARD.)

Brugnatelli prescribes one part and a half of the salt, and six parts of aquafortis. —Palat.; and Wirtem.—one of the salt, and six of the acid.—Van Mons—five of the salt, and six of nitric acid.

R. Nitrate of Potass, nine parts and a half.
Hydrochloric Acid, twenty-two parts and a half.

Digest in a gentle heat, and decant. (Van Mons)

It may also be prepared with eight parts of nitrate of soda, and the same quantity of hydrochloric acid; or with five and a half parts of sea salt, and six of nitric acid.—(Van Mons)

R. Nitric Acid, (1.250), two parts.
Hydrochloric Acid, (1.150), four parts.

Mix them together, in a phial plunged in cold water, and leave them to act upon each other, for several days. (Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.)

Ferr.; and Brugnatelli prescribe equal parts of the two acids.—Spielmann —one part of hydrochloric acid and three of nitric.—Van Mons—six and a half parts of nitric, and twenty-two and a half of hydrochloric acid.

This acid is rarely employed except in chemical operations; however, it has been administered, diluted with water, in the form of pediluvium, in engorgements, and other diseases, of the liver.

DISINFECTING FUMIGATION.

Solutio alexiteria Gaubiana. (Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Nitrate of Potass, nine parts and a half.
Muriate of Soda, five parts and a half.
Oxide of Manganese, seven parts.
Sulphuric Acid, ten parts.

Mix the oxide intimately with the two salts, and sprinkle upon them, the acid diluted with one part and a half of water, at several times, only repeating the sprinkling as the vapour ceases to be set free. (Van Mons)

R. Nitrate of Potass, four parts and three fourths.
Muriate of Soda, five parts and a half.
Sulphuric Acid, seven parts and a half.
Vinegar, twenty-two parts.
Water, forty-four parts.

Mix the two salts by trituration; add gradually the sulphuric acid to the water, and then, at once, put the vinegar into the mixture; and pour the acid liquid upon the saline powder, placed upon a portable chafing dish. (Van Mons)

Niemann and Swediaur prescribe half a pound each, of nitre, of salt, and of sulphuric acid, four pounds of vinegar, and two of water.

STIMULANT FOMENTATION.

Fotus ad Pustulas in Cute favendas. (Brera)

R. Hydrochloric Acid, three ounces.
Nitric Acid, two ounces.
Water, eight ounces.

Half a glassful of this mixture, is to be added to a pound of cold water; and the legs, thighs, abdomen, and arms of the patient, are to be sponged with it, for half an hour, night and morning; after each sponging he is immediately to get into bed. After some days, pustules appear on the skin.

This remedy has been very much commended in chronic inflammations of the liver.

ACID MIXTURE.

R. Weak Hydrochloric Acid, } of each,
—— Nitric Acid, } two drams.
Water, three pounds.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.

To be taken in small doses, in the course of the day.—Recommended in syphilitic affections of the lymphatic system.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM.—PRUSSIC ACID, HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Acidum Borussicum, seu *zooticum*, seu *zootinicum*. *Acidum Prussicum*. (Dubl.; Amer.; Belg.; Batav.; Gall.; Ferr.; Niemann; Brugnatelli; Van Mons)

1. Prepared after the method of Scheele.

R. Prussian Blue, one hundred and twenty eight parts.
Red Oxide of Mercury, sixty-four parts.
Distilled Water, five hundred parts.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, stirring constantly; strain, filter, and wash the residuum with
Boiling Water, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Mix together the two liquors, put them into a flask, and add
Iron-filings, reduced to very fine powder, ninety-six parts.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), twenty-four parts.

Diluted with

Distilled Water, twenty-four parts.

Stir the mixture, and keep the flask, for one hour, plunged in cold water; pour the decanted liquor into a tubulated retort placed in a sand bath, to the neck of which a long adapter is fixed, which passes into the tube of a globular receiver, whence goes out another tube of a bent form which is plunged into a flask full of water; lute the apparatus, cover the receiver with wet cloths, and encrease the heat until the liquor boils, and it has passed

One hundred and ninety-two parts of liquid into the receiver.

Add to this liquid,

Subcarbonate of Lime, eight parts.

Distil again, and draw

One hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Preserve it in a flask covered with black paper. (Amer. Gall.; Ferr.; Brugnatelli)

Van Mons directs three parts of cyanuret of mercury to be dissolved in water; to put the solution into a retort containing three parts of iron filings; to pour upon the whole ten parts of sulphuric acid, diluted with thrice its weight of water; to stir until the mercury is separated; to place the retort in a sand bath; to heat it to ebullition; to distil over one hundred and seventeen parts of liquid; and to rectify it by a new distillation.

This process gives an acid, which is always mixed with water, in an uncertain quantity.

2. After the process of Gay-Lussac.

R. Cyanuret of Mercury, one ounce.
Muriatic Acid, seven fluid ounces.
Water, eight fluid ounces.

Distil from a glass retort, into a receiver kept cool, eight fluid ounces; and preserve in a well stopped bottle, in a cool, dark place.

The specific gravity of this should be .998 (Dubl.)

R. Cyanuret of Mercury, any quantity.

Put into a tubulated retort, the neck of which is furnished with a large glass tube, filled with marble bruised, and melted chloruret of calcium, which tube communicates by another more narrow, with a bell glass surrounded with a refrigerating mixture. Pour upon it enough of hydrochloric acid to rise above the cyanuret the height of a finger, heat gradually and moderately, and receive the condensed product in the bell-glass. (Gall.; Ferr.; Magendie)

The acid thus obtained is free from water. It has a specific gravity of 0.700.

3. After the process of Gea Pessina.

R. Hydroferrocyanate of Potass, pulverised, eighteen parts.

Put it into a tubulated glass retort, placed on the iron grate which supports a stove, and communicating with a very small tubulated flask, the tube of which plunges into another flask containing a little distilled water; and pour upon it a mixture of

Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, nine parts.
Water, twelve parts.

Let them act upon each other for twelve hours, during which time, the ice ought to be renewed, as fast as it melts, and the retort be gently heated, by means of some burning coals; the fire is to be removed when a blue matter rises, and threatens to pass into the receiver, and the apparatus suffered to cool. (Henri)

The acid so obtained has a density equal to 0.9 or 0.898.

4. After the manner of Vanquelin.

R. Cyanuret of Mercury, one part.
Distilled Water, eight parts.

Pass a current of sulphuric acid gas into the solution, until the gas is in excess; then pour into the liquor as much pulverised subcarbonate of lead, as will remove the excess of the hydrosulphuric acid, constantly stirring the mixture; when it no longer has the odour of rotten eggs, and it no longer blackens paper impregnated with the acetate of lead, filter, and preserve it for use. (Batav.; Belg.; Gall.; Niemann; Van Mons)

The acid produced by this operation has the same density as the acid of Scheele.

The variable density of the hydrocyanic acid prepared according to the method of Scheele, does not permit it to be applied to the purposes of medicine. For such purposes, that procured by the method of Gay Lussac is generally made use of; but as its concentration renders it dangerous, it ought to be commenced with by mixing it with a quantity of some distilled water. Robiquet has proposed to reduce its density to 0.900. by adding to it two parts of water. Thus reduced, it becomes similar to the acid of Scheele, but with the advantage over the latter of exhibiting a constant and well-known proportion between the pure anhydrous acid, and the quantity of water with which it is mixed. Magendie adds to it six times its volume, or eight times and a half of its weight of distilled water, and calls the mixture, *Medicinal Prussic Acid, (Acide Prussique Medicinal.)*

Others have recommended the use of a mixture of three fourths of water, and one fourth of acid, under the name of *Acide Hydrocyanique au quart.* The formula of MAGENDIE ought to be preserved, because it is generally adopted, but for this only reason, for it has no real advantage over the others.

Pure hydrocyanic acid is a formidable poison, as it would kill the most robust man, with the rapidity of lightning, at the dose of a single drop. Mixed with water, it has a less energetic action, the result of which is to destroy the excess of irritability which may be developed in one particular part of the body. It has been recommended in nervous and chronic coughs, asthma, hooping cough, pulmonary consumption, indigestion with or without vomiting, painters' colic, &c. Externally, it has been employed in lotions, for various cutaneous diseases, particularly for allaying the itching of the skin.

ALCOHOLIZED HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Acidum Borussicum seu *Hydrocyanicum alcoholisatum.* (BATAV.; BAVAR.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Hydroferrocyanate of Potass, four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.

Add a mixture, very cold, of
Concetrated Sulphuric Acid, three parts.
Alcohol, twelve parts.

Digest with a gentle heat, stirring often; pour off the clear liquor, and distil in a retort, until the product occupies twenty times the volume of one part of water. (BAVAR.)

The specific gravity of this product is of 0.900.

R. Prussian Blue, thirteen parts.

Put it into a retort to which there is a rather spacious receiver adapted, and pour upon it a mixture of
Sulphuric Acid, two parts.
Proof Spirit, fifty-two parts.

Distil with a gentle heat, three fourths of the spirit employed. (VAN MONS)

R Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, } of each, four parts.
Water, }
Prussian Blue, eight parts.
Alcohol, seven parts.

Distil. (NIEMANN)

This process is by KELLER, it gives an acid, of the specific gravity is 0,800.

R. Hydroferrocyanate of Potass, in powder, four ounces.

Pour upon it in a retort, a mixture of
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, two ounces.
Water, four ounces.

Distil almost to dryness into a receiver, containing
Highly rectified Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest the product without heat, for some hours, with one dram of calcined magnesia; and distil six ounces of it into a receiver containing two ounces of rectified alcohol. (NIEMANN)

This is the process of ITTNER.

CAILLOT has modified the process of VAUQUELIN by mixing the product with four parts of alcohol at 40 degrees. MAGENDIE allows his medicinal prussic acid to be made of six times its volume of alcohol, instead of water, to the acid of GAY-LUSSAC. RUST has also proposed to dissolve eight drops of hydrocyanic acid in two drams of rectified alcohol. These extemporaneous formula are preferable to the preceding.

The addition of alcohol makes the acid preserve better its active properties, and prevents its evaporating so readily as when the mixture is made with water.

HYDROCYANIC ACID OF HARLES.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum dilutum spirituosum aquosum. (NIEMANN)

R. Hydrocyanic Acid of KELLER, ten parts.
Proof Spirit, } of each,
Lime-Tree Water, } sixty drops.

Dose, five drops to young people, from seven to twelve to adults, and two or three to infants of seven years, to be taken in a spoonful of water. The lime-tree water may be replaced by rose water, and the proof spirit, by spirituous cinnamon water.

CONTRASTIMULANT BOLUS.

Boli contrastimulantes. (BRERA)

R. Hydrocyanic Acid, thirty drops.
Crumb of Bread, } of each,
Clarified Honey, } a sufficient
Liquorice, in powder, } quantity,

to make 12 boluses, one every two hours.

HYDROCYANIC LOTION. (MAGENDIE)

R. Medicinal Hydrocyanic Acid, two drams.
Lettuce Water, one pound.

The quantity of the acid may be carried as far as four drams. Recommended in herpes, and in ulcerated cancers. It may also be employed in injections for uterine schirrus.

SYRUP OF HYDROCYANIC ACID. (FERR.; GALL.; BORIES; MAGENDIE)

R. Simple Syrup, nine parts.
Hydrocyanic Acid, prepared after the process of VAUQUELIN, one part.

Mix intimately, and preserve in a well stopped bottle. (GALL.)

R. Simple Syrup, one pound.
Medicinal Prussic Acid, one dram.

Mix carefully. (FERR.; HENRI; FEE; BORIES; MAGENDIE)

These two preparations require to be renewed frequently, as they spoil very soon.

The hydrocyanic syrup is employed in being added to the ordinary pectoral mixtures.

PECTORAL MIXTURE.

Mixtura pectoralis hyodrocyanica. (FERR.; GALL.; HENRI; BRERA; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Medicinal Prussic Acid, one dram.
Distilled Water, one pound.
Pure Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Dose, from a spoonful, morning and evening, to six or even eight spoonfuls in twenty-four hours. It is necessary to shake this mixture every time it is used.

R. Hydrocyanic Acid, eight drops.
Gum Arabic, Sugar, } of each, two drams.
Water, eight ounces.

Dose, one spoonful three or four times a day. (ELLIS)

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (FEE; BRERA; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Medicinal Prussic Acid, fifteen drops.
Infusion of Ground Ivy, two ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallow, one ounce.

Mix. (FEE; BRERA; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Cough Infusion, four ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallow, one ounce.
Medicinal Prussic Acid, eight drops.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

To be taken in doses of one spoonful, after having shaken the bottle.

PIERQUIN has proposed the following formula, in which is the *Prussic Acid at a fourth*, that is diluted with three parts of water, and consequently, stronger than in the two preceding formula.

R. Prussic Acid at a fourth *(ac. pr. au quart)*, ten drops.
Syrup of Gum, one ounce.
Distilled Water, two ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one dram.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls every quarter of an hour.

R. Syrup of Hydrocyanic Acid, one ounce.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.

Mix. (BRERA)

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION.

Fomentatio discutiens. (NIEMANN)

R. Alcohol, four ounces.
Soap, one ounce.
Prussic Acid, Camphor, } of each, two drams.

KOELREUTER recommends frictions to be made two or three times a day, with a spoonful of this liquid.

ANTISPASMODIC LIQUOR. (PIERQUIN)

R. Hoffmann's Liquor, two ounces.
Medicinal Prussic Acid, fifteen drops.
Syrup of Marshmallow, three ounces.

To be taken in doses of a tea-spoonful, every two hours, in affections of the lungs, such as nervous asthma, hooping cough; and in palpitations of the heart, indigestion, &c.

PECTORAL CREAM. (PIERQUIN)

R. Syrup of Red Cabbage, Marshmallow, } of each, two ounces.
Violet, Capillaire, Balsam of Tolu, } of each, one ounce.
Poppies, Cinnamon, } of each, two drams.
Medicinal Prussic Acid, half a dram.
Sugar Candy, one ounce and a half.

To be taken in doses of a tea-spoonful every hour.

CYANURET OF POTASSIUM.

(GALL.; HENRI; MAGENDIE)

R. Dried Ferrocyanate of Potass, any quantity.

Put it into a stone retort, luted and furnished with a bent tube which plunges into a vessel containing a small quantity of water; heat gradually in a reverbatory furnace, and when the gas comes to be disengaged slowly, encrease the fire to a violent degree, until no more bubbles are produced; then remove the fire, let the apparatus become cold, break the retort and pulverise and preserve the residuum, which is a mixture of two-thirds of cyanuret of potassium, and one-third of quadricarbonate of iron.

PROTO-HYDROCYANATE OF POTASSIUM.

This is obtained by dissolving cyanuret of potassium in water.

MEDICINAL HYDROCYANATE OF POTASS.

Potus hydrocyanicus. (BRERA; MAGENDIE)

R. Cyanuret of Potassium, one part.
Distilled Water, eight parts.

Dissolve.

This solution may be employed in the same doses as those which are prescribed for the hydrocynanic acid.

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; MAGENDIE)

R. Cyanuret of Potassium, half a grain.
Lettuce Water, two ounces.

Add when dissolved

Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of one spoonful every two hours. (MAGENDIE)

R. Medicinal Hydrocyanate of Potass, fifteen drops.
Infusion of Ground Ivy, two ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of one spoonful, every three hours, shaking the bottle carefully. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (MAGENDIE)

R. Medicinal Hydrocyanate of Potass, one dram.
Distilled Water, one pound.

Dissolve in this mixture

Pure Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Dose, a spoonful night and morning; the dose may be divided, so as to prescribe six or eight in the twenty-four hours.

SYRUP OF HYDROCYANATE OF POTASS. (MAGENDIE)

R. Medicinal Hydrocyanate of Potass, one dram.
Simple Syrup, one pound.

Mix intimately.

PROTO-HYDRO-FERRO-CYANATE OF POTASSIUM.

Prussias Lixiviæ et Ferri, seu *Potassæ et Ferri, Hydrocyanas Potassæ ferruginosus, Ferrocyanus Potassæ*. Ferro-cyanate of Potass.

R. Fresh Ox-blood, any quantity.

Boil in an iron kettle, and let the coagulum dry in the open air. Then

R. Coagulum, dry and pulverised, three pounds.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.

Melt together, in an open iron crucible, augmenting the heat gradually, until the crucible is red hot. When the mass is cold, throw it into

Hot Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Filter the solution, evaporate and crystallize. (AUSTR.)

R. Caustic Potass, melted, any quantity.
Pure Water, hot, ten parts.

Strain the liquor while hot, and add to it Prussian blue, previously deprived of all foreign matter by maceration in seven parts of sulphuric acid diluted with water; add also the liquor in which it was macerated; add no more, when the salt ceases to be rendered colourless; strain the slightly alcaline liquor, and add a sufficient quantity of concentrated acetic acid, to produce a perfect saturation; concentrate the liquor by a gentle evaporation, and let it crystallize in a cool place; purify the crystals by fresh crystallization. (BELG.; FERR.)

R. Prussian Blue, four parts.
Caustic Potass, melted, one part.

Pulverise the Prussian blue, adding a little alcohol, and mix it with the potass dissolved in twenty parts of boiling water; boil the mixture till it is completely colourless, and till it shows itself to be no longer alcalescent; filter, concentrate, if necessary, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

R. Prussian Blue, any quantity.

Boil in water, and throw into it pulverised lime, by small portions, until the blue colour has entirely disappeared; filter the liquor, and pass through it a current of carbonic acid gas, until no precipitate falls down; then drop into it a solution of subcarbonate of potass; and when that throws down no more precipitate, heat it to boiling; then filter and crystallize. (VANMONS)

R. Prussian Blue, broken into small pieces, three ounces.
Dry Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Distilled Water, one pound and a half.

Boil until the Prussian blue has acquired the colour of ox-blood boiled; then pour off the liquor, filter it, and preserve. (BRUNS.)

SOLUTION OF FERRO-CYANATE OF POTASS. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.)

R. Ferrocyanate of Potass, one part.
Distilled Water, nine parts.

Dissolve. (BAVAR.)

AUSTR. prescribes one part of the salt, and four parts of water.

This solution is only used as a test in BAVAR.; while AUSTR. gives it the title of an officinal preparation.

CONTRA-STIMULANT BOLUS.

Boli contrastimulantes. (BATAV.)

R. Hydrocyanate of Potass and Iron, four grains.
Tartaric Acid, twelve grains.
Rob of Elderberries, } of each,
Powder Liquorice, } a sufficient quantity.

Make four boluses.—Dose, one every three or four hours.

PROTO-HYDRO-SULPHO-CYANATE OF POTASSIUM. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, one part.
Prussian Blue, three parts.

Mix perfectly in a crucible; put this among the coals, after having covered it, and heat for half an hour, till it is of a dull red colour. When it is cold, pour a little alcohol upon the mass, that it may not inflame, then treat it with fresh alcohol till it is no longer reddened by the salts of iron. Mix the tinctures, filter, evaporate, and crystallize.

DISTILLED WATER OF CHERRY-LAUREL.

Aqua Lauro-Cerasi, seu *Pruni Lauro-Cerasi.*

BAT.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Fresh Leaves of Cherry-Laurel, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil one half. (GALL.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.)

ANT.; BATAV.; and BELG. prescribe one part of the leaves and three parts of water, and sixteen to be distilled.—VAN MONS—one of the leaves, and twelve of water; distil two parts.—BRUNS.—one pound of the leaves, and six ounces of water; distil three ounces.—DAN.; OLDEN.; and SWEDIAUR—two parts of the leaves, and a sufficient quantity of water; distil three parts. BAVAR.—one part of the leaves, and five of water; distil one part.—FERR.—twenty parts of the leaves, and thirty of water; distil eight parts.

R. Fresh Leaves of Cherry-Laurel, one part.
Alcohol, one twelfth part.
Water, six parts.

Distil three parts. (HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.)

Dose, from five drops to two scruples, progressively.

The age, and the condition of the leaves making this preparation vary very much, independently of the mode followed to obtain it, it ought to be rejected, as also should the following:

SPIRIT OF CHERRY-LAUREL. (SAX.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Cherry-Laurel, one part.
Proof Spirit, four parts.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and distil.

DEPRESSING MIXTURE.

Mixtura deprimens, seu *Aqua Lauro-Cerasi.* (AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

R. Emulsion of Lemon-kernels, four ounces.
Distilled Water of Cherry-Laurel, forty drops.

To be taken in small doses, in the course of the day. (BRERA)

R. Distilled Water of Cherry-Laurel, sixty drops.
——— of Pep-permint, two ounces.
Cold Infusion of Quassia Wood, four ounces.

Dose, one spoonful thrice a day. (AUGUSTIN)

This mixture has been particularly recommended in dysentery and lientery, in which diseases, lavements have been very much commended, prepared with from forty to sixty drops of distilled cherry-laurel water mixed with decoction of starch.

CONTRA STIMULANT INJECTION.

Injectio contrastimulans seu *cum Aqua Lauro-Cerasi.* (AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

R. Leaves of Belladonna, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of decoction, add, when strained,

Distilled Cherry-Laurel Water, three drams.

Mix well. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Distilled Cherry-Laurel Water, two drams.

Mix. (BRERA)

In incipient schirrus of the uterus, it is said to have been employed with advantage.

R. Seeds of White Poppy, half an ounce.
Water, six ounces.

Make an emulsion, and add

Distilled Cherry-Laurel Water, sixty drops.

Recommended for quieting the pain attending gonorrhœa. (AUGUSTIN)

DISTILLED BLACK CHERRY WATER.

Aqua Cerasorum nigrorum. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Black Cherries bruised with their Stones, ten pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma; distil twenty pints. (FENN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SUEC.; SWEDIAUR)

DAN.; HERBIP.; and FULD. direct one part of cherries, and six of water, to be macerated for twelve hours, and three or four parts to be distilled.—BRUNS.; and PALAT.

—one part of cherries, and two of water; distil one part.—Austr.—one part of cherries, and eight parts of water; distil six parts.—Bavar.—one part of cherries, and ten of water; distil two parts.—Pol.—three parts of cherries, and a sufficient quantity of water; distil twenty parts.—Ferr.—twenty parts of cherries, and so much of water, as to prevent empyreuma; distil twenty parts.

R. Black Cherries, any quantity.

Take out the stones, and express the juice; crush the stones, mix them with the expressed fruit; then to one part of this mixture, add twenty-four parts of water, and distil six parts. (Van Mons)

Sard. directs the juice of cherries to be expressed; to add to the expressed fruit, one half of the stones crushed; and to distil one third in a water-bath.—Hass.—to express the juice of three pounds of cherries; to add six pounds of water, and to distil slowly, eight pounds.

SPIRIT OF BLACK CHERRIES.

Aqua Cerasorum nigrorum alcoholica, seu *Pruni Avium alcoholica.* (Ant.; Palat.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Van Mons)

R. Ripe Black Cherries, any quantity.

Express the juice; then crush the stones, and put them into a barrel, with the expressed fruit; let the mass ferment, until it has acquired a vinous smell: then distil in a water-bath, and re-distil the product two or three times upon fresh bruised stones. (Palat.; Sard.)

Wirtem. directs a small quantity of the yeast of beer to be added.—Brugnatelli—to ferment together one part of crushed cherries, with their stones, and one part of boiling water; to add ten pounds of cold water, and to distil six parts.—Van Mons—to mix cherries, crushed with their stones with an equal quantity of water; to let them ferment, to add twenty-four parts of cold water, and to distil six parts.—Sax.—to let one part of crushed cherries and six parts of water ferment together, and to distil two parts.

R. Ripe Black Cherries, six pounds.

Remove the stones, break them, and let them macerate for three days, with the bruised fruit, in

Alcohol (20 degrees), two pounds.
Water, four pounds.

(Augustin)

Then add enough of water, to prevent empyreuma, and distil eight pounds. (Ant.)

DISTILLED WATER OF THE BIRD CHERRY TREE, (*Merisier à Grappes*).

Aqua Pruni padi. (Hann.; Pol.; Sax.; Niemann)

R. Bark of the Bird Cherry Tree, eight ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.

Infuse for a sufficient time, and distil ten ounces. (Niemann)

R. Bark of the Bird Cherry Tree, two pounds.
Alcohol, two ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Distil three pounds. (Hann.; Pol.; Sax.; Niemann)

COMFORTING MIXTURE.

Aqua comfortativa, seu *perlata.* (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Cherry Water, nine ounces.
Linden Water, three ounces.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, six drams.
Prepared Eastern Pearls, a scruple.
Prepared White Coral, half a dram.
Burnt Hartshorn, two scruples.
Rose Mixture, one ounce and a half.

Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

DISTILLED WATER OF BITTER ALMONDS.

Aqua Amygdalarum amararum. (Batav.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Hass.; Borus.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Bitter Almonds, pounded, two parts.
Alcohol, one twelfth part.
Water, six parts.

Distil two parts. (Hann.; Borus.)

Sax. gives the same proportions, but directs three parts to be distilled.—Bavar. directs six parts of almonds, one part of alcohol (0,900), and eleven parts of water; and six to be distilled.—Swediaur—twenty-four of almonds, one of proof spirit, and seventy-two of water; and twenty-four to be distilled.—Van Mons—twelve of almonds, one of proof spirit, and one hundred and fifty of water; and thirty-six to be distilled.

R. Bitter Almonds, pounded, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil one half part. (Gall.; Ferr.)

Hass.; and Piderit, direct one part of almonds, and twelve of water; and eight to be distilled.—Bruns.—two of almonds, three of water; and two thirds of the liquid to be distilled.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS. (Niemann)

R. Bitter Almonds, any quantity.

Reduce them to a paste; express the fixed oil, and mix the residue, with six parts of water; distil, and collect the essential oil which passes over, by saturating the supernatant water, with sea salt. This paste, distilled a second time, gives the oil again.

About half an ounce of the oil is extracted from four pounds of Almonds.

This is one of the most active known poisons. Robiquet thinks that it contains an azotic product, which constitutes perhaps its active principle. According to Lavini, azote is one of its elements; and it may, under certain circumstances produce, with hydrogen and carbon, hydrocyanic acid, which does not exist in it perfectly formed. The question is still undecided, and it is the analogy alone of the mode of action, which determines us to place here the various products of bitter almonds.

VEGETABLE HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Aqua hydrocyanica vegetabilis. (Niemann; Fee; Augustin)

R. Essential Oil of Bitter Almonds, one dram.
Rectified Alcohol, one ounce and a half.
Distilled Water, six ounces and a half.

Mix. (Niemann; Augustin)

Fee directs one dram of the oil, one dram of alcohol, and nine drams of water.—Niemann—elsewhere directs one dram of the oil, and four each of alcohol and water.—Augustin—one dram of oil, and nine each, of alcohol (0,815) and of water.

It has been proposed by Schrader, to replace the distilled cherry laurel water, with this liquor.

The dose of the second formula of Niemann is from two drops, to be augmented gradually.

Why should this new poison be admitted, hitherto so little known? when our materia medica contains already so many, for the acquisition of which she seems to have ransacked both nature and art. Formerly, men of science used to exert themselves in searching for the means of prolonging life to an indefinite period; now, applause awaits him who finds out a substance, a drop, or the fraction of a grain of which, is sufficient to kill the strongest man in a moment. Is it to be supposed that the germ of life is concealed in these infernal quintessences of death? Humanity and morality are hurt by this sad misdirection of modern investigation; and medicine does not gain so much by it, as the public safety is injured.

COSMETIC WATER. (Bories)

R. Bitter Almonds, six pounds.
Water, twenty-four pounds.

Distil, and add to the product,

Rose Vinegar, twelve pounds.
Spirit of Raspberries, two ounces.
Honey Water, six ounces.
Jasmine Water, three ounces.

DIURETIC WATER.

Aqua diuretica ex Nucleis. (Palat.)

R. Dried Leaves of Elder, Bitter Almonds, Peach Stones, } of each, four ounces.
Cherry Stones, two ounces.
Good Wine, eight pounds.

Digest for two days in a warm place, and distil one half.—Dose, half an ounce, to one ounce.

VERMIFUGE EMULSION. (Van Mons)

R. Bitter Almonds, two drams.

Triturate, adding gradually

Infusion of Rhubarb, two ounces.
Sugar, two drams.

To be taken in the morning.

LOHOCH OF ALMONDS. (Van Mons)

R. Gum Arabic, one part.
Water of Bitter Almonds, two parts.

Make a mucilage, and add

Oil of Sweet Almonds, three parts.
Syrup of Almonds, four parts.

ACIDUM HYDROSULPHURICUM.—HYDROSULPHURIC ACID.

Acidum Hydrosulphuricum, seu *Hydrothionicum.*

1. *In the Gaseous State.*

Gas Hydrogenium sulphuratum. Gas hepaticum, Mephatis hepatica.

Niemann; Brugnatelli; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Sulphuret of Iron, Sulphuric Acid, } of each, equal parts.

Pour gradually upon the pulverised sulphuret, the acid diluted with thrice its weight of water; and, by the aid of Woulf's apparatus, receive the gas which is disengaged, in flasks, luted with emery. (Van Mons)

Niemann directs sulphuret of lime to be

decomposed by any acid.—BRUGNATELLI—sulphuret of Potass, by hydrochloric acid diluted with two parts of water.—SWEDIAUR—sulphuret of potass or of lime, with an acid.

2. In the liquid state.

Acidum Hydrothionicum liquidum, Aqua Hydrosulphurata, seu *Hepatica.*

ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS.

R. Sulphuret of Iron, one part.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, three parts.

Pour the acid gradually upon the pulverized sulphuret, and by means of a bent tube receive the gas in a bottle full of water, until about two thirds of the liquid have come over; then agitate it strongly, opening the bottle from time to time, and pour the liquor into small bottles. (ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; FERR.)

VAN MONS prescribes equal parts of sulphuret and of acid, this being previously mixed with treble its weight of water.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Iron Filings, two parts.
Common Water, one half part.

Heat the mixture until it is black; then pour upon it the acid mixed with water, at several times; and receive the disengaged gas in a bottle containing one hundred parts of distilled water. (BAVAR.)

R. Sulphuret of Iron, one part.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), two parts.
Distilled Water, four parts.

Put the pulverized sulphuret of iron, into a glass flask; pour the acid upon it by portions, and receive the gas in a Woulf's apparatus, composed of five or six flasks, the last of which contains pure potass, which may absorb what remains of the acid. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

BRUGNATELLI only directs the hydrosulphuric acid gas to be dissolved in the quantity of water desired.

Water saturated with hydrosulphuric acid contains a volume of it equal to its own. the barometer being at 76 centimètres or 29.92196 inches. It cannot, thus, be employed; it is necessary to dilute it previously with a quantity of distilled water, which varies according to circumstances, but it generally reaches to four parts.

Hydrosulphuric acid is one of the most violent poisons. It has been recommended to be inhaled in the gaseous state, to allay the inordinate irritability which sometimes remains after diseases of the lungs. NIEMANN employed it in this way with success, in an obstinate cough that remained after an attack of peripneumonia. A dram of sulphuret of potass is put with some sulphuric acid into a cup; and the patient is to inhale, with precaution, the vapour, by means of a funnel. The liquid acid has been given internally in gout, painters' colic, and in diseases brought on by the abuse of mercury; but it has been chiefly made use of as an external application, in the cure of itch and other cutaneous diseases.

HYDROSULPHUREOUS VAPOUR.

Vapor hepaticus. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphuret of lime, half an ounce.
Water, a pound and a half.

Add to the solution

Weak Hydrochloric Acid, two drams.

It is recommended in phthisis pulmonalis. The bottle is left open in the patient's bed for a few hours.

PROBATORY LIQUOR OF HAHNEMANN.

Aqua hepatica acidulata, seu *sulphureo-acida, Liquor Hydrogenii sulphuratus,* seu *hydrosulphuretico-acidulus* seu *Vini probatorius Hahnemanni, Hydrosulphuretum liquidum.* (AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; DAN.; FENN.; HASS.; LIPP.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuret of Lime, } of each,
Tartaric Acid, } two drams.
Distilled Water, sixteen ounces.

Mix by shaking them in a well stopped flask for a quarter of an hour; then set aside, and pour off the clear liquor into a bottle containing

Tartaric Acid, two drams.

Mix well. (AUSTR.)

This formula belongs to BUCHOLZ.

ANT.; FENN.; HASS.; CAST.; and BORUS. prescribe two drams each of sulphuret of lime and tartaric acid, and sixteen ounces of water; and one ounce and a half of tartaric acid to be added when the liquor is clear.—DAN.—two drams each of the sulphuret and of the acid, and sixteen ounces of water, with the subsequent addition of a dram of the acid.—BATAV.—two drams each of the sulphuret and of acid, and sixteen ounces of water; with the addition of one dram of the acid.

R. Sulphuret of Lime, } of each, one dram.
Tartaric Acid, }
Rain Water, sixteen ounces.

Add to the decanted liquor

Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid, one dram.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphuret of Lime, two drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, seven drams.
Hot Water, ten ounces.

Put into a bottle sufficiently ample, and add to two ounces of the mixture

Hydrochloric Acid,
from six to ten drops.

Mix well. (NIEMANN)

The original formula of HAHNEMANN was this.

Sulphuret of lime, half an ounce; cream of tartar, three drams; water, sixteen ounces; dissolve: and to each ounce of the clear liquid, add ten drops of hydrochloric acid.—LIPP. prescribes one pound of hot water, one dram of the sulphuret, one dram and a half of cream of tartar; and twenty drops of hydrochloric acid, for every ounce of the clear liquor.

R. Sulphuret of Lime, two drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, seven drams.
Distilled Water, sixteen ounces.

Put them into a bottle, and stop it; and after having well shaken the mixture, set it aside; then pour off the clear part into another bottle well stopped. (AMST.)

POL. prescribes one dram of sulphuret, as much of tartaric acid, and eight ounces of water.—VAN MONS—two drams of sulphuret, three drams of acid, and six ounces of water.—SWEDIAUR—four ounces of sulphuret, half an ounce of acid, and twelve pounds of water.—WIRTEM.—two drams of sulphuret, seven drams of cream of tartar, and sixteen ounces of warm water.

When wine contains lead, if this liquor be mixed with it, there will be a precipitate of a brown or black colour. One part of the liquor is generally mixed with three parts of the wine. Those which contain hydrochloric acid have the disadvantage of not precipitating iron, which may also be found in wine.—It has been tried in mercurial salivation.

ANTIPSORIC LOTION.

(GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, one or two ounces.
Water, one pound.

And

Hydrochloric Acid, one or two ounces.
Distilled Water, one pound.

Mix separately.

Pour an ounce of each of these liquors into

Hot Water, four ounces.

ALIBERT recommends the parts affected to be sponged with this mixture. (RATIER)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, ninety-six parts.
Water, one thousand parts.

Add to the solution

Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), four parts.

This liquor is employed by DUPUYTREN in the same cases as the preceding. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER)

SULPHUREOUS BATH.

Liquor hydro-sulphureticus pro Balneo, Balneum sulphuratum. (AUSTR.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphuret of Potass, four ounces.
Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and add

Hydrochloric Acid, two drams,

and pour the whole into the water of a bath at 27 or 28 degrees, and cover the patient entirely, excepting the head. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Sulphuret of Lime, four ounces.
Tartaric Acid, half an ounce.
Water, twelve pounds.

Shake the mixture well, and decant; then add

Warm Water, two hundred pounds.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

VAN MONS prescribes one ounce of the sulphuret of potass, ten ounces of water, and two drams of hydrochloric acid:—AUSTR.—one ounce of the sulphuret of lime, one dram of tartaric acid, and four pounds of spring water: to be poured into the bath.

R. Sulphuret of lime, two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the sulphuret; throw the solution into a warm bath, and add to it, at the moment of the patient's entering, one dram of tartaric acid, and four ounces of dilute sulphuric acid. (AUGUSTIN)

VAN MONS prescribes three drams of the sulphuret of lime, a hundred and fifty pounds of water, and five drams of sulphuric acid.

It is recommended in diseases of the skin, chronic rheumatisms, and in certain cases of paralysis.

SULPHUREOUS WATER. (VAN MONS)

R. Liquid Hydrosulphate of
Soda, two drams.
Water, forty ounces.

Instil a few drops of hydrochloric acid into the mixture, and agitate the whole briskly in a flask, luted with emery.

BARE'GES WATER. (GALL.)

R. Saturated Hydrosulphureous
Liquor, four ounces.
Pure Water,
one pound and half an ounce.
Carbonate of Soda, sixteen grains.
Muriate of Soda, half a grain.

Put the salts into a bottle of sufficient capacity, pour upon them the water, then

the acid water; and stop the bottle immediately.

BONNES WATER. (GALL.)

R. Hydrosulphureous Water, four ounces.
Water, one pound and half an ounce.
Muriate of Soda, seventy grains.
Sulphate of Magnesia, one grain.

AIX DE CHAPELLE WATER. (GALL.)

R. Hydrosulphureous Water, four ounces.
Water, one pound and half an ounce.
Carbonate of Soda, twenty grains.
Common Salt, nine grains.

NAPLES WATER. (GALL.)

R. Water containing four measures of Carbonic Acid Gas, fifteen ounces and three drams.
Hydrosulphureous Water, five ounces and one dram.
Carbonate of Soda, eighteen grains.
——— Magnesia, ten grains.

Put the salts into a bottle, and pour upon them the hydrosulphureous water, and then add the carbonic acid water.

ACIDUM NITRICUM.—NITRIC ACID.

Acidum Azoticum, Acidum Nitricum seu *Nitri, Spiritus Nitri acidus.*

SYNONIMES:—Acide Nitrique, FR.; Salpetersaeure, GERM.; Maulalker, ARAB.; Vedylanarasca, CYNG.; Schorakatirab, DUK.; Zalpeterzuur, DUT.; Ossisettonico, ITAL.; Azekischora, PERS.; Pottle uppu travagum, TAM.

1. Nitric Acid of Commerce.

AMER.; BATAV.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; SUEC.; COXE; PARIS.

SUEC. assigns for its specific gravity 1.32;—AMER.; and COXE, 1.500.

2. Prepared according to various formulæ.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; PALAT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Nitrate of Potass, dried, } each,
Sulphuric Acid, } by weight, two pounds.

Mix together in a glass retort, and distil the nitric acid from a sand bath, till red vapours are produced.—Then having added one ounce of dried nitrate of potass, re-distil the acid in the same manner. (LOND.)

R. Nitrous Acid, any quantity.

Put it into a retort, and having fitted on a receiver, which is to be kept cool, apply a very gentle heat, till the reddest part shall have passed over, and the acid which remains in the retort, already nearly free from colour, have become nitric acid. (EDINB.)

R. Nitrate of Potass, one hundred parts.
Sulphuric Acid of Commerce, ninety-seven parts.

Mix them in a glass retort, and distil into a receiver fitted to an apparatus, for receiving the elastic gas, till the residuum in the retort concretes and again liquifies. (DUBL.)

R. Nitrate of Potass, in powder, one part.
Argil, dried and powdered, three parts.

Put the mixture into a cemented glass retort, placed in a reverbatory furnace, and communicating with an ample receiver; apply heat gently, at first, then gradually augment it, till no more gas pass over. (PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Vitriol, calcined to whiteness, four parts.
Nitrate of Potass, two parts.

Distil as the preceding. (BRUNS.)

SARD. prescribes equal parts of nitre and of vitriol, calcined to whiteness.—ROSS.; and WIRTEM.—equal parts of nitre and of vitriol, calcined to redness.—SPIELMANN—one part of calcined vitriol, and three parts of nitre.

These two processes are abandoned. The first belongs to RAIMOND LULLY, to whom we owe the discovery of nitric acid.

R. Nitrate of Potass, pulverised, two parts.

Put it into a tubulated retort, and pour upon it

Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), one part.

Distil in a sand bath, gradually encreasing the heat, till neither liquid nor vapours pass over. (AUSTR.; AMST.; BATAV.;

Bruns.; Dan.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Palat.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur.)

Suec. prescribes one hundred parts of nitre and fifty-four of acid.—Van Mons—nine and a half of nitre, and four and a half of acid.—Fuld.; Herbip.; and Swediaur—three of nitre and two of acid.—Belg.—eight of nitre and five of acid.

For the arts, sixty parts of acid, and one hundred of nitre are employed. The proportion of three of the salt, and two of the acid, is that which is commonly followed in the laboratories.—Thenard—thinks it is better to employ equal parts of them; because in distilling eighteen hundred parts of melted nitre, with an equal quantity of sulphuric acid of commerce, he obtained one thousand and twenty parts of nitric acid; nearly as concentrated as that which resulted from treating twelve hundred and fifty parts of melted nitre, with two thirds of its weight of anhydrous sulphuric acid; from which mixture he drew only five hundred and ten parts of concentrated nitric acid.

The acid drawn by this process is not pure; even when the nitre employed, is perfectly free from muriate of soda, it contains, at least, nitrous acid, which colours it, and which is produced by the re-action of the sulphuric acid upon the nitric. If the nitre is not pure, the product also contains chlorine. There is also found in it sometimes, a small quantity of sulphuric acid. We find it, in different pharmacopœias, bearing the various names of *Spiritus Nitri fumans*, *Spiritus Nitri fumans Glauberi*, seu *Glauberianus*, *Acidum Nitri* seu *Nitri fumans*, seu *Nitri concentratum*, seu *Nitrosum*, seu *Nitroso-nitricum*.

R. Nitrate of Potass, dry and powdered, two parts.
Sulphuric Acid, } of each,
Pure Water, } one part.

Put the salt into a large glass retort, and pour the mixture of acid and water upon it by means of a funnel with a long stem; place the vessel in a sand bath, and distil to dryness, gradually augmenting the heat. (Brera)

Brugnatelli prescribes one part of water, two parts of acid, and four of nitre.—Suec.; and Fenn.—four of water, one of acid, and two of nitre.—Van Mons—one of water, three of acid, and six of nitre.

R. Nitrate of Potass, in powder, four parts.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), two parts.
Pure Water, one part.

Put the nitre into a retort, pour upon it the acid mixed with the water, put it in a sand bath; and distil, gradually augmenting the heat, into a receiver containing one part of distilled water, until nothing more passes over.

Dan.; and Olden. prescribe four parts of acid, two of nitre, and one of water; and another part of water in the receiver.—Hann.—eight parts of nitre, four of acid, three of water, and five of water in the receiver.—Bavar.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sax.—eight parts of nitre, four and a half of acid, three of water, and five of water in the receiver.

As the water prevents the re-action of the sulphuric acid upon the nitric acid, nitrous acid is not formed when this process is followed; or at least, if so, the quantity of it is very small. When the nitre contains, as it often does, a little muriate of soda, this becomes decomposed, and its acid acting upon the nitric acid, produces chlorine and nitrous acid; but, if it may be so said, in an insensible quantity.

When it is desired to have nitric acid, in a perfectly pure state, whatever process may have followed to obtain it, it is indispensably necessary to submit it to repeated operations.

It is obtained by these methods:—

1. From nitrous acid; by heating it in a sand bath until it ceases to exhale red vapours and loses all colour. (Austr.; Ant.; Batav.; Edinb.; Ferr.; Coxe)

2. From nitrous gas and chlorine; by mixing it with equal parts of water, and evaporating in a sand bath. (Belg.; Ferr.)

3. From sulphuric acid; either by distillation with nitre, (Gall.) or with subcarbonate of potass, (Lipp.) or by pouring into it nitrate of barytes until no more precipitate is formed. (Ant.; Pol.; Ross.)

4. From hydrochloric acid and chlorine; by adding to them nitrate of silver in a little excess; setting aside for several hours; decanting the clear part, and distilling it. (Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Olden.; Pol.; Ross.)

Suec.; and Lipp. direct a solution of nitre in hot water, to be treated with nitrate of silver, until no more precipitate is formed by it; it is then to be put into a retort; then the quantity prescribed of sulphuric acid to be added to it, and distilled.

Richter has proposed, to avoid the formation of nitrous acid, to distil together seven pounds of nitre, one pound and two ounces of black oxide of manganese, and two ounces and two drams of concentrated sulphuric acid. (Niemann; Coxe)

Van Mons—to distil together three parts and a half of nitre, one half part of manganese, and two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid. (Niemann; Van Mons)

It has hitherto been found impracticable to obtain nitric acid, free from water, which would seem to be necessary to its existence. That which contains the least of it, has a specific gravity of 1.510 according to GAY LUSSAC, 1.513 according to THENARD, and 1.554 according to KIRWAN.

The density, at which the different pharmacopœias direct it to be prepared, varies very much; it is 1.230, BAVAR.; 1.250, HANN.; 1.412, GALL.; 1.450 and 1.500, AUSTR.; 1.5, FENN.; 1.500, DUBL.; and FERR.; 1.520, EDINB.; 1.550, BRUGNATELLI; and 1.500, LOND.

DILUTE NITRIC ACID.

Acidum Nitricum seu *Nitrosum dilutum Aqua-fortis, Spiritus Nitri tenuis,* seu *tenuior.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMST.; BATAV.; FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; NIEMANN; BRUGNATELLI; COXE)

R. Nitric Acid, one fluid ounce.
Distilled Water, nine fluid ounces.

Mix. (LOND.)

R. Nitric Acid, by measure, three parts.
Distilled Water, four parts.

Mix: avoiding the noxious vapour.

The specific gravity of this mixture is to that of distilled water as 1.280 to 1.000. (DUBL.)

R. Nitrous Acid, } of each,
Water, } an equal weight.

Mix: avoiding the noxious vapours. (EDINB.)

R. Nitric Acid, one part.
Distilled Water, three parts.

Mix with precaution. (FULD.; LIPP.)

AUSTR.; and FERR. direct one part of acid, and two parts of water.—AMST.; LUSIT.; NIEMANN; BRUGNATELLI; and COXE—equal parts of water and of acid.—LIPP.—also prescribes this mixture, giving it the name of *double aqua-fortis*, and to the one above prescribed, *simple aqua-fortis.*

Several pharmacopœias give no formula for the extemporaneous preparation of aqua-fortis; and direct only, either to put a quantity, which varies, of water into the receiver destined to receive the product of the distillation of nitre with sulphuric acid: or to place two receivers of this kind next to one another, and to set aside the weaker acid which collects in the second.

The concentrated nitric acid is a violent poison, either internally, or externally; it corrodes and destroys organic tissues rapidly. It is sometimes employed under the name of catheretic (καθαίρω) to remove excrescences. Diluted with a large quantity of water, it has been recommended as a drink: and for lotions and baths, in putrid fevers, in diseases of the skin, and in venereal affections.

DISINFECTING FUMIGATION.

Fumigatio Smithiana, Species pro Vaporibus Acidi Nitrici.

R. Nitre, in powder, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } an equal part.

Mix at the moment of being used. (BATAV.; SUEC.; NIEMANN; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

SAINTE-MARIE prescribes one part of nitre, and two parts of acid.—VAN MONS.—nine and a half of nitre, and ten of acid.—BRUGNATELLI—half an ounce of acid to be heated in a sand-bath, and a little nitre to be thrown into it from time to time.—BRERA—to mix together two of nitre, and one and a half of acid.

R. Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } two parts.
Water, one part.

Mix. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Nitrate of Lime, one part.
Crystallized Supersulphate of Potass, one part and a half.

Mix in mortar; then put the mixture in a capsule, and according as the acid vapour is slow in being disengaged, add water, and apply heat. (VAN MONS)

The vapours produced by half an ounce of nitre and two drams of sulphuric acid, are sufficient to disinfect a space of ten cubic feet.

NITRIC ACID FLAVOURED. (FERR.)

R. Dilute Nitric Acid, three ounces.
Rose Water, one pound.

Mix.

NITRIC LEMONADE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. Pure Nitric Acid, one dram.
Water, two pounds.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of acid (38 degrees), and one hundred and twenty-eight parts of water: which does not make much difference.—RATIER—two pounds of water, so much acid as to produce an agreeable acidity, and two ounces of simple syrup.—ALYON used to give two or three glassfuls in the morning; in diseases of the skin, and in syphilis.

NITRIC FOMENTATION.

Fomentum Nitricum, Lotio acida. (NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN)

R. Nitric Acid, one dram.
Distilled Water, one pound.

ALYON employed it to correct the offensive odour of spreading ulcers.

It has been also used in itch.

NITROUS DRINK. (BATAV.; NIEMANN)

R. Nitric Acid, one dram.
Distilled Water, thirty-two ounces.
Syrup, one ounce and a half.

ALYON gave it in doses of half a glassful every two hours. This drink ought to be taken by means of a glass tube, to prevent the acid from injuring the teeth. The same should be observed with regard to all acid drinks.

ANTIDYSENTERIC MIXTURE.

R. Nitric Acid, one dram.
Camphorated Mixture, eight ounces.
Tincture of Opium, eleven drops.

It is recommended by HOPE in dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera morbus.

To be taken in four doses, every three or four hours. The syrup of red poppies is sometimes added with advantage; its effects are seconded by diluent drinks, and by taking, for all nourishment, sago and tapioca.

ALCOHOLIZED NITRIC ACID. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Alcohol (36 degrees), three parts.
Nitric Acid (34 degrees), one part.

Mix. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of acid, and two parts of alcohol.

This mixture become æthereous. It is stimulant, and passes for diuretic.—Dose, a few drops in a mixture.

NITROUS SOLUTION.

Solutio nitricata. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Nitric Acid, from six to ten drams.
Alcoholized Nitric Acid, from four to six drams.
Distilled Water, two pounds.

DETERSIVE GARGLE. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Alcoholized Nitric Acid, thirty drops.

DIURETIC MIXTURE. (GALL.)

R. Alcoholized Nitric Acid, half a dram.
Pellitory Water, four ounces.
Peppermint Water, one ounce.
Oxymel of Squills, half an ounce.

ANTISPASMODIC MIXTURE. (RATJER)

R. Alcoholized Nitric Acid, two drams.
Infusion of Linden, four ounces.
Orange-flower Water, four drams.
Syrup of Carnation, one ounce.

To be taken by spoonfuls.

EXPECTORANT MIXTURE. (ELLIS)

R. Gum Ammoniac, two scruples and a half.
Nitric Acid, two drams.
Pure Water, eight ounces.

Recommended in chronic catarrhs.

ACID MIXTURE.

Mixtura Acidi Nitrici. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Nitric Acid, half a dram.
Distilled Water, one pound and a half.
Syrup of Cinnamon, one ounce and a half.

Dose, half a spoonful to one spoonful every three hours; in syphilis, chronic hepatitis, and in typhus, where there is no diarrhœa.

NITROUS OINTMENT.

Axungia nitrica, seu *oxygenata, Unguentum Acidi Nitrici*, seu *Nitrosi, Unguentum nitricatum* seu *oxynomenon.* (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HISP.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; HANN.; POL.; SAX.; SUEC.; HENRI; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

R. Lard, one pound.
Nitrous Acid, six drams.

Mix the acid gradually with the melted lard, and stir the mixture assiduously as it becomes cool.—(EDINB.)

R. Olive Oil, one pound.
Prepared Hogs' Lard, four ounces.
Nitrous Acid, by weight, one ounce.

Melt the lard and oil in a glass vessel, and add the acid; expose the mixture to a moderate heat, in a water bath, for a quarter of an hour; then remove it from the bath, and stir continually with a glass rod till it becomes firm. (DUBL.)

R. Lard, eight parts.

Melt over a gentle fire, in an earthen vessel, and add to it, stirring constantly,

Nitric Acid (32 degrees), one part.

As soon as it begins to boil, remove it from the fire, and pour it into paper moulds. (BAVAR.; BELG.; HISP.; FORM. HÔP.

Fr.; Fenn.; Hann.; Pol.; Suec.; Augustin; Brugnatelli; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

Niemann prescribes five hundred parts of lard, and sixty-four of acid.—Amer.; Batav.; Belg.; and Coxe—sixteen of lard, and one of acid.—Cadet de Gassicourt—thirty-two of fat, and three of acid.—Ant.—twelve of fat, and one of acid.—Ferr.—twelve of fat, and one and a half of acid.

This ointment is very little used at present, although it was in great vogue for a long time. It was recommended by Alyon in scald heads, itch, tetters, and in syphilitic diseases.

ACIDUM NITROSUM.—NITROUS ACID.

Edinb.; Gall.

R. Nitrate of Potass, bruised, two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, sixteen ounces.

Pour the acid upon the nitrate of potass in a glass retort; and distil from a sand bath, with a heat gradually increased, till the vessel becomes of a dull red colour.

The specific gravity of this acid is, to that of distilled water, as 1.520 to 1.000. (Edinb.)

R. Copper Filings. six parts.

Put them into a flask with two tubes, one of which is bent and widened into a funnel, and the other plunges into a flask containing

Water, nine parts,

which flask communicates with another, containing

Nitric Acid (49 degrees), five parts.

From whence a tube goes, which plunges into a tub of water. Pour gradually upon the copper

Nitric Acid (18 degrees), twenty parts.

After the operation, preserve the flask of acid, which marks 38 degrees, and the density of which is 1.359. (Gall.)

R. Crystallized Nitrate of Lead, any quantity

Pulverise it, and put it into a very dry retort, furnished with a bent beak, which plunges into a vessel surrounded with a refrigerating mixture; apply heat, and receive the condensed acid in the receiver. (Niemann)

This last process gives an andhyrous nitrous acid.

ACIDUM OXALICUM.—OXALIC ACID.

Acidum oxalicum, seu *saccharinum*, seu *hydro-carbonicum*, seu *Acetosellæ*, seu *Sacchari*.

Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Brugnatelli; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Sugar, in powder, one part.
Nitric Acid (32 degrees), six parts.

Put the sugar into a large retort, communicating with a globular receiver, from whence a tube goes into a flask full of water; pour one half of the acid upon the sugar, and apply a gentle heat by means of a sand-bath. When the effervescence shall have ceased, evaporate, and remove the crystals as they form; then add the rest of the acid to the liquor, and treat again in the same manner. Dissolve the crystals in pure water, and crystallize the solution. (Gall.; Van Mons)

Austr.; and Hann. prescribe four ounces of sugar and two pounds of nitric acid (specif. grav. 1.170), for the first time, and four ounces for the second.—Hisp.—eight parts of acid, and one part of sugar.—Ferr.—one of sugar, and nine of acid.—Niemann, Fee, and Brugnatelli substitute starch for sugar.—Niemann and Brugnatelli prescribe one part of it, to three parts of nitric acid.

R. Superoxalate of Potass, one part.
Boiling Water, twelve parts.

Dissolve. Saturate the solution with subcarbonate of potass, then pour upon it a solution of sub-acetate of lead, until no more precipitate is formed; wash and dry the precipitate, and digest it for twenty-four hours with one third of concentrated sulphuric acid previously diluted with ten parts of water; then decant, filter, evaporate, and crystallize. (Batav.; Fee; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Superoxalate of Potass, any quantity.

Dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of water; then add to the solution, enough of solution of ammonia to saturate the salt; then pour in nitrate of barytes until it produces no more precipitate; wash this, treat it with weak sulphuric acid, and evaporate the supernatant liquor, so that it may crystallize. (Swediaur)

It is acidulous, and refreshing, but poisonous in a large dose.

LOZENGES OF OXALIC ACID. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Oxalic Acid, in very fine powder, one dram.
White Sugar, half a pound.
Essential Oil of Lemon, eighteen drops.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity

to make lozenges of twelve grains each.

ACIDUM PHOSPHOROSUM.—PHOSPHOROUS ACID.

GALL.; SWEDIAUR.

R, Phosphorus in sticks, any quantity.

Put the sticks into glass tubes, which are to be drawn to a lamp by their lower ends; arrange these tubes in a funnel, the stem of which is received in the neck of a flask: cover the whole with a bell-glass, tubulated on the top and on the side, and received in a vessel containing only so much water as to cover its base; at the end of a considerable time, collect and preserve the reunited liquid in the flask.

It is singular that the French pharmacopœia admits this acid, while, at the same time, it says it is no longer used in medicine.

ALPHONSE LEROY recommended it in malignant fevers.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM.—PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Acidum Phosphori.

ANT.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Bones, calcined and pulverized, four pounds
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, two pounds and two ounces.
Water, twenty-four pounds.

Boil for two hours, in a tin vessel, stirring continually; set it aside, pour off the clear liquor, and wash the sediment several times; then mix together all the liquors, and evaporate till there remains no more than about three pounds of liquid, constantly separating the powder which is precipitated; instil then a solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, till it throws down no more precipitate; evaporate in a porcelain vessel, and melt the residue in a porcelain crucible; then dissolve the cooled mass in six parts of water, and preserve the filtered solution. (BRERA)

DAN.; OLDEN.; SUEC.; and HASS., who give the same process, direct the acid to be diluted with three parts of water.—SAX.—with two or four parts—ROSS.; and VAN MONS—direct the acid, when melted, to be poured upon a plate of metal; and, after the plate has cooled, the acid to be broken in pieces, and so preserved.

R. Bones, calcined to whiteness, five parts.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, three parts.
Water, thirty parts.

Boil, for the space of an hour, in a tin boiler; stirring constantly; express through flannel, evaporate the liquor to the consistence of honey, add to it twice of four times its quantity of water. (SAX.)

BORUS. does not speak of adding water to the liquor when it is as thick as honey.

R. Phosphorus, one part.
Nitric Acid (32 degrees) eight parts.

Put upon a sand-bath, a tubulated glass retort, communicating with a globular receiver followed by two flasks full of water, and furnished each with a safety tube; pour the acid into the retort, and heat it to boiling; then introduce the phosphorus cut into pieces; continue the heat until no more nitrous vapours are disengaged, and preserve the contents of the retort. (ANT.; GALL.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

BAVAR.; and GALL. direct so much distilled water to be added as will bring it to the density of 1.946 to 1.154.—HANN.—the liquor to be evaporated to dryness; the residuum to be evaporated to dryness in a platina crucible, and to be dissolved in so much of water, as that the weight of the liquid may be ten times that of the phosphorus employed.—BELG.; FENN.; POL.; and BORUS. direct it to be evaporated to the consistence of a syrup, and the same quantity of water to be added.—VAN MONS—the vitrified acid to be preserved when cold.

R. Sticks of Phosphorus, of about the weight of a scruple, any quantity.

Put each of them into a small retort with a narrow neck, suspended in a cold and damp place, where they are converted into a liquid, four times heavier than the phosphorus employed: put this liquid into a

glass retort; and, having distilled one third of it, add to the rest, nitric acid in double quantity to the phosphorus made use of; apply heat in a sand-bath, till no more nitrous vapour rise; then evaporate to dryness, and dissolve the residue in three or in six parts of distilled water. (Sax.)

The phosphoric acid has been highly commended in anaphrodisia, and in diseases of the bones, particularly in caries, internally and externally.—Dose, from fifteen to forty drops, every two hours, in half a glassful of water.

ASTRINGENT TINCTURE.

Tinctura Cinnamomi phosphorico-acida. (Augustin)

R. Phosphoric Acid, half a dram.
Tincture of Cinnamon, two drams.

Dose, twenty-five drops, every hour, in uterine hæmorrhages.

SYRUP OF PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Syrupus Acidi Phosphorici. (Niemann)

R. Phosphoric Acid, two drams.
Syrup of Raspberries, four ounces and a half.

Mix.

PHOSPHORIC LEMONADE. (Ratier)

R. Water, two pints.
Phosphoric Acid, a sufficient quantity to give an agreeable acidity to the water.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.

ACID MIXTURE. (Augustin)

R. Phosphoric Acid, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, } of each,
Syrup of Raspberries, } three ounces,

Mix.

R. Phosphoric Acid, half an ounce.
Madeira Wine, four ounces.

Mix.

ACID LAVEMENT. (Augustin)

R. Phosphoric Acid, from ten to forty drops.
Mucilage of Quince Seeds, prepared with infusion of Chamomile, one pound.

Mix carefully.

STIMULANT FOMENTATION.

Fomentum Acidi Phosphorici. (Augustin)

R. Phosphoric Acid, one ounce.
Decoction of Chamomile, eight ounces.

Employed in caries, and for injections in fistulæ.—Rust recommends simply a mixture of one part of acid and seven parts of pure water.

PHOSPHORIC DROPS.

Guttulæ phosphoratæ, Mixtura Acidi Phosphorici. (Hamb.; Augustin)

R. Phosphoric Acid, one dram.
Peppermint Water, five drams.
Syrup of Carnation, two drams.

Mix. (Hamb.)

R. Phosphoric Acid, from half a dram to one dram.
Peppermint Water, five ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel, half an ounce.

A spoonful every quarter of an hour. (Augustin)

R. Phosphoric Acid, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } one dram.
Decoction of Cinchona, six ounces.
Syrup of Cinnamon, half an ounce.

The same dose as the preceding. (Augustin)

Burdach has recommended in passive uterine hemorrhages, a mixture made with a dram of phosphoric acid, and a dram of tincture of cinnamon, in the dose of from twenty-six to thirty drops, every hour. Niemann has confirmed the efficacy of this.

PHOSPHORIC TINCTURE OF MYRRH. (Augustin; Van Mons)

R. Myrrh, one part.
Animal Anodyne Liquor, six parts.

Macerate for a few hours, and add

Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, two parts.

Infuse in a gentle heat, for several hours; and filter when cold. (Van Mons)

R. Tincture of Myrrh, half an ounce.
Phosphoric Acid, twenty drops.

Mix. (Augustin)

This tincture has been recommended by Lentin in caries of the bones; and by Hirsch in odontalgia caused by caries of the teeth.

OINTMENT OF PHOSPHORIC ACID. (Swediaur)

R. Phosphoric Acid, one dram.
Hogs-lard, one ounce.

Melt together over a gentle fire.

Recommended in gouty arthrodynia, and as an application to the osseous tumours which develope themselves in rachitis.

ACIDULATED INFUSION OF SAVIN.

Infusum Sabinæ cum Acido Phosphorico. (Augustin)

R. Root of Calamus aromaticus, } of each,
Leaves of Savine, } one ounce and a half.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain two pints of infusion: strain, and add
Phosphoric Acid, two drams.
Syrup of Orange Peel, two ounces.

Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.—Recommended by Ontyd as excellent against caries. Augmented gradually, the dose may be carried to four drams.

ACIDUM PYROTARTARICUM.—PYROTARTARIC ACID.

Spiritus Tartari, Liquor Pyrotartareus seu *Pyrotartaricus.*

AMST.; BRUNS.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.

R. Crude Tartar, any quantity.

Fill an earthen retort with it to two thirds, and distil from a gentle open fire, till a white vapour passes over; then gradually augment the heat, till the retort becomes red, and nothing more passes over; then separate the acid liquor from the oil which floats on its surface.

This liquor is not the pure pyrotartaric acid; it contains acetic acid, and a small quantity of empyreumatic oil.

Under the name of *Spiritus aperitivus Renoti, Spiritus tartari vitriolatus,* WIRTEM. prescribes a preparation, similar to this, which is obtained by distilling a mixture of one pound and a half of white tartar, and four pounds of sulphate of iron calcined to whiteness; previously put into a cellar to deliquesce.

It is considered to be a stimulant sudorific, and diuretic.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram, in water.

SIMPLE MIXTURE.

Mixtura simplex, seu *pyrotartarica* seu *diatrion, Aqua* seu *Spiritus diatrion* seu *de tribus.* (BRUNS.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Pyrotartaric Acid, twelve ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, three ounces.

Distil to dryness, and add to the product,

Camphorated Theriacal Spirit, eight ounces.

Preserve the mixture in a well stopped bottle. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; and NIEMANN prescribe three ounces of the pyrotartaric acid, one ounce of sulphuric acid, and five ounces of camphorated theriacal spirit.—SPIELMANN—six ounces of pyrotartaric acid, two of acid, and ten of camphorated theriacal spirit.—HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; and VAN MONS—eight ounces of pyrotartaric acid, one ounce of sulphuric acid, and twelve ounces of compound spirit of angelica.

R. Spirit of Camphor, five ounces.
Pyrotartaric Acid, three ounces.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.
Juice of Airelle Berries, a sufficient quantity

to colour the mixture. (SUEC.)

Sudorific.—Dose, from forty to fifty drops.

SIMPLE MIXTURE OF LUDWIG.

Mixtura simplex Ludovici, Guttæ febrifugæ, Tinctura febrifuga acida. (WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Bezöardic Tincture of Ludwig, five ounces.
Pyrotartaric Acid, four ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.
Camphor, two scruples.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes twelve ounces of compound spirit of angelica, eight ounces of pyrotartaric acid, one ounce of sulphuric acid, and, at pleasure, ten grains of camphor to an ounce of the mixture.

Anodyne and sudorific.—The same dose as the preceding.

CARMINATIVE SPIRIT DE TRIBUS.

(BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Nitrate of Potass,
Crude Nitre,
Impure Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, two pounds.

Put them into a retort which communicates with a receiver, containing two pints of alcohol; distil, suffering only two or three drams of the mixture to pass over at once; rectify the product by re-distillation. (WIRTEM.)

R. Nitric Acid, one ounce.
Concentrated Alcohol, twelve ounces.
Pyrotartaric Acid, six ounces.

Mix, and distil. (BRUNS.)

Dose, from thirty to sixty drops.

ACIDUM SUCCINICUM.—SUCCINIC ACID.

Acidum Succini, Acor Succineus, Sal Succini, seu *volatile Succini.*

EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R Amber, in powder, } of each,
Pure Sand, } an equal quantity.

Mix, and put them into a glass retort, of which they may fill one half. Then having adapted a large receiver, distil from a sand bath, with a heat gradually increased. A watery liquor with a little yellow oil will first come over; and then a yellow oil, with an acid salt; and, lastly, a reddish and black oil. Pour the liquor out of the receiver and separate the oil from the water. Press the acid salt, collected in the neck of the retort and on the sides of the receiver, between folds of bibulous paper, that it may be freed from the oil that adheres to it; lastly, purify it by solution in hot water, and crystallization. (EDINB.)

R. Amber, coarsely powdered, } of each,
Pure Sand, } one pound.

Distil, with a heat gradually increased, an oil, and an acid, in the form of crystals. Wrap this salt in bibulous paper, and subject it to pressure, that the oil may be separated from it; then let it be sublimed. The oil strained through the bibulous paper, may be obtained separately from the acid liquor. (DUBL.)

R. Amber, grossly powdered, any quantity.

Put it into a luted stone retort, the beak of which, provided with a long adapter, communicates with a very capacious receiver; and distil gradually, augmenting the heat, until nothing more passes over. Remove the crystals which are attached to the sides of the adapter, and dissolve them in the liquor which the receiver contains after having separated from it the supernatant oil. Evaporate with a gentle heat, and leave it to crystallize; then re-dissolve the crystals in water, that they may be purified.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; and FERR. direct dry sand to be added to the amber.—ANT.; and BAVAR.—one third of it.—AMST.—one eighth.—FERR.—equal parts.—BAVAR. directs ten parts of amber, to be distilled with one part each, of sulphuric acid, and of water.

This acid is reputed antispasmodic and diaphoretic. It is but little used.—Dose, from five to twenty grains.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.—SULPHURIC ACID, VITRIOLIC ACID.

SYNONIMES: — Acide Sulfurique, FR.; Schwepef soure, GERM.; Ruhazim, Maulkibrit, ARAB.; Gundaka rasa, CYNG.; Svolvsyre, DAN.; Gunduck ka uttir, DUK.; Acido solforico, ITAL.; Arekgowgird, PERS.; Oley Koperwasowy, POL.; Oleo de Vitriolo, PORT.; Swefwalsyra, SUEC.; Gkendaga travagum, TAM.

1. That which is met with in commerce.

AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; MIL. COPEN.; DUBL.; EDINB.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; LOND.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; COXE; PARIS.

2. Prepared according to various formulæ.

Oleum Vitrioli.

BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN.

R. Sulphate of Iron, calcined to whiteness, any quantity.

Distil it, in an earthen retort, in a reverberatory furnace. Re-distil the product, and preserve that which remains in the retort.

This process, long ago abandoned, gave two different products. The first was called spirit of vitriol, *Spiritus Vitrioli, Spiritus* seu *Ros Vitrioli,* seu *Sulphuris,* seu *Vitrioli volatilis,* this was water charged with a small quantity of acid, which HERBIP. directs to be re-

placed by the oil of vitriol diluted with seven or eight parts of water. The other was called *Oleum Vitrioli*, on account of its consistence.

SARD. speaks of a spirit of alum, *Spiritus Aluminis*, perfectly similar to the preceding, and which was obtained by calcining alum in powder in an earthen retort.

3. Purified acid of commerce.

Acidum Vitrioli dephlogisticatum, seu *rectificatum* seu *depuratum* seu *defecatum* seu *purissimum*, *Acor Sulphuris merus* seu *condensatus*, *Acidum sulphuricum condensatum*, *Oleum Vitrioli depuratum* seu *purificatum*.

DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Common Sulphuric Acid, one pound.

Put it into a white glass retort, fit and lute to it a receiver of the same kind: distil over one-twelfth of the quantity in the retort, and reject it as watery. Having again fitted the receiver, distil to dryness.

A piece of platina ought to be placed in the retort, to prevent the boiling from becoming too vehement.

The specific gravity of this acid should be to that of water, as 1,845 to 1,000.

It should be kept in closely stopped vessels. (DUBL.)

R. Sulphuric Acid of Commerce, any quantity.

Fill with it, to three-fourths, an earthen retort, luted, and having a long neck; distil from a sand bath, into a glass globe, gradually augmenting the heat; and put aside the first fifteenth part of acid which passes over. Then surround the receiver with cloths wetted with cold water, and distil almost to dryness, by slowly boiling in the retort.

4. Dilution of the pure acid.

Acidum Vitrioli Dilutum, *Acidum Sulphuricum tenue* seu *aquosum*.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

R. Sulphuric Acid, one fluid ounce and a half.
Distilled Water, fourteen fluid ounces and a half.

Add the acid gradually to the water, and mix. (LOND.)

R. Sulphuric Acid, one part.
Water, seven parts.

Mix them. (EDINB.)

R. Pure Sulphuric Acid, one part.
Distilled Water, seven parts.

Add the water gradually to the acid. The specific gravity of this acid is, to that of water, as 1014 to 1000. (DUBL.)

R. Sulphuric Acid, one part.
Distilled Water, three parts.

Mix gradually and carefully. (BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN)

ANT.; BRUNS.; FERR.; and LIPP. direct one part of acid, and four parts of water.—BAVAR.; BELG.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one part of acid, and five parts of water.—AUSTR.; BATAV.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; and PIDERIT.—one part of acid, and six parts of water.—AMER.; and COXE—one part of acid, and seven parts of water.—AMST.; HISP.; FENN.; ROSS.; and SUEC.—one part of acid, and eight parts of water.—LUSIT.—one part of acid, and twenty-four parts of water.

This acid, when concentrated, is a violent corrosive poison; diluted with water, it acts in no other manner than any other weak acid. It has been recommended, internally in malignant fevers, hæmorrhages, colliquative sweats, &c.; externally as an application to spreading cancerous, and scorbutic ulcers. The dose varies according to circumstances. QUARIN prescribed generally from one dram to six drams of the acid.

SYRUP OF SULPHURIC ACID.

Linctus acidus, *Potus acidus*, *Syrupus Acidi Sulphurici* seu *vitriolatus* seu *mineralis*. (BATAV.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuric Acid (1.85), one part.
Distilled Water, eight parts.

While the mixture is still hot, dissolve in it

White Sugar, sixteen parts.

Preserve it. (VAN MONS)

SUEC. prescribes one ounce of simple syrup to one dram of acid (1.85), mixed with eight parts of water.

R. Sulphuric Acid, one part.
Syrup of Raspberries, sixteen parts.
Mix. (Herbip.)

Genev. directs one part of acid to be mixed with twenty-four parts of syrup of lemon.—Augustin, after Frank, prescribes one ounce of diluted acid, and four ounces of simple syrup; or, half an ounce of diluted acid, and four ounces of syrup of violets.—Hann.—three drams of sulphuric acid, and four ounces of simple syrup.—Fuld.—only enough of acid to make the syrup very sour.—Batav.—one part of diluted acid, and seven parts of raspberries, or of red poppies.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE.

Collutorium detergens et adstringens. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Brera)

R. Diluted Sulphuric Acid, one part.
Clarified Honey, five parts.
Mix. Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Spirit of Scurvy Grass, } of each,
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, } thirty drops.
Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Mix. (Brera)

ASTRINGENT LAVEMENT.

Enema cum Acido Sulphurico. (Augustin)

R. Oak-bark, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to obtain six ounces of decoction. Add when strained,
Diluted Sulphuric Acid,
one or two drams,
In diarrhœa and dysentery.

DETERSIVE GARGLE.

Gargarisma adstringens acidum. (Ferr.; Augustin; Ratier; Saunders)

R. Sulphuric Acid, twenty drops.
Decoction of Barley, four ounces.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Mix. (Ratier)

R. Sulphuric Acid, eighteen drops.
Pure Water, four ounces.
Clarified Honey, half an ounce.
Mix. (Ratier)

Saunders prescribes one pound of barley water, three ounces of honey of roses, and enough of diluted sulphuric acid to give an agreeable taste to the mixture.—Ferr.—ten ounces of barley water, one ounce and a half of honey of roses, and one dram of diluted sulphuric acid.

R. Root of Round Birthwort, } of each, half an ounce
——— Bistort, }
Leaves of Scurvy Grass, } of each, three handfuls.
——— Sage, }
Flowers of Columbine, }
Buds of Pine, half an ounce.
Decoction of Barley,
a sufficient quantity
to obtain a pint and a half of decoction. Add, when strained,

Syrup of Roses, three ounces.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid, two drams.
Spirit of Camphor, one dram.
Mix. (Augustin) This formula is from Astruc.

ACID MIXTURE.

Julapium acidum. (Batav.; Mil. Copen.; Fuld.; Genev.; Lipp.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Disp. Cha. Paris; Pierquin; Ratier; Saunders; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann)

R. Sulphuric Acid, three drams.
Mucilaginous Mixture, six ounces.
Mix. (Pierquin)
Dose, half an ounce, thrice a day.

R. Dilute Sulphuric Acid, two drams.
Simple Syrup, three ounces.
Water, two pounds.
Mix. (Genev.)

Disp. Cha. Paris prescribes one dram of Rabel's water, one part of water, and two ounces of simple syrup.

R. Dilute Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
Pure Water, } of each, six ounces.
Honey, or Sugar, }
Mix. (Mil. Copen.)
Dose, half an ounce.

Hellmich has recommended, in itch, to drink, three or four times a day, two drams of a mixture prepared with one dram of concentrated sulphuric acid, and six ounces of water, adding, when the effervescence and heat has subsided, two ounces of water; this is to be taken largely diluted—Niemann—prescribes two drams of diluted sulphuric acid, one pound of water, and one ounce and a half of syrup of raspberries.—Lipp.—one part of acid, twenty-four parts of distilled water of raspberries, and eight of syrup of gooseberries.—Fuld.—one of acid, twenty-four of syrup of raspberries, and seventy-two of distilled water of raspberries.—Cadet de Gassicourt—one part of acid, thirty-two of simple oxymel, and one hundred and sixty of water.

R. Sulphuric Acid, six drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, six ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, three ounces.
Mix. (Saunders)

R. Lettuce Water, Purslaine Water, Sorrel Water, of each, four ounces.
Syrup of Gooseberries, two ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, from fifteen to twenty drops.

Mix. (Pierquin). To be taken at four doses.

R. Common Ptisan, sixty-four ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity to impart an agreeable acidity. Add

Essence of Lemon, four drops.
Sugar, in powder, two ounces.

Mix well. (Pierquin; Spielmann)

R. Diluted Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
Peppermint Water, six ounces.
Syrup of Raspberries, one ounce.

Dose, one or two spoonfuls every hour. (Augustin)

R. Rabel's Water, half a dram.
Pure Water, ten ounces.
Orange Flower Water, Syrup of Violets, of each, one ounce.

Dose, half a cupful, or, one whole cupful every two hours. (Augustin)

R. Rabel's Water, half a dram.
Peppermint Water, seven ounces.
Tincture of Cinnamon, from half an ounce to one ounce.
Syrup, one ounce.

Dose, two spoonfuls every hour. (Augustin)

R. Blood-wort, one handful.
Water, ten gallons and a half.

Reduce to one pound by long boiling, and add to it when strained,

Sulphuric Acid, fifteen drops.
Sugar, in powder, four ounces.

Mix. (Bories; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie). To be taken in doses of a glassful.

R. Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), thirty-five drops.
Water, two pounds.
Syrup of Grapes, two ounces.

Mix. (Pierquin) To be taken by glassfuls.

Ratier prescribes two pounds of water, enough of sulphuric acid to impart an agreeable acidity, and two ounces of syrup. Form. Hôp. Fr.—one part of diluted sulphuric acid (one part of acid, 66 degrees, and nine parts of water), three parts of simple syrup, one part of lemon water, and a sufficient quantity of pure water.—Pierquin—two drams of diluted acid, two ounces of water, and two ounces of aromatic tincture.

R. Dilute Sulphuric Acid, sixty drops.
Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham, thirty drops.
Cinnamon Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Poppies, half an ounce.

Mix. (Niemann)

Sainte-Marie prescribes fifteen or twenty drops of the acid, one ounce of syrup of poppies, as much of barley-cinnamon water, *(eau de cannelle orgée)*, and six ounces of pure water: or, from fifteen to thirty drops of dilute acid, thirty drops of laudanum, three ounces of syrup of great comfrey, and five of water.

Acid Elixir. (Niemann)

R. Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Æther, of each, equal parts.

Mix. Vogler has proposed to replace with this mixture the acid elixir of Haller, in spasmodic diseases, faintings, and in hæmorrhages resulting from, what is termed in France, *dissolution of the blood.*

Antifebrile acidulous mixture. (Swediaur)

R. Sulphuric Acid, Alcoholized Nitric Æther, of each, one dram.
Water, from four to six pounds.
White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Recommended in the greater part of intermittent fevers.

Sulphuric ointment. (Ferr.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Augustin; Bories; Brugnatelli; Niemann)

R. Pure Olive Oil, eight parts.

Add gradually to it, constantly beating

Sulphuric Acid, five parts.

At the end of twenty-four hours, wash it in warm water, until this latter cease to redden the tincture of turnesol. (Lipp.; Lusit.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli)

Swediaur prescribes one ounce of lard, and two drams of dilute sulphuric acid.—Bories—one ounce of beef marrow, and enough of sulphuric acid to render it slightly acid.—Ferr.—one part of acid, and three of oil.—Augustin—two parts of acid, six of rose ointment, and as much of oil of olives.

R. Nervine Ointment (formula of London), two ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, three drams.
Oil of Mace, by expression, one dram.

Mix. (Niemann)

This preparation is principally made use of as an external application. It has been recommended in chronic ophthalmia, in itch, and in palsy, under the form of ointments, liniments, &c. The acid soap of Achard made with two parts of sulphuric acid and three of olive oil, has been employed by

Carminati in dropsy and jaundice, in a dose of from twenty to thirty grains.

ALCOHOLIZED SULPHURIC ACID; OR, RABEL'S WATER.

Acidum Sulphuricum alcoholisatum, Acidum vitriolicum vinosum. Alcohol sulphuricatum seu *sulphuricum, Elixir acidum Halleri,* seu *Dippelii* seu *antipodragicum,* seu *antinophreticum, Guttæ acidæ tonicæ, Aqua Rabelii, Liquor Acidus Halleri, Mixtura sulphurico-acida, Æther sulphuricus acidus. Acid Flixir of Dippel (Eau de Rabel, Elixir acide de Dippel).*

Austr.; Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), one part.
Alcohol (36 degrees), three parts.

Mix in a matrass, and preserve. (Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hass.; Olden.; Borus.; Wurceb.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

Austr.; Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Pol.; Ross.; Sax.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; and Swediaur prescribe equal parts of acid, and of alcohol.—Sard. —four parts of alcohol, and one part of acid.—Dan.—the same proportions, with a little cochineal to colour it.

R. Concentrated Alcohol, six ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.
Kermes Grains, } of each
Saffron, } two drams.

Digest for several days, in a gentle heat, and decant. (Wirtem.)

The mixture with equal parts is by Haller; that at a third, by Rabel; and that at a sixth, by Dippel. The first, after a time, becomes æthereous; which the others never do. It is astringent, antiseptic, employed both externally and internally, particularly in cases of hæmorrhage.—Dose, five drops in an ounce of water.

Ruland employed with advantage, in a case of obstinate chronic vomiting, a mixture of six drops of sulphuric acid, with six ounces of Madeira wine; in the dose of one ounce, every morning.

VULNERARY WATER.

Eau vulneraire. (Piderit)

R. Concentrated Alcohol, three pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, one ounce and a half.
Juice of Oak Leaves, one pound and a half.
——— Sorrel, one pound.
——— Milfoil, half a pound.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT MIXTURE.

Potion astringente. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Saunders)

R. Rabel's Water, fifteen drops.
Orange-flower Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Violets, half an ounce.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Plantain Water, } of each,
Bugloss Water, } two ounces.
Orange-flower Water, half a dram.
Rabel's Water, three drops.
Syrup of Comfrey, one dram.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

To be taken at two doses, in hæmoptysis.

ANTICHLOROTIC MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Rabel's Water, half a dram.
Spring Water, ten ounces.
Orange-flower Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Violets, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, two ounces every hour.

ACIDUM SULPHURICOSUM.—SULPHUROUS ACID.

Acidum Sulphuris volatile, Spiritus Sulphuris, seu *Sulphuris per campaneum, Clyssus Antimonii* seu *Sulphuris, Spiritus Vitrioli phlogisticatus.*

Batav.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Spielmann.

R. Sulphur, bruised, any quantity.

Burn it in a crucible, from which, at the distance of two or three fingers' breadth, is suspended a bell-glass, in the manner of the head of an alembic; which has been exposed beforehand to the steam of hot water, so as to moisten its inner surface; collect the liquid which runs from the bell-glass into the receiver. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

The product of this operation was formerly called, *Spirit of Sulphur;* when concentrated, it took the name of *Oil of Sulphur.* (Wirtem.)

R. Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.

Extinguish burning charcoal in it, until it

has acquired a sulphureous odour: then add gradually to it,

Water, six ounces.

Mix. (Fuld.)

These two processes are now abandoned.

R. Crude Antimony, Sulphur, Nitre, } of each, half a pound.

Distil the mixture from a retort, and receive the product in a vessel containing one pound of water. Then filter the liquid, reduce it to one half by evaporation, and preserve the remainder. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

Spielmann prescribes twenty-four ounces of nitre, twelve of antimony, and three of sulphur.

This process is likewise fallen into disuse.

R. Mercury, one part.
Sulphuric Acid, two parts.

Distil into a receiver containing

Water, four parts.

And covered with cold water or with ice; continue the distillation till the water in the receiver becomes doubled in weight. (Batav.)

Brugnatelli gives the same proportions of mercury and of acid, but requires a Woulf's apparatus to be used, composed of several flasks following each other: the liquid contained in the first is to be thrown away, as it holds sulphuric acid, and the acid in the remaining flasks to be kept.—Gall.—gives the same process, but prescribes to one part of mercury, one and a half only of acid (66 degrees). The acid produced in the last manner is marked by 7 of the aréomètre.—Brugnatelli—allows charcoal to be used instead of mercury: it is necessary then to employ for one part of the combustible, six parts of sulphuric acid.—Niemann—directs one part of charcoal, and four parts of sulphuric acid. This process is quite useless, because with the sulphureous acid, it produces carbonic acid. — Ferr.—likewise substitutes pulverised charcoal or sugar for the mercury.

This acid is astringent or refrigerant, stimulant or antiphlogistic, according to the dose, and to its being more or less diluted. It has been recommended in intermittent fevers.—Dose, from twenty to sixty drops, in a more or less considerable quantity of water.

FUMIGATORY SPECIES.

Species ad Fumigationem anticontagiosam. (Augustin)

R. Sulphur, Resin, } of each, six pounds.
Olibanum, Storax, Ginger, } of each, four pounds.
Ladanum, Cloves, Cardamoms, Round Birthwort, Euphorbium, Cubebs, } of each, three pounds.
Blackpepper, Juniper, } of each, three pounds.
Bran, forty-nine pounds.

It is astonishing that this absurd mixture should find advocates among the French and Germans, at the same time that they are possessed of powerful and rational means of disinfection.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM.—TARTARIC ACID.

Acidum Tartari seu *tartarosum*, *Acor tartaricus*, *Sal Tartari essentiale* seu *essentialis*.

Lond.; Dubl.; Austr.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, two pounds and a half.
Boiling distilled Water, three gallons.
Prepared Chalk, one pound.
Sulphuric Acid, one pound.

Boil the supertartrate with two gallons of the distilled water, and add gradually the prepared chalk, till no more bubbles be produced; then set aside the mixture that the tartrate of lime may subside, pour off the liquid, and wash repeatedly the tartrate of lime with distilled water, till it come off tasteless. Then pour upon the tartrate, the sulphuric acid, diluted with one gallon of the boiling distilled water, and set aside the whole for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring it. Filter the liquor, and evaporate it in a water-bath, that crystals may be obtained. (Lond.)

R. Bitartrate of Potass, reduced to powder, ten parts.

Prepared Chalk, four parts.
Sulphuric Acid, seven parts.
Water,
one hundred and twenty parts.

Mix the bitartrate of potass with one hundred parts of the water, at a boiling heat: then gradually add the chalk, and when the effervescence is over, pour off the clear supernatant liquor. Wash the residue, which is tartrate of lime, till it is tasteless. Pour into the decanted liquor, as much solution of muriate of lime, as will precipitate the tartrate of lime it may hold in solution; and, having washed this also with water, till it become tasteless, mix it with the former precipitate. Then add the sulphuric acid, diluted with twenty parts of water, and digest the mixture in a moderate heat, for three days, frequently stirring it. Evaporate the liquors, both the acid liquor, and that employed in washing, with a moderate heat, that crystals may form. Purify the crystals by repeated solutions and crystallizations, and keep them in a well-stopped glass bottle. (Dubl.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass,
one thousand parts.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity
to dissolve it: throw gradually into the solution,
Chalk, pulverised, four hundred parts,
or enough to saturate the acid; set aside the liquor, wash the deposit with water, till it no longer acquires any taste; mix the residue with water, and pour upon the mixture,
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees)
four hundred parts.

Set aside, decant the supernatant liquor, and evaporate to one half in a water-bath; then remove it, and set it aside again; again decant, evaporate, and finally crystallize. (Gall.)

Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; and Lipp. direct three pounds of supertartrate to be dissolved in fifteen pounds of boiling water, to add chalk to the solution, till all effervescence ceases; and to decompose the precipitate, after being well washed, by means of one pound of sulphuric acid, diluted with ten of water. — Ferr.—to dissolve two pounds of supertartrate in a sufficient quantity of water, to add eight ounces of carbonate of lime, and to treat the washed precipitate with a mixture of eight ounces of sulphuric acid, and sixteen pounds of water. —Hass.; Olden.; and Swediaur—seven parts of tartar to be dissolved in twenty-four of water; a sufficient quantity of chalk to be added, and the precipitate to be decomposed by a mixture of two parts of sulphuric acid, and twenty of water.—Ross. —fifteen pounds of supertartrate to be dissolved in one hundred pounds of water; and four pounds of chalk, in powder, to be added to the liquor; the precipitate to be treated with eight parts of sulphuric acid, diluted with eight parts of water.—Amst.— a solution of seven parts of supertartrate in thirty-two of water, to be decomposed by two parts of chalk, and the precipitate to be treated with sixteen parts of sulphuric acid diluted with water. — Fuld. — two pounds of supertartrate to be dissolved in ten pounds of water, nine ounces of chalk to be added, and the washed precipitate to be treated with a mixture of ten ounces of sulphuric acid, and ten ounces of water.— Bavar.—one part of supertartrate to be dissolved in ten parts of water, and a sufficient quantity of chalk to be added; then sixteen parts of the precipitate to be mixed with ten of water, and the mixture to be treated with seven parts of sulphuric acid diluted with thrice its quantity of water.— Brugnatelli assigns no proportion.—The operatory process is the same in all the pharmacopœias.

R. Subcarbonate of Lime, five parts.
Boiling Water, fifty parts.

Mix the subcarbonate with the water, and add gradually to it

Pulverized Supertartrate of Potass,
nineteen parts and a half.

Set the mixture aside for several hours: then decant the liquor, wash the precipitate, and treat it with a quantity of sulphuric acid, equal in weight to that of the chalk employed, diluting the acid with seven times its weight of water: decant the liquid, reduce it to one third by evaporation, let it cool, remove the precipitate which is formed, and crystallize in a sand-bath. (Van Mons)

Hisp. directs two parts of chalk to be mixed with sixteen of water, and seven parts of supertartrate to be added; the precipitate to be treated with a mixture of two parts of sulphuric acid and seven of water. —Dan.; Fenn.; and Suec.—two parts of chalk to be mixed with twenty-four of water, and seven parts and a half of supertartrate to be added; the washed precipitate to be treated with twenty-eight ounces of sulphuric acid diluted with ten times its weight of water.—Wirtem.; and Spielmann—one part of chalk to be mixed with eight parts of water, and supertartrate to be

added till it cease to produce effervescence; the residue to be treated with eight pounds and one quarter of a mixture composed of one part sulphuric acid and eight parts of water.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, in powder, one part.
Water, five parts.

Boil in a tin boiler. Add at several times, enough chalk to saturate the acid; remove it from the fire, and set it aside; pour into the decanted liquor hydrochlorate of lime dissolved in water, till no more precipitate is thrown down; then, add this to the first precipitate; mix sixteen parts of the whole with twenty-four of boiling water, add seven parts of sulphuric acid diluted with twice its quantity of water; digest for twenty-four hours, decant, and evaporate to the consistence of a syrup; then strain it, evaporate, and crystallize. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.)

It is refreshing and diuretic.—Dose, one dram to one dram and a half, to two pounds of water.

LEMONADE POWDER.

Pulvis acidulus seu *pro Limonada* seu *ex Acido Tartarico* seu *refrigerans* seu *sacshari acidulus*. (Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Cast. Borus.; Suec.; Wurceb.; Augustin; Niemann; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Tartaric Acid, one part.
White Sugar, twelve parts.

Mix well together. (Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Augustin)

R. White Sugar, two parts.

Rub it upon a fresh lemon, reduce it to powder, then add to it the expressed juice of the lemon: dry it in an oven, pulverize with the rind of a fresh lemon.

Tartaric Acid, in powder, one part.
Mix well. (Fuld.)

Van Mons prescribes one part of acid, and two parts of sugar rubbed upon a fresh lemon.—Suec.—one part of acid and twelve parts of sugar rubbed upon a fresh lemon; then add

R. White Sugar, eight ounces.
Tartaric Acid, two ounces.
Essential Oil of Lemon, eight drops.

Rub them together. (Lipp.; Niemann)

Olden. prescribes half an ounce of acid, half a pound of sugar, and three drops of essence of lemon.—Spielmann—half an ounce of acid, six ounces of sugar, and six drops of essence of lemon.

R. Oleosaccharum of Lemon, eight ounces.
Tartaric Acid, two ounces.
Mix, and make a powder. (Hann.)

LOZENGES FOR ALLAYING THIRST. (Gall.; Van Mons)

R. Tartaric Acid, effloresced by heat, one part.

Mix it well with

White Sugar, melted to dryness, sixteen parts.

Make into lozenges. (Van Mons)

R. Tartaric Acid, reduced to very fine powder, one dram.
White Sugar, half a pound.
Essential Oil of Lemon, eighteen drops.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

To make lozenges of twelve grains each. (Gall.)

SYRUP OF TARTARIC ACID.

Syrupus de Acido Tartarico. (Gall.; Augustin)

R. Crystallized Tartaric Acid, five drams.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Mix the solution perfectly with

Simple Syrup, two pounds.

Boil the whole together over a gentle fire for several minutes, then strain through flannel. It may afterwards be flavoured with the oleosaccharum of lemon.

Augustin prescribes one part of acid, and two parts of syrup of raspberries.

TARTARIC LEMONADE. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Cast. Borus.; Disp. Cha. Paris.; Ratier)

R. Syrup of Tartaric Acid, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Mix. (Ratier)

Disp. Cha. Paris. prescribes one ounce of syrup and one pound of water.

R. Tartaric Acid, one dram.
Pure Water, twelve ounces.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Mix. (Cast. Borus.)

R. Tartaric Acid, one part and a half.
Simple Syrup, sixty parts.
Aromatic Lemon Water, twenty parts.
Pure Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

REFRESHING MIXTURE. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Tartaric Acid, half a dram.
Syrup of Raspberries, one ounce.
Distilled Black-cherry Water, half a pound.

ACIDULATED POTION. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Tartaric Acid, } of each,
Alcoholized Nitric Æther, } one part.
Water, one hundred parts.
Simple Syrup, thirty parts.

ACIDUM URICUM.—URIC ACID.

Among other disgusting substances which the stercoraceous Materia Medica of the ancients has bequeathed to modern pharmacopœias, we find the two following, in which the uric acid diffused over the surface of the fœcal matter, can be considered as the only active principle.

1. *Pavonis Stercus.* Excrement of the Peacock.

2. *Gallinæ Stercus.*—Excrement of the Hen.

The pure uric acid is never used; but urea has been recommended, as a powerful diuretic, administered in the dose of from five to ten grains, in a spirituous vehicle.

ACONITUM.—ACONITE.

Several plants of this name are employed in Medicine.

1. *Aconitum Camarum*, Linn.

Austr.; Ant.; Batav.; Gall.; Fenn.; Olden.; Sax.; Genev.

An herbaceous plant which grows in a great part of Europe. *(Polyandria Trigynia* Linn.; *Ranunculaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* v, t. 424.) The herb *(Herba Cammari)* is employed; it is composed of a slender stem, long, branched, with smooth leaves, not shining, of a deep green above, and of a pale green below.

2. *Aconitum Anthora*, Linn. Yellow Helmet Flower.

Synonimes:—Aconit Anthore, Aconit salutaire, Fr.; Giftheèl, Heilgift, Herzwurz, Germ.; Tegengiftige monningskappen, Dut. Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant grows in the Alps. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.*, t. 332.)

The root *(Radix Anthoræ)* is employed in medicine; it is composed of fleshy bodies, rounded and angular or oblong; brown without, and white within. It has an agreeable smell. Its taste is very acrid and bitter, followed by a nauseous sweetness.

3. *Aconitum Napellus.* Linn. Blue Woolfsbane, or Common Monkshood.

Synonimes:—Aconit Napel, Fr.; Blancs Eisenhiittlein, Sturmhut, Mœnchskappen, Narrenkappen, Genn.; Ssalomunek, Bohem.; Blaue munke, Stormhat, Munkehætte, Dan.; Napels Span.; Blaauwe monniskop, Dut.; Napello, Ital.; Tureck bylica, Pol.; Aconite, Port.; Stormhalt, Swed. Lond.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

An herbaceous plant of the mountains of Europe, (*Fig. Flore Medic.*, l. 5.)

The herb *(Herba Aconiti Napelli* seu *Aconiti)* is employed; it is composed of a round stem, furnished with leaves, having deep notches, linear, narrow, smooth, shining, and furrowed above. Its smell is somewhat nauseous; its taste acrid, and rather bitter, followed by that of heat and pungency.

The *Aconitum neomontanum* seu *paniculatum* (Dubl.; Austr.; Bavar.; Belg.; Fenn.; Hann.; Hass.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Coxe.) *strictum* (Austr.) et *tauricum* (Bavar.; Fenn.; Sax.), are only varieties of the *Napellus.*

The chemical composition of the *Aconitum Napellus* is not yet known; the analysis made by Bucholz, and the more recent labours of Peschier, and of Trommsdorf, deserve to be more closely investigated. It is probable, according to Brande, that its active properties are owing to a particular alcaline principle, which is called *Aconitine (Aconitinum, Aconita)*, but the existence of which remains to be demonstrated.

Aconitum is stimulant, irritant, and poisonous, according to the dose. It almost always brings into action other organs besides those upon which it has been immediately directed. Thus, it excites perspiration, accelerates the circulation, and disturbs the whole nervous system. It has been recommended in chronic rheumatism, and gout, in dropsies denominated passive, in palsy, amaurosis, cancer, and in what is called,

constitutional syphilis. Dose of the powder, from one grain to eight, to be gradually encreased.

POWDER OF THE LEAVES OF ACONITE. (SUEC.)

R. Dry leaves of Aconite, one part.
White Sugar, three parts.

Pulverize them separately, and mix.

EXTRACT OF ACONITE.

Extractum seu *Succus inspissatus Aconiti, Succus spissatus Aconiti Napelli.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves of Aconite, one pound.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with a little water; then express the juice, and, without any depuration, evaporate it to a proper consistence. (LOND.; DUBL.)

Take fresh leaves of aconite, bruise them, then enclose them in a hempen bag, and express their juice strongly; this is to be evaporated in flat vessels, heated with boiling water saturated with muriate of soda, and rapidly reduced to the consistence of thick honey.

When the mass is cold, put it into glazed earthen vessels, and moisten it with alcohol. (EDINB.)

R. Fresh herb of Aconite, one pound.

Bruise it in a marble mortar, and express the juice; then boil the expressed herb in three pounds of water, and strain with expression: mix the juice with the decoction, and evaporate the whole together. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

BAVAR. directs the juice to be expressed: the expressed herb to be digested for half an hour, with half its quantity of boiling water: the two liquors to be set apart for the fœces to subside, and then to be evaporated.

R. Fresh Herb of Aconite, any quantity.

Bruise, express the juice and evaporate, without removing the scum, until there remains so much, that upon the addition of one pound of powdered dry herb, it may be of the consistence of an extract. (BATAV.; BELG.; FERR.; FENN.; SUEC.)

R. Fresh leaves of Aconite, any quantity.

Bruise them with a little water, and strain through a sieve; set aside, and decant; thicken it by heat, and strain again; then evaporate to the consistence of pilular mass; remove it from the fire, incorporate with the dregs that were set aside, and again evaporate to the proper consistence. (ANT.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; SAX.; VAN MONS)

Dose, from one to four grains.

ANTIARTHRITIC POWDER.

Pulvis Arthriticus seu *Aconiti.* (FULD.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Extract of Aconite, four grains.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix together. (HERBIP.)

FULD. prescribes two grains of extract, and twenty of sugar.—AUGUSTIN—three grains of extract, and one dram of sugar.—SAUNDERS—two grains of extract, one dram of sugar, and as much of sugar of milk.

The dose of the extract may be carried as far as five grains at a time.

NITRATED POWDER OF ACONITE. (HERBIP.)

R. Antiarthritic Powder (formula of HERBIP.) half an ounce and four grains.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.

Mix.

SUDORIFIC POTION.

Haustus diaphoreticus resolvens. (BRERA)

R. Extract of Aconite, ten grains.
Sublimed Sulphur, thirty grains.
Antimonial Wine, one dram and a half.
Infusion of Elder, eight ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

BRERA prescribes under the name of *Mixtura antiherpetico-diaphoretica*, a preparation precisely similar, excepting in the proportions:—ten grains of extract of aconite, half a dram of sulphur, one dram of antimonial wine, eight ounces of infusion of elder, and four drams of syrup.

It is recommended in cutaneous affections, gout, and rheumatism.

ANTIARTHRITIC MIXTURE.

Liquor stibiatus cum Aconito. (HAMB.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Aconite, one dram.
Powdered Guaiac Resin, two drams.
Hydrosulphuret of Antimony, one scruple.

Distilled Water, seven ounces.
Honey of Liquorice, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of one spoonful. (Hamb.)

R. Extract of Aconite, half a dram.
Stibiated solution of Soap, one ounce.
Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiac, Sulphuric Æther, } of each, half an ounce.

Dose, from sixty to seventy drops every two hours. (Augustin)

ANTIARTHRITIC ELIXIR. (Hamb.)

R. Extract of Aconite, one dram.
Antimonial Wine, Antiarthritic Liquor of Eller, } of each, half an ounce.

Dissolve.

It must, without doubt, be through error that the quantity of extract, in this and the preceding formulæ, should be so great, as a few grains would be sufficient in either of them.

ANTIARTHRITIC WINE.

Vinum stibiatum cum Extractis narcoticis. (Augustin)

R. Extract of Aconite, half a dram.
——— Hemlock, one dram.
Antimonial Wine, one ounce.

Dose, sixteen drops every three hours.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF ACONITE.

Essentia seu *Tinctura Aconiti.* (Pol.; Sax.; Niemann; Augustin; Hufeland)

R. Herb of Aconitum Napellus, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, one pint.

After sufficient extraction, express and filter. (Pol.)

Niemann and Hufeland direct one ounce of the leaves of aconite, and six ounces of alcohol,—to be digested in a gentle heat.—Augustin—one part of aconite, and two parts of alcohol.

R. Juice of Aconite, recently expressed, Alcohol, } of each, an equal weight.

Digest for several days; decant, and filter. (Sax.; Niemann)

This preparation is powerfully stimulant: it is recommended in gout and rheumatism, in the dose of from ten drops gradually increased to sixty.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF ACONITE.

Tinctura Aconiti ætherea. (Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Augustin; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Aconite, two ounces.
Alcohol, three ounces.

Digest for eight days, in a gentle heat, in a covered vessel; express, filter, and add

Acetic Æther, one ounce.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Herb of Aconite, one part.
Sulphuric Æther, three parts.

Digest without heat, for some days; express lightly, and filter. (Van Mons)

Hass. directs one part of aconite, and two parts of æther, to be digested for two days.—Lipp.; and Olden.—one part of aconite, and two parts and a half of æther, to be macerated for four days.—Hann.; and Augustin—one part of aconite, and four parts of æther, to be macerated for three days.

It is stimulant, and reputed antispasmodic and diaphoretic; it has been recommended principally in rheumatism.—The first formula, which gives a more active preparation than the latter, is by Trommsdorf.—Dose, thirty drops, gradually increased.

ACORUS CALAMUS.—Linn.—SWEET FLAG.

Synonimes:—Roseau Aromatique, Acore odorant, Fr.; Kalmus-Gewürz kalmus, Magenwürzkalmus, Ackerwurzel, Ackermann, Wohlriechende Schwerdtlilie, deutsche Zittwer, Germ.; Kussit alderirch, Arab. and Egyp.; Schuitbuch, Beng.; Prustworee, Prsnj koren, Bohem.; Bajy, Can.; Thack xuog bo, Chin. and Cochin.; Wadda Kaha, Valsambu, Wadakaha, Cyng.; Calmus, Dan.; Butch, Duk.; Acoro aromatico, Span.; Bach, Kusseb bewa, Hind.; Kalmus, Dut.; Acoro, Calamo aromatico, canna odorifera, Ital.; Kawa sob, Jap.; Vaymbu, Malab; Vudge, Pers.; Tatarskie ziele, Pol.; Acoro calamo, Port.; Vacha, Haimavati, Golomi, Sans.; Kallmus, Swed.; Vassambu, Tam.; Vudza, Tellin.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Austr.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatllei; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Spielmann; Zarda.

This herbaceous plant is found in moist lands, throughout Europe. *(Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Aroideæ*, *Juss.*; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 207.)

The root *(Radix Calami vulgaris* seu *veri)* is employed; it is rather long, of the thickness of the little finger, somewhat compressed, geniculated, furnished with a great number of fibrils, or shewing cicatrices produced by the section of the fibrils: of a brownish green, or of a reddish white, without; white, soft, and of a spongy texture within. It has an aromatic and agreeable odour, and a warm and bitterish taste.

It has been successively analysed by Hoffmann, Neumann, Cartheuser, and Trommsdorf. The latter found it to contain an essential oil, emetine, extractive matter, gum, resin, and woody fibre.

It must not be confounded with the *Calamus odoratus* seu *asiaticus* seu *Radix Saniculi*, seu *aromaticus*, formerly much esteemed, but no longer found in commerce, and to which the greater part of the oriental synonimes placed at the head of this article, refer. This latter is in pieces of six inches length, of the thickness of a quill, reddish without, covered with knots, and filled with a white pith, which is very bitter. Guibourt has discovered that they are pieces of the branches of an Indian Gentian, resembling the *Gentiana Chirayita*, Roxb.; and consequently that it is not merely a variety of the preceding, as it has been for a long time supposed to be. Ainslie, however, does not say a word about this very doubtful source of it, although he speaks of the *Gentiana Chirayita*, so called after its eastern names of *Schayraet cuchie*, Tam.; *Chiraeta*, Duk. and Hind.; *Kiratatcta*, Sans.; *Schilasuttucoiellu*, Tell. The root of this plant is very bitter, and is considered by the Indians to be tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.

The sweet flag is stimulant, tonic, stomachic, and carminative. In powder, the dose is from a scruple to a dram. Coxe says that the materia medica would not lose much by its suppression, and that ginger would answer all its purposes very well; we think that every indigenous product should be carefully preserved, that may diminish our obligations to other nations.

POWDER OF SWEET FLAG.

Pulvis Calami aromatici. (Augustin)

R. Sweet Flag, two ounces.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

SWEET FLAG LOZENGES.

Trochisci Hedychroi seu *Calami aromatici.* (Hisp.; Palat.; Spielmann)

R. Root of Sweet Flag,
——— Valerian,
——— Arabian Costus, } of each, six drams.
Schenantha,
Cassia,
Alöes Wood, one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon, } of each,
Lesser Cardamom, } three ounces.
Herb of Marjoram, } of each, one
——— Marum, } ounce and a half.
Indian Nard, } of each,
Malabathrum, } six drams.
Mastic, }
Myrrh, three ounces.
Saffron, one ounce and a half.
Balsam of Mecca, six drams.
Wine of Cyprus, a sufficient quantity.

Make into trochiscs.

These trochiscs have no other use than that of entering into the Theriaca of Andromachus.

CONSERVE OF SWEET FLAG.

Conditum Calami. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Pierquin)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, any quantity.

Soften it by boiling it in a sufficient quantity of water, then let it drain, and pour upon it, sugar, boiled *à la plume.*

CONFECTION OF SWEET FLAG. (Van Mons)

R. Dry Roots of Sweet Flag, two parts.

After having peeled and cut it, macerate it in a sufficient quantity of hot water, until it becomes soft; then pound it in a marble mortar: put it, in the same water, upon the fire, strain through a sieve, add three parts of white sugar to the pulp, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

STOMACHIC ELECTUARY. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Powder of Sweet Flag, four drams.
Conserve of Scurvy Grass, two ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.
Acid Elixir of Haller, a few drops.

Recommended by Wedekin, in difficult digestion.—Dose, a tea-spoonful twice a day. — Sainte-Marie substitutes lemon juice for the acid elixir.

ELECTUARY OF SWEET FLAG.

Electuarium de Acoro. (Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Root of Sweet Flag, rasped, six ounces.
Red wine, one pound.

Boil till there remain ten ounces of liquid: then add

White sugar, thirty ounces.
Preserved Root of Sweet Flag, cut small, } of each,
Preserved Ginger, cut small, } four ounces.

Preserved Orange Peel,	of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Lemon Peel,	
Lesser Cardamoms,	of each, three drams.
Nutmeg,	
Long Pepper,	
Cloves,	five drams.
Cinnamon,	one ounce.
Conserve of Roses,	one pound.

This forms an agreeable stomachic: it is particularly recommended for old people, and for lymphatic subjects.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

WATER OF SWEET FLAG.

Aqua Calami Radicis. (Sax.; Sard.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, one part.
Salted Water, six parts.

Macerate for several days, and distil. (Sard.)

Sax. directs one part of the root, to be macerated in twelve parts of water, for twenty-four hours, and to distil over nine parts.

OIL OF SWEET FLAG.

Ætheroleum Calami Radicis. (Hann.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Distil, and collect the oil which floats on the surface of the water. (Hann.; Pol.; Borus.)

Palat. prescribes one part of the root, and six parts of water.—Sard.--four parts of root, thirty-two of water, and one part of muriate of soda.—Wirtem.—six parts of root, thirty-six of water, and one part of muriate of soda.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF SWEET FLAG.

Oleosaccharum Calami aromatici. (Hann.; Borus.)

R. White Sugar, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Sweet Flag, twenty-four drops.

Triturate together.

INFUSION OF SWEET FLAG.

Infusum Calami aromatici. (Mil. Copen.; Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, one dram.
Boiling Water, two ounces.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel, and strain. (Mil. Copen.)

Cast. Borus.; and Wurceb. prescribe one ounce and a half of the root, and one pound and a half of water.

STIMULANT POTION. (Augustin)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, ten drams.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Infuse, and add when strained,

Peppermint Water, two ounces.
Muriatic Æther, from half a dram, to three drams.
Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours, or every hour, or even more frequently.

SYRUP OF SWEET FLAG.

Syrupus de Arundine. (Sard.)

R. Fresh Root of Sweet Flag, cut small, one pound and a half.
Thinly peeled Fresh Rind of Lemon, six ounces.
Flowers of Coltsfoot, two handfuls.
Depurated Juice of Apples, two pounds.
Water, six pounds.
White Honey, three pounds.
——— Sugar, one pound.

Digest the lemon-peel in half a pound of the juice, for twelve hours; express and strain: macerate the root for one night in the rest of the juice and the water, and in the morning, reduce it to one half by boiling: then add the flowers, and after a short boiling, strain with expression: lastly, add the honey and sugar, clarify, pour in the reserved juice, and make a syrup.

TINCTURE OF SWEET FLAG.

Essentia seu *Tinctura Calami aromatici.* (Austr.; Bruns.; Hann.; Wirtem.; Hufeland)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, two ounces.
Alcohol (0.910) one pound.

Digest for a sufficient time, and filter. (Austr.; Hufeland)

Hann. prescribes five ounces of the root, and two pounds of alcohol.—Bruns.; and Wirtem — one ounce and a half of the root, and six ounces of alcohol.

It is stimulant, stomachic, and carminative.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF SWEET FLAG.

Extractum Calami seu *Calami aromatici gummoso-resinosum.* (Austr.; Lipp.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Niemann)

R. Root of Sweet Flag,	of each, one part.
Alcohol,	
Water,	nine parts.

Digest for twelve hours in a gentle heat: then express, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to a proper consistence. (Pol.)

Austr.; Borus.; Sax.; and Niemann prescribe two parts of the root, three of alcohol (0,910) and nine of water.

R. Root of Sweet Flag, one part.
Alcohol, five or six parts.

Digest in a sand bath, and express; digest the residuum, and boil it for a short time in three parts of water; clarify the decoction with the white of an egg, and mix the two liquors together: then distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Wirtem.)

Lipp. prescribes one part and a half of root, six parts of alcohol, and nine of water: the residuum to be digested in the latter.

WINE OF SWEET FLAG.

Vinum Calami aromatici. (Augustin)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, one ounce and a half.
Red Wine, one pound.

Digest for three days, and filter.

To be taken in the dose of a wine glassful.

VINOUS EXTRACT OF SWEET FLAG. (Sard.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, one pound.
Good White Wine, five or six pounds.

Digest for three days in a sand bath, and express strongly; boil the residuum with a sufficient quantity of new wine, to the reduction of one half, then express, mix the two tinctures, and evaporate with a gentle heat.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SWEET FLAG.

Tinctura Calami composita. (Hann.; Lipp.; Pol.; Borus.; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, three ounces.
——— Zedoary, } of each, one ounce.
——— Ginger, }
Unripe Oranges, two ounces.
Alcohol, three pounds.

Digest for a sufficient time, express and filter. (Pol.; Borus.; Niemann)

Hann. substitutes angelica for ginger.

R. Cinnamon, } of each, one ounce.
Sweet Flag, }
Lesser Galanga, }
Herb of Peppermint, } of each, one
Fresh Lemon Peel, } ounce and a half.
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, two drams
Ginger, }
Alcohol, thirty ounces.

Digest for four days, express and filter. (Lipp.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
——— Ginger, } one ounce.
Coriander, }
Black Pepper, }
Alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for eight days, express and filter. (Niemann)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
Coriander, } two ounces.
Alcohol, twenty-four ounces.

Infuse and filter. (Spielmann)

This preparation is stimulant and carminative.—Dose, from forty to fifty drops twice a day. The first formula is to be preferred to the two latter.

Niemann prescribed this tincture generally in wine, with syrup of orange-peel. Thus prepared, it presents a most agreeable stimulant.

Trommsdorf has proposed the following formula:

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
——— Gentian, } three ounces.
——— Avens, two ounces and a half.
——— Angelica, one ounce and a half.
——— Ginger, half an ounce.
Fennel, two ounces.
Alcohol, one hundred and ninety-six ounces.

Digest for six days, express and filter.

Dose, a tea-spoonful in wine. This formula contains too much gentian, which renders the liquor more bitter than aromatic.

LENTIN'S STOMACHIC TINCTURE. (Hann.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
——— Lesser Galanga, } one ounce
——— Gentian, } and a half.
——— Zedoary, }
——— Rhubarb, six drams.
Cochineal, two drams.
Lesser Cardamoms, three drams.
Orange Peel, one ounce.
Herb of Blessed Thistle, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, five pounds.

Digest sufficiently, express and filter.

Stimulant.—Dose, from sixty to eighty drops, twice a day, in any proper vehicle.

CEPHALIC ESSENCE.

Essentia Cephalica. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
Aloes Wood, } three drams.
Yellow Sanders Wood, }
Culilawan Bark, }
Herb of Betony, } of each,
——— Marum, } two drams.
——— Sage, }
Flowers of Lavender, }
Cinnamon, }
Nutmeg, }
Cubebs, }
Lesser Cardamoms, }
Cloves, }
Spirituous Apoplectic Water, } of each,
Matthiole's Incomplete Elixir of Life, } eight ounces.

After sufficient extraction, express and filter.

This is stimulant, stomachic, cordial, and carminative.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

ACTÆA.—BANE BERRY.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Actæa Spicata*, Linn. Herb Christopher.

Synonimes: — Actée en épé, Herbe de Saint-Christophe, Fr.; Achrentragendes Schwarzkraut, Germ.

Bruns.; Gall.; Genev.; Coxe.

This herbaceous plant grows in the mountainous woods of Europe. *(Polyandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Ranunculaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb*, t. 565.)

The root *(Radix Christophorianæ* seu *Actææ spicatæ* seu *Aconiti racemosi)* is employed. It is blackish without, yellow within, fusiform, and divided towards the end into a great number of fibrils. It has a disagreeable smell, which it loses on becoming dried.

2. *Actæa Racemosa*, Linn. Black Snake Root.

Synonimes:—Rich Weed; Actée à grappes, Fr.; Tranbenfœrmige Schwarzwurz, Germ.

Bergius; Coxe.

This is an herbaceous plant of Western America. *(Fig.* Dill. *Elth.* 79, t. 67, f. 78.)

The root *(Radix Actææ* seu *Christophorianæ americanæ)* is employed. It is somewhat thick, branched and ringed; of a brown red colour without, and white within. Its taste and smell are very strong and repugnant. Medicinally, it is astringent.

ADIANTUM.

Two plants of this name are employed in medicine.

1. *Adiantum Pedatum*, Linn.

Synonimes:—Canadian Maidenhair; Capillaire du Canada, Fr.; Fussfœrmige, Franenhaar, Fussframenhaar, Germ.

Gall.; Bergius; Guibourt; Spielmann.

A plant of Western America. *(Cryptogamia*, Linn.; *Filices*, Juss.; *Fig.* Pluk. *Alm.* 10, t. 124, f. 2.)

The herb *(Herba Adianti* seu *Adianti Canadensis)* is employed. It is composed of petiolated leaves, divided towards the top, into seven or eight very slender secondary petioles, having two rows of triangular leaflets, rounded and deeply indented towards the top. It has a bitter, agreeable, and rather styptic taste.

It has been recommended in cough and pulmonary consumption.

2. *Adiantum Capillus Veneris*, Linn.

Synonimes: Ladies Hair; Capillaire de Montpellier, Fr.; Frauenhaarkrutfarren, Frauenhaarenfarren, Frauenhaar, Venushaar, Germ.; Lensky wlas, Bohem.; Venushair, Dut.

Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hann.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe, *(Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 332.)

The herb *(Herba Capilli Veneris)* is employed; it presents tripinnated leaves, with secondary and tertiary capillary petioles, black, with triangular leaflets, lobed at the top. Its smell is weak but rather aromatic, its taste, sweetish, styptic, and slightly bitter.

Its medicinal qualities are the same as those of the preceding.

ÆSCULUS.—HORSE CHESNUT.

Æsculus Hippocastanum, Linn.

Synonimes:—Marronier d'Inde, Fr.; Rosskastanie, Germ.; Hestekastanier, Dan.; Esculo, Castana de Caballo, Hisp.; Paardenkastanie, Dut.; Castagno d'India, Ippocastano, Ital.; and Port.; Kasztan owdzikich, Pol.; Hæstkastanie, Swed.

Dubl.; Austr.; Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This tree is common in Asia. *(Heptandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Aceridæ*, Juss.; *Fig. Nouv. Duh.* ii. 13, 14.)

The seeds and other parts of the tree are employed.

The bark *(Cortex Hippocastani* seu *Castaneæ equinæ)* is light, of the thickness of two or three limes, and brittle; grey, or of a reddish brown colour without, yellow, pale or iron coloured within. It has a slightly aromatic odour, and its taste is very astringent, rather bitter, and not disagreeable.

It is a considerably powerful astringent, and has been recommended in intermittent fevers.—The dose of the powder is from two to four scruples every three hours, in the cold stage, until an ounce and a half shall be consumed.

The seed, called *Castanea Equina* has the size, the form, and appearance of a fine chesnut, but its taste is very bitter and disagreeable.

It contains a great deal of starch. It has been much praised, when torrified, as a remedy in atonic uterine hæmorrhages. For this purpose, it is pulverized, and an ounce and a half of it is boiled with six ounces of water, till reduced to three, which the patient takes in two doses, one before, and the other after dinner.

STARCH OF THE HORSE CHESNUT.

Fœcula Fructuum Hippocastani. (Gall.)

R. Horse Chesnuts, any quantity.

Remove the skins, and rasp them: put the pulp into a linen bag, and submit it to the press; add a little water to the juice, and let it remain at rest; then pour off the clear liquor, dry the fœcula with a gentle heat, and pulverize it.

FACTITIOUS POWDER OF CINCHONA.

(Niemann; Hufeland.)

R. Bark of Horse Chesnut, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Willow, }
Root of Gentian, } of each, two drams.
——— Sweet Flag, }
——— Avens, }

Reduce them to a very fine powder.

Hufeland assures us that this powder has precisely the same effect as the cinchona, three times out of four.

FACTITIOUS DECOCTION OF CINCHONA.

(Spielmann)

R. Bark of Willow, } of each, half an oz.
——— Horse Chesnut, }
Root of Sweet Flag, } of each, two drams.
——— Avens, }
Water, sixteen ounces.

Reduce to eight ounces, by boiling.

FEBRIFUGE ELECTUARY. (Fuld.)

R. Bark of Horse Chesnut, one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Rob of Juniper, one ounce.
Syrup of Chamomile, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, from three to six drams.

COSMETIC POWDER.

Pulvis manualis. (Niemann)

R. Flour of the Nuts of Horse Chesnuts, sixteen ounces.
Bitter Almonds, blanched, twelve ounces.
Root of Florentine Iris, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Oil of Bergamot, one dram.

Mix.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF HORSE CHESNUT.

(Austr.; Bruns.; Dan.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; Van Mons)

R. Bark of Horse Chesnut, one part.
Water, six parts.

Boil, strain the decoction, and evaporate it to a proper consistence. (Ross.)

R. Bark of Horse Chesnut, one pound.
Spring Water. six pounds.

Digest for four days, in a warm place: then boil for a short time, express, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Bruns.)

Lipp. prescribes one pound of the bark, and eight pounds of water.

R. Pulverized Bark of Horse Chesnut, any quantity.

Put it into water, re-placing the latter as it becomes absorbed, and leave it for twenty-four hours; then add ten or twelve parts of water, and boil for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel; strain the decoction through flannel, set it aside, and finally evaporate it, continually stirring it with a wooden spatula. (Van Mons)

R. Bark of Horse Chesnut, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil gently for a quarter of an hour, and express, then boil the residuum again with four parts of water, and again express; mix the two decoctions, set them aside for a sufficient time, and decant; then evaporate, with a gentle heat, to the consistence of an extract. (Dan.)

Austr. directs the bark to be exhausted by repeatedly boiling, in fresh waters; the decoctions to be mixed together, and evaporated in a water bath, after proper rest and decantation.—Sax.—also directs many successive decoctions, but requires for each, one part of the bark, and ten parts of water.

Dose, from six to fifteen grains.

ALCHOLIC EXTRACT OF HORSE CHESNUT BARK. (FULD.)

R. Horse Chesnut Bark, one pound.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Digest for several days in a moderate heat; express, filter, and evaporate to the consistence of honey; then boil the residuum of the tincture with three pounds of water, evaporate the decoction to the same consistence, mix the two products together, and reduce to the consistence of an extract.

FEBRIFUGE ELIXIR.

Elixir Extracti Hippocastani. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Horse Chesnut Bark, one dram.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.

Dose, sixty drops every three hours.

Prescribed by REILL.

FEBRIFUGE POTION.

Potio amara antifebrilis. (BRERA)

R. Bitter Decoction, six ounces.
Extract of Horse Chesnut Bark, half an ounce.
Laudanum of Sydenham, twenty drops.

To be taken at two doses.

DECOCTION OF HORSE CHESNUT BARK.

Decoctum Corticis Hippocastani seu *febrifugum simplex.* (NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Horse Chesnut Bark, one ounce and a half.
Spring Water, thirty ounces.

Boil down to ten ounces, adding towards the end

Liquorice Root, one dram.

Strain. (NIEMANN)

R. Horse Chesnut Bark, four ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, and repeat the operation a second time with the same quantity of water; strain the two boiling liquors, and reduce them to one pound by evaporation; then add

White Sugar, one ounce.

Dissolve. (SWEDIAUR)

Astringent, tonic, febrifuge, and much praised for the cure of intermittent fevers. —Dose, a cupful every two hours. If necessary, one or two drams of æther may be added.

ÆTHER ACETICUS.—ACETIC ÆTHER.

Napththa Aceti.

AUSTR.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; FENN; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Concentrated Acetic Acid, five parts.
Alcohol, six parts.

Mix, and keep them in a gentle heat, for half a day: then distil, and pour the product again upon the residuum; shake the liquor which passes over with oxide of zinc, until no more is dissolved by it; then separate the alcohol and the water by means of calcined chloruret of calcium, and rectify the decanted æther. (VAN MONS)

GALL.; and FULD. direct equal parts of acetic acid (10 degrees), and of alcohol (40 degrees), and four successive pourings of the product upon the residuum, then the liquor to be mixed with subcarbonate of potass, and distilled for the last time.—BRUGNATELLI—equal parts of acid and of alcohol, and one distillation.—ROSS. and HERBIP.—equal parts, to be mixed together and be put in a cool place, for some days, and the æther to be purified by mixing it with solution of subcarbonate of potass.

R. Alcohol (40 degrees), three thousand parts.
Acetic Acid (10 degrees), two thousand parts.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), six hundred and twenty-five parts.

Mix the acetic acid, and the alcohol in a glass retort, add the sulphuric acid, and distil over four thousand parts; shake this with a small quantity of subcarbonate of potass, set it aside, then decant, and distil three thousand parts of æther marking twenty-three degrees, and the density of which is 0.917. (GALL.; FERR.)

R. Acetate of Potass, } of each,
Alcohol (38 degrees), } fifteen ounces.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), ten ounces.

Distil to dryness, and rectify at a gentle heat, with a fifteenth part of sulphuric acid. This æther marks 24 degrees. (ANT.)

BATAV.; and BELG. direct sixteen ounces each, of acetate and of alcohol, and six ounces of sulphuric acid, and the product to be washed with lime water.—HASS.—half a pound each, of acetate and of sulphuric acid, and ten ounces of alcohol; the pro-

duct to be washed with one of aqueous solution of potass, and to be re-distilled with a moderate heat.—Lipp.; and Wirtem.—four ounces of alcohol, two of sulphuric acid, and four of acetate: the product to be washed with deliquesced subcarbonate of potass.—Olden.—one pound of acetate, half a pound of sulphuric acid, and ten ounces of alcohol; the product to be washed with the solution of potass.—Suec.—one hundred parts of acetate, fifty-four of sulphuric acid, and eighty-two of alcohol; the product to be washed with a saturated solution of chloruret of calcium.—Van Mons—nine parts and a half of acetate, desiccated, six of alcohol, and five of sulphuric acid.—Swediaur—eight ounces of acetate, three of acid, and six of alcohol.

R. Sulphuric Acid, six parts.
Alcohol, ten parts.
Dry Acetate of Soda, eleven parts.

Let them digest together, in the cold, for two days; then distil to dryness, and wash the product with one part of caustic potass dissolved in thrice its quantity of water. (Austr.; Dan.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.)

Van Mons prescribes five parts of acid, six of alcohol, and seven of acetate.

R. Dry Acetate of Lead, two parts.
Alcohol, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } one part.

Digest for twenty-four hours, distil, and add to the product one sixth part of pure lime, and re-distil.

Hisp. prescribes sixteen parts of acetate, ten of alcohol, and six of acid, the product to be washed with solution of potass, and to be re-distilled.—Fenn.—forty parts of acetate, twenty of alcohol, and fifteen of acid: the product to be washed with solution of potass, and to be re-distilled with a very gentle heat.

When this æther is mixed with a certain quantity of alcohol, it takes the names of *Alcoholized Acetic Æther, Liquor Anodynus Vegetabilis, Acetum Dulcificatum, Spiritus Acetico-æthereus.* This compound is obtained,

1. By distillation.

R. Æthereous phlegm which first passes over in the preparing of distilled vinegar, any quantity.

Submit it to several distillations that the superfluous water may be separated from it; then add dry potass to it, till no more of it is dissolved, and distil three fourths. (Ross.)

R. Alcohol, eighteen parts.
Effloresced Acetate of Soda, eight parts.
Sulphuric Acid, seven parts and a half.

Distil till phlegm begins to pass over. (Van Mons)

R. Acetic Acid, one pound.
Alcohol, two pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, half a pound.

Distil two pounds, and rectify with water. (Van Mons)

R. Acetic Æther, four ounces.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Digest for eight days, in a cool place, and distil fifteen ounces. (Hann.)

2. By simple mixture.

R. Acetic Æther, one ounce.
Alcohol, two ounces.

Mix. (Sax.; Swediaur)

Van Mons prescribes one ounce of æther, and eight ounces of alcohol.—Niemann—one part of æther, and four parts of alcohol.

Acetic æther has the same properties as those which follow, but it is but seldom used. It has been sometimes employed in frictions, for rheumatic pains.

ANTISPASMODIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura Antispasmodica Simplex. (Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Anodyne vegetable Liquor, one dram.
Peppermint Water, six ounces.
Compound Water of Balm, } of each,
Syrup of Poppies, } one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful or a spoonful, every hour. (Van Mons)

R. Anodyne Vegetable Liquor, } of each,
Tincture of Castor, } half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Valerian, } of each,
Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham, } half a dram.

Mix. (Niemann)—Dose, thirty drops.

This last formula has been particularly recommended in hysteric cardialgia.

ÆTHER MURIATICUS.—HYDROCHLORIC ÆTHER.

Spiritus Muriatico-æthereus, seu *Salis dulcis*. Muriatic Æther, Dulcified Spirit of Salt. (Ant.; Bavar.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Hydrochloric Acid (25 degrees), Alcohol (40 degrees), } of each, an equal part.

Pour the mixture into a glass retort communicating with a Woulf's apparatus, the first flask of which contains water at twelve or fifteen degrees, and the others are empty and surrounded with ice; distil with a gentle heat, and preserve the æther received in the second flask. It marks 16 degrees, and its density is 0,900,6. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

Wurceb. directs one part of acid to be distilled with twelve parts of alcohol, and the product to be poured five times successively upon the residuum.—Bruns.; and Wirtem.—one part and a half of acid to be distilled with twelve parts of alcohol, and to pour several times.—Hisp.—a mixture of one part of acid, and two parts of alcohol to be distilled.—Ant.; Genev.; and Palat.—one part of acid, and three parts of alcohol to be distilled together.—Spielmann—a mixture of eight parts of acid, and six of alcohol, to be distilled.

R. Oxide of Manganese, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.
Hydrochloric Acid, four ounces and a half.

Distil one pound with a gentle heat; then pour upon the residuum

Alcohol, one pound.
Sulphuric Acid, two drams.

Distil again nine ounces, and mix this product with the preceding. (Fuld.; Lipp.)

Ross. directs one part and a half of oxide, five parts of acid, and three of alcohol, to be distilled together with a gentle heat.

R. Hydrochloric Acid, two parts.
Rectified Alcohol, six parts.
Sulphuric Acid, two parts.

Distil six parts, gradually increasing the heat, and reduce it to one half by rectification. (Van Mons)

R. Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, eight ounces.
Oxide of Manganese, one ounce.

Put this, mixed together, into a retort, and pour upon it

Sulphuric Acid, four ounces.

Distil gently about two-thirds of it. (Batav.)

Belg. prescribes eight of muriate, three of oxide, six of acid, and twenty-four of alcohol.—Bavar.—eight of muriate, three of oxide, six of acid, and twenty of alcohol.—Sax.—eight of muriate, three of oxide, six of acid, and twenty-three of alcohol.—Dan.; Fenn.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; and Borus.—eight of muriate, three of oxide, six of acid, and twenty-four of alcohol.—Hass.—eight of muriate, four of acid, four of oxide, and twenty-four of alcohol.—Wirtem.—four of muriate, two of oxide, three of acid, and twelve of alcohol.

R. Muriate of Soda, Alcohol, } of each, five parts and a half.
Sulphuric Acid, five parts.

Mix them together, and set aside for twenty-four hours: then distil to dryness with a gentle heat from a retort into a receiver connected with a bottle containing two parts and a half of alcohol; mix the liquid of the receiver with that in the bottle, and rectify till acid begins to come over; saturate the product with oxide of zinc, and distil again; finally, mix chloruret of calcium with the product, that the æther may be separated and rise to the surface. (Van Mons)

Van Mons directs again five parts of alcohol to be mixed with five parts of sulphuric acid, and at the end of twenty-four hours, five parts and a half of muriate of soda in powder to be added; then, after another twenty-four hours, five parts of alcohol. The mixture is then to be distilled to dryness, to be rectified, the product to be saturated with oxide of zinc, and to be rectified again with half its volume of water.—Ferr.—directs a mixture of four parts of muriate of soda, two of alcohol, and six of concentrated sulphuric acid, to be distilled to dryness; and the product to be redistilled upon two ounces of bruised marble and magnesia.

R. Chlorate of Potass, ten ounces.
Alcohol, Sulphuric Acid, } of each, five ounces.

Digest without heat for twenty-four hours, and pour off the æther which floats on the surface. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

R. Butter of Antimony, one part.
Alcohol, two parts.
Lime, in powder, one part.

Mix, and at the end of eight days, distil with a gentle heat. (Swediaur)

There are, besides these, other processes for obtaining muriatic æther. Among these is that of BRUGNATELLI, which consists in making a current of chlorine gas pass into a flask filled with alcohol till it becomes ætherified: it is then to be distilled with a gentle heat. It is, perhaps, chlororuric æther *(Ether Chlororique)* which is formed by this operation.—SWEDIAUR—directs one part of liquid chlorine, and four parts of alcohol, to be mixed together, to be suffered to digest for a sufficient time, and then to be distilled with a gentle heat.

Under the name of *Æther Muriaticus Spurius*, VAN MONS mentions a product, obtained by distilling together four parts of hydrochloric acid, four of sulphuric, or phosphoric æther, and one part of sulphuric acid.

Hydrochloric æther, when mixed with alcohol, takes the name of *Alcoholized Hydrochloric Æther.* It is obtained,

1. By distillation, in making æther, in the gaseous state, pass into alcohol, till the latter shall have doubled its weight. This preparation marks 32 degrees, and its density 0,868,5. (GALL.)

2. By simple mixture, adding four ounces of alcohol to one ounce of fluid æther: (SPIELMANN)—or, three ounces of alcohol to one ounce of æther. (FERR.)

The properties and uses of muriatic æther are the same as those of sulphuric æther, but it is much less frequently employed.—Dose, from thirty to forty drops.

ANTICATARRHAL LOHOCH. (NIEMANN)

R. Alcoholized Muriatic Æther, one dram.
Syrup of Red Poppies, one ounce.

It is recommended by WERLHOF.—Dose, one tea-spoonful.

ÆTHER NITRICUS.—NITRIC ÆTHER.

Æther nitrosus, Acidum nitrosum seu *nitricum Alcoholisatum, Alcohol, nitrico-æthereum* seu *nitricum æthereum, Naphtha Nitri, Spiritus Nitri dulcis* seu *Ætheris nitratus* seu *nitrico æthereus.*

DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Nitrate of Potass, dried and coarsely powdered, one pound and a half.
Sulphuric Acid, one pound.
Rectified Spirit of Wine, nineteen fluid ounces.

Put the nitrate into a tubulated retort placed in a cold water bath, and pour upon it in small quantities, and at intervals, the acid and the spirit previously mixed together, and become cool. Then, without any external heat, or with, at least, a very gentle one, (such as may be communicated by adding a little warm water to the bath) an æthereal liquor will begin to distil over; in a short time the heat of the retort will spontaneously increase, and a considerable ebullition will take place in it, which is to be moderated by adding cold water to the bath; the receiver must also be kept cool, by water or snow, and furnished with a proper apparatus for transmitting the very elastic vapour (which arises with great force from the mixture, if the heat be too much increased) through a phial containing a pound of rectified spirit, which is to be kept cold.

The ethereal liquor, thus spontaneously distilled, is to be put into a glass bottle, fitted with a ground glass stopper, and as much subcarbonate of potass, dried and powdered, is to be added, in a quantity sufficient to neutralize the acid, closing the bottle after each addition of potass, ascertaining the neutralization by the test of litmus: about one dram of subcarbonate is generally sufficient for this purpose; and in a short time the nitrous æther will rise to the surface, and is to be separated by means of a funnel.

If the æther be required to be very pure, distil it again from a water bath, at the temperature of 140 degrees to one half. Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water as 900 to 1000.

R. Nitre, dry and coarsely powdered, four ounces.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, two ounces.
Alcohol (0.830), one pound.

Mix gradually the acid and the alcohol, add the nitre to the mixture when cold; and then distil very gently, in a sand-bath, almost to dryness: shake the product with powdered quick-lime, and distil again to dryness. It then marks 0.850. (Austr.; Ferr.)

Fuld.; and Hass. direct two ounces of manganese, and twelve ounces of nitre, to be mixed together; thirty-six ounces of alcohol, and six ounces of sulphuric acid to be poured upon it: the mixture then to be digested for eight days, and distilled: the product is to be rectified upon a small quantity of subcarbonate of potass. — Hann.—twenty-four ounces of nitre to be mixed with twelve of sulphuric acid, and twenty-seven of alcohol; and the mixture to be distilled to one half at the end of twenty-four hours; the receiver is then to be changed, and eight or nine ounces more, are to be distilled over; each liquor is then to be mixed with one half its weight of lime water: the æther is then to be drawn off, and shaken with one eighth of solution of caustic potass diluted with the same quantity of spring-water; lastly, it is to be distilled upon a small quantity of subcarbonate of potass. Its density is 0.783

SPIRIT OF NITRIC ÆTHER. (Lond.)

R. Rectified Spirit, two pints.
Nitric Acid, by weight, two ounces.

Add the acid gradually to the spirit, taking care that the temperature, during the mixture, does not rise above 120 degrees; then distil twenty-four fluid ounces, with a gentle heat.

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ÆTHER. (Edinb.)

R. Alcohol, three pounds.
Nitrous Acid, one pound.

Pour the alcohol into a large bottle, placed in a vessel filled with cold water, and add gradually, the acid, shaking the bottle frequently. Then slightly cork the bottle, and put it in a cool place for seven days: then distil the spirit, with the heat of boiling water, into a receiver kept cool with snow or water, so long as any spirit passes over.

NITROUS ÆTHEREOUS SPIRIT. (Dubl.)

To the residuum of the distillation of nitrous æther, add the rectified spirit which was employed in that operation for condensing the elastic vapour, and distil to dryness with the greater heat of a water-bath. Mix the distilled liquor with the alcaline liquor which remains after the separation of the nitrous æther, and add so much dry subcarbonate of potass as may be sufficient to saturate the predominant acid; which may be ascertained by the test of litmus paper. Finally, distil by the medium heat of a water-bath, so long as any spirit passes over.

Van Mons directs four pounds of what remains, after the preparation of sulphuric æther, four pounds of alcohol, and one pound of nitre: the whole to be distilled, and the product to be rectified with an equal quantity of water. This preparation is called *Æther Sulphurico-nitricus.*— Swediaur—six pounds of nitre, and three each of alcohol, and sulphuric acid, to be distilled together with a gentle heat.—Coxe—ten pounds of nitre, fifty-two pounds of alcohol, and six pounds and a half of sulphuric acid, to be digested together for six or eight hours, and forty-eight pounds of it to be distilled.

R. Sugar in powder, one ounce.
Alcohol, } of each,
Nitric acid, } three ounces.

Mix them together in a tubulated retort communicating with a large glass globe, covered with cloths wetted with cold water; distil, and change the receiver as soon as the retort begins to send up red vapours. (Brugnatelli; Van Mons)

R. Nitric Acid (34 degrees), } of each,
Alcohol (36 degrees), } five parts.

Pour them into a retort, to which a tube, narrow at the ends, and broad at the middle, is adapted, which communicates with a great glass balloon and an apparatus of five or six flasks, filled to two thirds with an aqueous solution of muriate of soda, and all plunged in a mixture of ice and salt; apply a moderate heat, and when the liquor begins to boil, remove the fire; when the operation is ended, separate the æther, which is condensed on the surface of the saline solution; redistil with a very gentle heat: mix it with water and lime mixture *(lait de chaux)*, separate it from the water on which it floats, and preserve it in a cool and dark place, in small flasks. Its density is 0.900,6. It marks 26 degrees. (Gall.)

Amer.; and Coxe direct two pounds of alcohol to be mixed with three ounces of acid; and twenty-four ounces to be distilled with a gentle heat.—Amst.—three pounds of alcohol to be mixed with half a pound of acid; two pounds and eight ounces to be distilled; then one pound of water to be added, with a sufficient quantity of calcined magnesia, and two pounds and a half to be re-distilled.—Ant.; Batav.; and Belg.—two pounds and a half of alcohol (38 degrees) to be mixed with one pound of acid (36 degrees); and two pounds to be distilled, which is to be rectified upon oxide of manganese. This æther marks 32 degrees, Ant.; or, 30 degrees, Batav.; and Belg.—Bavar.—six parts of alcohol and one part of acid to be mixed together, and three fourths of the quantity of alcohol, to be distilled; it is then to be re-distilled with one fortieth part of lime. Specific gravity, 1.840.—Bruns.; Genev.; and Lusit.—three parts of alcohol to be mixed with one part of acid, and to be distilled at the end of eight days.—Bruns. Palat.; and Wirtem.—one pound of alcohol, and one ounce and a half of acid, to be digested together for several days in a cold place, and then distilled.—Dan.—five parts of alcohol to be mixed with one part of acid, two thirds to be distilled, and to be rectified upon pure magnesia.—Hisp.—two parts of alcohol, mixed with one part of acid, to be distilled to dryness, and to be rectified by being again distilled to dryness.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—one part of alcohol to be distilled with two parts of acid. Specific gravity, 0,868.—Fenn.; and Suec.—two parts of alcohol, to be mixed with one half part of acid; one and a half to be distilled, and to be rectified upon magnesia, Suec.; or, upon lime, Fenn.—Hann.; Olden.; and Pol.—two pounds of alcohol to be mixed with half a pound of acid; twenty ounces to be distilled, and to be rectified upon magnesia, Olden.; Pol.; or, upon subcarbonate of potass, Hann.—Lipp.—two pounds and a half of alcohol to be mixed with half a pound of acid, and one pound to be distilled, which is to be shaken with lime water, and afterwards poured off.—Borus.; Sax.; and Niemann—twenty-four parts of alcohol to be mixed with six of acid; twenty parts to be distilled, and rectified upon magnesia.—Sard.—one part of acid to be mixed with four parts of alcohol, and four-fifths of it to be distilled.—Herbip.—two pounds of alcohol to be mixed with four ounces of acid, and to be distilled after they have digested together for several days.—Brugnatelli—one part of acid to be mixed with three parts of alcohol, and three fourths to be distilled.—Piderit—two pounds of alcohol to be mixed with two ounces of acid, and distilled.—Van Mons—four pounds of alcohol to be distilled with three of acid: or, seven parts and a half of alcohol to be distilled with six of acid; the product to be shaken with solution of caustic soda, and then to be washed with distilled water.

R.	Nitrous Acid,	ten ounces.
	Distilled Water,	five ounces.
	Alcohol,	twelve ounces.

Place a matrass in iced water, pour in the acid, then the water, and, lastly, the alcohol, pouring them along the sides in such a manner that they may form three distinct strata; then stop the matrass; and leave it at rest for several days in a cool place; then take off the stratum which is of a yellow orange colour, from the surface, distil it with a gentle heat, and preserve it in flasks, with their mouths downwards under water. Specific gravity, from 0,760 to 0.740. (Batav.; Ferr.)

Bruns.; and Wirtem. direct two pounds of alcohol to be put into a large matrass, surrounded with very cold water, and half an ounce of acid to be added to it every twenty-four hours, until two ounces of it are added: to collect the æther which is gradually separated, and to purify by shaking it either with a tenth part of solution of ammonia, or with lime-water. (Wirtem.)

R.	Alcohol (40 degrees),	two ounces.
	Anhydrous Nitric Acid,	five drams.
	Sulphuric Acid,	one dram.

Mix the alcohol with the sulphuric acid, add the acid when the mixture is cold, distil with a gentle heat, and purify the product with a little magnesia. (Gall.)

It is not precisely known, what is the nature of nitric æther; but it is conjectured that it is formed by alcohol, nitrous acid, and a little acetic acid. It is certain that its elements are very much disposed to separate and form other products; and that it cannot be distilled without acidifying. The quantity of alcohol it contains is found to vary very much. When it is rather considerable, the mixture is called *Alcoholized Nitric Æther.*

This may be prepared either by distilling together one part of acid, and two parts of alcohol, and not endeavouring in the first instance to make æther: or in following the process prescribed by Gall.; but substituting for the salt water, flasks of alcohol, into which the æther is to enter, till the spirit is double its original weight: (Henri)—or, lastly, by mixing together, equal parts of æther and of alcohol, or two parts of alcohol, and one part of æther; (Swediaur)—or, three of alcohol, and one of æther. (Ferr.) Its density is 0.868,5; and it marks 32 degrees. In some pharmacopœias, Batav. among others, *Al-*

coholized Nitric Æther, and that which is obtained cold, by BLACK'S method, *Nitric Æther*.

It is stimulant, nervine, carminative, and diuretic; and is used in syncope, hooping cough, flatulent colic &c.—Dose, from ten to forty drops in any convenient vehicle.

ACIDULATED MIXTURE.

Julapium Acidulatum. (SPIELMANN)

R. Nitric Æther, one scruple.
Common Tisane, twenty-four ounces.
Syrup of Lemon, two ounces.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC GARGLE. (FULD.)

R. Emollient Gargle, two pounds.
Nitric Æther, half an ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.

SEDATIVE EMULSION. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Alcoholized Nitric Æther,
Emulsion of the four Cold Seeds, four ounces.
Syrup of Water Lily, one ounce.

It has been employed successfully in painful inflammations of the urethra.

DIURETIC POTION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Alcoholized Nitric Æther, } of each,
Vinegar of Squill, } one ounce.
Juniper Water, eight ounces.
Compound Spirit of Cochlearia, } of each,
Syrup of Ginger, } two ounces.

Dose, two or three spoonfuls, three times a day.

ÆTHER PHOSPHORICUS.—PHOSPHORIC ÆTHER.

Liquor Anodynus Animalis.

SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Concrete Phosphoric Acid, one part.
Rectified Alcohol, three parts.

Mix the acid with a little more than its weight of alcohol, and keep it warm for one day, in a circular cucurbit: put it into a retort, distil until bubbles pass over, and rectify with water.

This does not differ from sulphuric æther.

ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS.—RECTIFIED ÆTHER.

R. Sulphuric Æther, fourteen fluid ounces.
Fused Potass, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, eleven fluid ounces.

First, dissolve the potass in two fluid ounces of the water, and add the æther to the solution, shaking well together, till they are mixed; then, at a temperature of about 120 degrees; distil from a large retort into a cooled receiver, twelve fluid ounces of æther: then shake the distilled æther with nine fluid ounces of water, and set it aside that the water may subside. Lastly, pour off the supernatant rectified æther, and preserve it in a well stopped vessel. (LOND.)

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS.—SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

Æther Vitriolicus.—Naphtha Vitrioli.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Rectified Spirit, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } thirty-two ounces.

Pour the alcohol into a glass retort capable of sustaining a sudden heat; then pour the acid upon it in a continued stream. Mix them gradually by frequent and gentle agitation; and distil immediately from a

sand-bath, previously heated for the purpose, into a receiver kept cold with water or snow. Let the fire be so regulated that the fluid may be brought to boil as soon as possible; let it continue boiling till sixteen ounces shall have passed over; then remove the retort from the bath. To the distilled liquor, add two drams of potass; then distil again, from a high retort, with a very gentle heat, into a receiver, kept cold, till ten ounces shall have passed over.

If sixteen ounces of alcohol be added to the acid remaining after the first distillation, and the distillation be repeated, æther will be produced again: and this may be often repeated. (EDINB.)

R. Sulphuric Acid, Rectified Spirit, } of each, one pound and a half.

Pour the spirit into a glass retort, and add the acid gradually to it, shaking it frequently, and taking care that the temperature of the mixture do not exceed 120 degrees, till it is completed.

Then place the retort carefully in a sand-bath, previously heated to 200 degrees, that the liquor may boil as speedily as possible, and the æther pass into a tubulated receiver, to which another receiver is adapted, which is to be kept cold with ice or water. Distil till a heavier fluid passes over, which may be seen at the bottom of the receiver, below the æther. Pour on the liquor which remains in the retort, twelve ounces more of rectified spirit, and distil another quantity of æther in a similar manner. (LOND.)

R. Sulphuric Æthereal Liquor, twenty fluid ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, dried and powdered, two drams.

Mix them, and distil from a high retort, with a very gentle heat, into a receiver kept cold, twelve fluid ounces. The specific gravity of this fluid is to that of distilled water, as 765 to 1000. (DUBL.)

SULPHURIC ÆTHEREAL LIQUOR. (DUBL.)

R. Rectified Spirit, Sulphuric Acid, } of each, thirty-two ounces.

Heat the spirit to 120 degrees, and pour it into a glass retort capable of bearing the application of a sudden heat, and add the acid in an uninterrupted stream; mix them gradually, and distil twenty ounces of the liquor with a strong heat, into a receiver kept cold.

If sixteen ounces of rectified spirit be poured on the acid remaining in the retort, more sulphuric æthereal liquor will be obtained by repeating the distillation.

This preparation is similar to the *Æther Sulphuricus* of LOND. and EDINB.; and the *Æther Sulphuricus* of DUBL. resembles the *Æther Rectificatus* of LOND.

R. Alcohol (36 degrees), Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), } of each, five pounds.

Pour the alcohol into a tubulated glass retort, and add the acid to it, mixing the liquor perfectly, by shaking; then place upon a sand-bath, heated, the retort, communicating, by means of a long glass tube, with a large glass globe, the lower part of which is covered with cold water, and presents a tubular opening, by which it is connected with a flask, the side having an opening, to convey a tube to a second flask. Make the mixture boil as quickly as possible; and when it has passed one pound of liquor into the receiver, pour one pound of alcohol into the retort: do thus, till five pounds of alcohol have, in this way, been poured into the retort; continue the distillation till seven pounds and a half of æther have passed over; rectify this, by distilling it in a water-bath, with a little solution of potass; and set aside the first two pounds and a half that come over: this is pure æther, making 56 degrees R., its density is 0.758; the second third is alcoholized æther, marking 45 degrees, and the density of which is 0.805. (GALL.; FERR.)

In the course of this operation, according to BOULLAY, there passes over, first a twentieth part of alcohol unaltered; then a mixture of alcohol and æther; then æther almost pure; when the proportion of the alcohol of the mixture is reduced at least one fourth. Æther ceases to be formed,

when the acid is at least in double quantity to the alcohol in the retort. If the distillation is then continued, white vapours rise, and æther of a sharp and suffocating odour is condensed in the receiver, this liquor has the name of *Æthereal Oil* (*Huile douce de Vin*). It happens that, as the exact moment proper for beginning and ceasing to receive the æther cannot always be seized, the product of the operation is always, or almost always a mixture of æther, of alcohol which has passed over at the beginning of the distillation, and of sulphurous acid, with the oil before mentioned, which passes over towards the end. These being mixed with the æther, make it necessary that it should be purified. This may be accomplished by macerating with it one-fifteenth of its weight of caustic potass in powder, which neutralizes the acid; then decanting the liquor, and adding to it an equal weight of water to take up the alcohol; again decanting the mixture, after it has been a sufficient time at rest, and adding to the æther, pulverized chloruret of calcium, to remove from it, with the alcohol which may be yet remaining, the water which it originally contained, and that which it has since absorbed; decanting a third time; and lastly, submitting it to a proper distillation, to free it from the small quantity of hydrochlorate of lime, which it has retained, and æthereal oil, which it may hold.

These details will render it unnecessary for us to dwell on the various processes which are prescribed in the different pharmacopœias.

Those pharmacopœias which prescribe equal parts of alcohol and of acid, are,—Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; and Swediaur.

In Form. Hôp. Fr. and Genev. we find two parts of alcohol, and one part of acid.—Olden.—two parts of alcohol, and two and a half of acid:—Borus.—three parts of alcohol and three and a half of acid:—Austr.—four of alcohol, and five of acid:—Amst.—four of alcohol, and three of acid.—Hisp.; and Van Mons—six of alcohol, and seven of acid:—Hann.; and Pol.—thirty-six of alcohol, and thirty-nine of acid:—Wirtem.—six of alcohol, and one of acid.—Palat.—twelve of alcohol, and one and a half of acid.—All these latter formulæ are to be rejected, for it is known, as Boullay remarks that a mixture of one part of alcohol (40 degrees), with two parts of sulphuric acid (66 degrees), produces but a very small quantity of æther on being distilled; and that a mixture of one part of alcohol with three parts of acid, furnishes no æther at all, but gives simply æthereal oil, sulphureous acid, and certain gases.

As to the methods of purifying the æther, no pharmacopœia prescribes one so complete as that which is detailed above, and which alone can render it perfectly pure.

By some it is directed to purify the product by distilling it with hydrate of lime.—Austr.; Bavar.; Hisp.; Suec.—with solution of potass.—Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Fenn.; Genev.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; and Coxe.—with calcined magnesia.—Amst.; Ant.; and Lipp.—with equal parts of magnesia, and oxide of manganese;—Batav.—with the same substances, and the addition of chloruret of calcium;—Belg.—with dry subcarbonate of potass;—Borus.—with the same and oxide of manganese.—Hann.—with solution of potass, and spirit of sal ammoniac.—Bruns.—with lime-water, or solution of potass.—Fuld.—with chloruret of calcium.—Ross.—This last pharmacopœia directs the æther to be digested on the chloruret till it no longer dissolves the latter; it is then to be distilled from a retort filled with very dry chloruret. A good method is indicated in the pharmacopœias of Spain and Batavia: the first directs the three first ounces to be set aside; and the latter to return the first six ounces into the retort.

Impure æther, but chiefly that which is mixed with alcohol bears the names of *Liquor anodynus mineralis Hoffmanni*, *Spiritus ætereus vitriolatus* seu *Ætheris sulphurici*, *Alcohol sulphurico-ætereum*, *Tinctura ætherea*, *Æther spirituosus*, *Oleum Vitrioli dulce*, *Liquor ætereus sulphuricus*, *Alcohol sulphuricum ætereum*, *Æther sulphuricus ex Alcohole* seu *alcoholicus* seu *alcoholisatus*, *Spiritus Ætheris vitriolici* seu *sulphurico-ætereus* seu *Vitrioli dulcis* seu *Ætheris vitriolici compositus* seu *sulphurico-æthereus* seu *vinosus* seu *ætereus vitriolatus*. This mixture varies very much, in its composition, and in the nature of its principal constituents: and although in general, only acid and alcohol can go to form it, yet the greater number of pharmacopœias which prescribe it to be made by distillation, recommend the product to be freed from sulphurous acid by means of magnesia or something else equivalent to this. It is prepared by three different methods.

1. By distillation:—with one part of alcohol, and two parts of sulphuric acid:—Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; and Spielmann.—with one part of alcohol, and three parts of acid:—Austr.; Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; and Swediaur.—with one part of alcohol,

and four parts of acid.—Bruns.; Lipp.; Olden.; Ross.; and Brugnatelli—with one part of alcohol, and six parts of acid:—Palat.; Sard.; and Wirtem.—with five parts of alcohol, and sixteen and a half of acid:—Van Mons.

2. By simple mixture.

SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER. (Lond.)

R. Sulphuric Æther, half a pint.
Rectified Spirit, one pint.

Mix.

SULPHURIC ÆTHER WITH ALCOHOL.

Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcohole. (Edinb.)

R. Sulphuric Æther, one part.
Alcohol, two parts.

Mix.

Batav.; Belg.; Cadet de Gassicourt; and Swediaur prescribe one part each of æther and of alcohol.—Austr.; Mil. Copen.; Ferr.; Hamb.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Cast. Borus.; and Swediaur—one part of æther, and three parts of alcohol.—Hisp.; and Genev.—one part of æther, and four parts of alcohol.—Dan.—one part of æther, and six parts of alcohol.—Fuld.—one part of æther, and twelve parts of alcohol.

3. By the mixture of æthereal oil with æther.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER. (Lond.)

R. Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, one pint.
Æthereal Oil, two fluid drams.

Mix.

Swediaur prescribes three drams of the oil, and two pounds of æther.—Amer.; and Coxe—two ounces of oil, and eight pounds of æther.

It is difficult to conceive why so uncertain a preparation as this should be so obstinately preserved. Its principal object seems to be, to present the æther in a diluted form, and so to diminish the violence with which it would act on the living body. Without doubt, this might as well be done by the addition of a quantity of alcohol of a given density; but it would perhaps be better to adopt the following formula which Lipp. proposes, under the names of *Liquor Anodynus Mineralis Aquosus, Æther Vitrioli aquosus, Naphtha Vitrioli diluta.*

R. Sulphuric Æther, one ounce.
Distilled Water, sixteen ounces.

Digest without heat, in a stopped flask, shaking frequently.

Swediaur prescribes under the name of *Solutio Ætherea*, a mixture of two drams of æther with six or eight ounces of water.

According to Boullay, one part of æther is soluble in forty parts of cold water.

Independantly of the æther, the æthereal *oil*, is sometimes procured. *Oleum vini*, seu *æthereum, Liquor æthereus oleosus. Oleum æthereum.* (Lond.; Amer.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

It is obtained by continuing the distillation, after the æther has all passed over.

ÆTHERIAL OIL.

Oleum Æthereum. (Lond.)

After the distillation of sulphuric æther, distil again the liquor that remains, with a gentle heat, till a black froth rises; and immediately remove the retort from the fire. Then add a sufficient quantity of water to the liquor in the retort, that the oily part may float upon its surface. Skim this off and add as much lime-water as will neutralize any acid it may contain; then shake them together. Lastly, take off the æthereal oil when it is separated.

OILY ÆTHERIAL LIQUOR.

Liquor Æthereus Oleosus. (Dubl.)

Take what remains in the retort after the distillation of sulphuric æther. Distil to one half, with a moderate heat.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

Spiritus Ætheris Sulphuricus Aromaticus. (Lond.)

R. Cinnamon, bruised, three drams.
Cardamom seeds, powdered, one dram and a half.
Long Pepper, } of each,
Ginger, sliced, } one dram.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, one pint.

Macerate for fourteen days, in a stopped glass vessel, and strain.

Æther Sulphuricus cum Alcohole Aromaticus. (EDINB.)

R. Cinnamon, bruised, } of each,
Cardamom Seeds, } one ounce.
Long Pepper, two drams.
Sulphuric Æther with Alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

SYRUP OF SULPHURIC ÆTHER.

Syrupus cum Æthere sulphurico paratus. (GALL.)

R. White Sugar, one thousand parts.
Distilled Water, five hundred parts.

Dissolve without heat, and strain. Put the syrup into a flask, furnished at the lower part with a cock, and add

Sulphuric Æther, forty-eight parts.

Shake frequently, for five or six days, then set it aside, and when clear, draw off the syrup.

Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

ÆTHEREOUS POTION.

Julapium Æthereum, Mixtura Ætherea seu *Anodyna.* (GALL.; FORM HÔP. FR.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; BORIES; ELLIS; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Sulphuric Æther, three drams.
Water, two pounds.

Dose, two ounces every two hours.—(AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphuric Æther, two scruples.
Water, six ounces.
Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix. (GENEV.)

R. Sulphuric Æther, eighteen drops.
Gum Potion, four ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Emulsion of Lemon Pips, six ounces.
Hoffmann's Liquor, thirty drops.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Hoffmann's Liquor, half a dram.
Peppermint Water, three ounces.
Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes one part of Hoffmann's liquor, thirty parts of mint water, and fifteen of simple syrup.—RATIER—one part of æther, eight parts of mint water, and two of syrup of orange peel: or, one part of æther, sixty-four parts of mint water, and eight of simple syrup.—DISP. CHA. PARIS—thirty-six drops of æther, three ounces of orange flower water, and half an ounce of syrup of peppermint.

R. Hoffmann's Liquor, } of each,
Tincture of Valerian, } one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a tea spoonful. (ELLIS)

R. Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
Infusion of Linden, four drams.
Orange Flower Water, } of each,
Syrup of Carnation, } one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Sulphuric Æther, five to ten drops.
Lettuce Water, one ounce.
Orange Flower Water, four drams.
Syrup of Marshmallows, } of each,
——— Poppies, } six drams.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
Linden Water, } of each,
Orange Flower Water, } two ounces.
Syrup of Water Lily, one ounce.

Mix. (GALL.)

PIERQUIN prescribes one ounce of orange flower water, the same of mint water, four ounces of linden water, one ounce of syrup of water lily, and twenty drops of æther.

R. Æther, thirty drops.
Infusion of Linden, } of each,
——— Orange Flowers, } one
Simple Syrup, } ounce.
Mint Water, } of each,
Balm Water, } half a dram.
Orange Flower Water, }

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Camphor, one dram.
Sugar, one ounce.

Triturate with a little spirit, and throw the whole into

Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for an hour, then strain, and add

Confection of Hyacinth, two drams.
Sulphuric Æther, one dram and a half.

Mix. (BORIES)

R. Syrup of Anise, } of each,
——— Poppies, } one part.
Alcohol, } of each,
Rose Water, } two parts.

Mix and add

Distilled Water, eight ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
Decoction of Cochineal, a sufficient quantity

to colour it. (PIERQUIN)

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE. (FERR.; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Yolk of a fresh Egg, one.
Water, six ounces.

Mix together, and add

Sugar, one ounce.
Hoffmann's Liquor, one or two scruples.

To be taken in the morning, fasting, at a single dose. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Sulphuric Æther, six drams.
Spirit of Turpentine, four drams.

Dose, from twelve to twenty drops in sugar and water. (Ferr.)

Recommended particularly in cases of biliary calculi.

MIXTURE FOR DYSMŒNORRHŒA.

Mixtura ad Dyslochiam. (Swediaur)

R. Prepared Crab's Eyes, half an ounce.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.
Vinous Water of Chamomile, eight ounces.
Hoffmann's Liquor, one dram.
Liquid Laudanum of Sydenham, half a dram.

Dose, a spoonful, every hour, half-hour, or quarter of an hour.

ANTISPASMODIC MIXTURE. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Distilled Water of Lettuce, Balm, Linden, of each, one ounce & a half,
Syrup of Water Lily, Orange Flowers, of each, six ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, twenty-six drops.
Tincture of Castor, Amber, of each, three drops.

ANTISPASMODIC RESOLVENT MIXTURE.

Mixtura antispasmodica Resolvens. (Hamb.)

R. Infusion of Valerian, eight ounces.
Honey of Liquorice, one ounce.
Antimonial Wine, two drams.
Hoffmann's Liquor, one dram.

ANTISPASMODIC AND DIURETIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura antispasmodica et *diuretica.* (Brera)

R. Peppermint Water, two ounces.
Hoffmann's Liquor, Succinated Spirit of Hartshorn, of each, two scruples
Sweet Spirit of Nitre, one scruple.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

REFRIGERANT EMBROCATION. (Pierquin)

R. Water, two pounds.
Vinegar, six ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, two ounces.
Rose Water, four ounces.

EVAPORATORY SOLUTION. (Pierquin)

R. Nitre, Common Salt, Sal Ammoniac, of each, half an ounce.
Water, one pound.

Add to the solution

Sulphuric Æther, one ounce.
Camphorated Antispasmodic Tincture, Rose Water, of each, two ounces.

And

Subacetate of Lead, half a dram

may be added.

This is made use of with cold lotions to painful inflammatory swellings.

AETHUSA CYNAPIUM.—FOOL'S PARSLEY.

Synonimes :—Ciguë des marais, Petite Ciguë, Faux Persil, Fr. ; Hundspetersilie, Gartenscherling, Germ. ; Honds petersilie, Dut. Gall. ; Genev.

This herbaceous plant is common in the gardens of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn. ; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Curt. *Fl. Lond. Ic.* t. 18.)

The herb is employed ; it has a smooth stem, the leaves doubly or triply winged, the leaflets being cut or somewhat winged. Its smell is nauseous and disagreeable, particularly when bruised.

This plant has often been confounded with parsley, from which it may be known by its smell, by its leaves which are of a duller green, and by the usually violet or reddish tint of the base of the stem. It has also been sometimes taken for hemlock, which it resembles in appearance.

AGATHOPHYLLUM AROMATICUM.—Poir, Gall.

Synonime :—Ravensara, Fr.

This tree is a native of Madagascar, (*Diœcia Dodecandria*, Linn. ; *Laurineæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Itin.* II. p. 127.)

The fruit, which is employed, is a round drupe, of which the stone has six loculaments, and the kernel six lobes, It has an aromatic odour, and a balsamic taste, which is at the same time bitter and acrid. It is stimulant.

AGAVE AMERICANA.—Linn.—AMERICAN ALOE.

Synonimes :—Agave, Agave d'Amerique, Fr.; Die baum-aloe, Germ.; Boomaloe, Dut.; Aloe grande, Agave, Ital.; Agave, Span. and Port.; Dentræealoe, Dan.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Wirtem.

A plant of Mexico and Peru. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Bromeliacaæ*, Juss.; *Fig. Flor. Petruv.* III. p. 66.)

The root and leaves are employed.

The root (*Radix Agavæ*) is thick and terminated with a great number of long fibrils. Its external bark is very thin, and of a greyish colour; the inner is thick, and of a violet colour. Its taste is not disagreeable.

The leaves are thick, long, succulent, hollowed out into little cups, bordered with spinous teeth, and terminated by a very hard point.

The agave is diuretic, and has been recommended in syphilitic diseases, and in malignant ulcers.

AGRIMONIA.—AGRIMONY.

Agrimonia Eupatoria, Linn.

Synonimes :—Liverwort, Aigremoine, Eupatoire des Grecs, Fr.; Odermennig, Wundodermennig, Germ.; Rzepicek, Starcek, Bohem.; Agermaane, Dan.; Agrimonia, Span.; Port.; and Ital.; Agrimonia, Liverkruid, Dut.; Akermonja, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav., Belg.; Dubl.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant grows throughout all Europe. (*Dodecandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss. *Fig. Flore medic.* I. 9.)

The herb (*Herba Agrimoniæ* seu *Lappulæ hepaticæ* seu *Eupatorii veterum* seu *Hepatorii*) is employed; it has a cylindrical stem, hairy, having alternate leaves, unequally winged, composed of from seven to nine serrated and hairy leaflets, between which are others extremely small, two large embracing stipulæ occupy the base of each leaf. This herb has a weak balsamic smell, which it loses by drying; its taste is bitter, and rather styptic.

The chemical composition of agrimony is not well known. It contains an essential oil, and blackens the sulphate of iron.

It is a weak astringent tonic, but little used now, except externally, when it is principally employed in the form of gargle, in the quantity of from one to three pinches of it, to two pounds of boiling water, to make an infusion.—Dose of the powder, from half a dram to a dram.

AJUGA.—Linn.—BUGLE.

The pharmacopœias mention three species of this genus of plants.

1. *Ajuga Genevensis*, Linn.; Gall.

Synonimes :—Bugle, Bugle de Genève, Fr.

This herbaceous plant grows in the middle of Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, Linn.; *Labiatæ*, Juss.)

It is merely a variety, and even an inconstant one, of the following.

2. *Ajuga Pyramidalis*, Linn. Mountain Bugle.

Synonimes:—Bugle Pyramidale, Fr.; Guldengunsel, Bergginsel, Germ.; Pieramedal senegreen, Dut.

Bruns.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin.

This plant is common in all Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 101.)

The herb (*Herba Consolidæ medicæ* seu *Bugulæ*) is employed. It has a stalk, not branched, covered with white hairs, almost of a cotton-like texture; its leaves are bordered with large teeth, occasionally almost tri-lobed at the summit. It has no smell; its taste is bitter and slightly astringent.

3. *Ajuga Reptans*, Linn. Common Bugle.

Synonimes :—Bugle rampante, Fr.; Krichender Ginzel, Wiesengünzel, Germ.; Bugula, Span.

Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

This plant is also common throughout Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 11.)

The herb (*Herba Bugulæ*) is employed. It presents branching stems, the leaves being opposite, oval, toothed, and almost smooth. It is without smell, and has a sweetish taste, followed by bitterness.

These three plants are slightly astringent but not much used.

ALCHEMILLA VULGARIS.—Linn.—LADIES MANTLE.

Synonimes:—Manteau des dames, Pied de Lion, Fr.; Frauenmantelsinau, lœwenfuss, Germ.; Husynuska, Bohem.; Alquemila, Span.; Onzer vrowen mantel Dut.

Amst.; Bruns.; Span.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Tetandria Monogynia*, Linn; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 85.)

The root and herb (*Radix Alchemillæ majoris* seu *Pedis Leonis* seu *Leontopodii*) are employed. The root is thick, fibrous, and of a black colour. It has a disagreeable smell, and an astringent taste.

The herb is composed of alternate leaves, with petioles, divided into five or six dentated lobes. It is without smell, its taste is bitterish and styptic.

It is a slight astringent, and reputed diuretic.

ALCOHOL.—RECTIFIED SPIRIT.

Synonimes:—Alcool, Eau de vie, Fr.; Rectifizirter Weingest, Brandewein, Germ.; Acqua vite rettificata, Alcoole, Ital.; Aqua ardiente, Span; Arruk, Arab.; Brandewyn, Dut.; Wyskok, Pol.; Brænnwinn, Swed.

The liquid which is drawn by distillation from all bodies that have undergone vinous fermentation. Many kinds of it are known in commerce, designated by different names, according to the substances from which they are obtained, or according to their degree of concentration.

The chief of these are—

1. *Arrack*, obtained from fermented rice, in the East Indies.

Synonimes:—Arruk, Arab.; arruk appi, Malab.; Madira, Sans.; Charayum, Tam.; Khullu, Tellin.

2. *Tafia*, or the rum, furnished by molasses.

3. *Rum*, manufactured from the sugar cane in America.

4. The *Spirit of Grain, Whisky, Gin, &c. Spiritus Frumenti, Spiritus Vinosus Frumenti*, distilled from a fermented infusion of malt.

5. The *Brandy of Wine, Aqua Vitæ, Spiritus Vini, Vinum adustum*, called *Holland Proof*, (Preuve de Hollande) from 18 to 19 degrees; double brandy, (*Eau de vie double*) to 28; lastly, *Spirit, Spirit of wine, Alcohol*, above this last point. That which is the most widely spread in commerce, and which marks 33 degrees, bears the appellation of *three-six*.

Alcohol is also procured from potatoes, beet-roots, carrots, the maple tree, from sweet fruits, and beans.

The spirit of grain, and the brandy of wine, are the only kinds which the pharmacopœias authorize to be made use of in medicine. However, *Rum* and *Tafia* are prescribed in some formulæ. All the spirits of commerce, whatever names they may bear, are compounds of water, of a variable quantity of alcohol, of a certain proportion of acetic acid, and of oil, either essential or empyreumatic, and of resin. These latter communicate to them, the odour, colour, taste, or flavour which characterize them. After they have been freed from them by distillation, they take the name of *Rectified Spirit, Spiritus Rectificatus*. This contains only alcohol, and water in various proportions. When the latter is abstracted, there remains pure alcohol, also called *Alcohol absolute*, the specific gravity of which is from 0.792, to + 20 degrees C., or from 0.72235 to + 17,88 degrees C., according to Gay-Lussac.

Many methods have been employed to ascertain the purity of alcohol, that is to say, to find out the quantity of absolute alcohol, contained in any alcoholic liquor. They may be reduced to the following.

1. Cotton is saturated with the liquor, and set on fire; if the alcohol be pure, after it is consumed, the cotton will be immediately reduced to ashes.

2. A little gunpowder is put into a spoon, and is covered with the spirit that is to be proved; this is then set fire to, and if the powder inflames, the spirit is supposed to be pure.

3. Very dry subcarbonate of potass is thrown into the spirit, the subcarbonate absorbs the water, and with it produces a liquor on the surface of which the alcohol floats: by its quantity the strength of the spirit is estimated.

All these methods are vague, uncertain, and simply approximative; notwithstanding, several pharmacopœias recommend the two first. Those which follow, deserve to be preferred to them.

4. The difference of capacity which two equal weights exhibit, the one of distilled water, the other of pure alcohol, or of any mixture of alcohol and water. Thus a volume of water weighs more than an equal volume of alcohol; or, which amounts to the same, a given weight of water occupies a less space than the same weight of alcohol.

With regard to this process, which is also pointed out in some pharmacopœias, it is necessary to call to mind, that when water and concentrated alcohol are mixed together in any proportions, the volume of the mixture is always less than the sum of the volumes employed, while the contrary obtains when the alcohol is very weak; because, in the first instance, condensation takes place, and in the latter, rarefaction.

5. The Areometer. It would certainly be desirable that GAY-LUSSAC's centisimal alcoholometer were adopted; for, the hundredth corresponding to absolute alcohol, each degree indicates the proportion of this alcohol which one hundred parts of any mixture contains. But time has confirmed, more especially in commerce, the use of BAUME's areometer for liquids lighter than water. The scale of this instrument comprehends thirty degrees; from 10 which marks the weight of pure water, to 40 which indicates the depth to which the areometer requires to be plunged into alcohol of the specific gravity of 0.818. The 36th degree corresponds to 0.847 of specific gravity, the 32nd to 0.868, the 26th to 0.900, the 22nd to 0.923, &c. When this method is taken to ascertain the concentration of alcohol, it is necessary also at the same time to assure one's self of the temperature of the liquid, by the aid of the thermometer, for its volume is increased by heat, without being altered in weight; thus, brandy which marks 22 degrees to + 10 degrees, by it, marks 24 to + 22 degrees. But few pharmacopœias mention the temperature at which the gravity has been estimated.

The importance of the subject will excuse us, if, in detailing the differences which distinguish the various pharmacopœias with respect to the strength of the alcohols which they prescribe, we adopt a different arrangement to that which we have followed in the other articles.

Several pharmacopœias do not receive alcohol into their materia medica; such are ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; and BRUGNATELLI. Among others, all those which are preceded by a list of simple medicaments, assign a place to it, but with varying differences of concentration, for instance, BAVAR.; DAN.; FERR.; and POL. give the brandy of commerce, without designating it particularly: FULD.; and SAX.—the spirit of grain, and that of wine, equally without indicating its strength:—AUSTR.—alcohol, of 0.850:—GALL. — Spirit of 15 to 30 degrees:—FORM. HÔP. FR.—*Three-six* spirit, adding that it should be carried to 36 degrees in central pharmacy and the hospitals of instruction, while it is to be reduced to 22 in all the ordinary hospitals:—FENN.; and SUEC.—the spirit of grain, weighing 0.94, and that of wine, weighing 0.933:—LOND. —a stronger alcohol, for particular and nice purposes, 0.815; another, *Spiritus rectificatus*, 0.835; and another, *Spiritus Tenuior*, 0.930:—DUBL.—a stronger alcohol, 0.810; another, *Spiritus Vinosus Rectificatus*, 0.840; and another, *Spiritus Vinosus Tenuior*, 0.930:—COXE prescribes the two latter;—EDINB.—an alcohol of 0.835; *Alcohol fortius;* and one of 0.930, *Alcohol dilutius*, without any prescription, for a perfectly pure alcohol, which the authors of that pharmacopœia, seem to regard as perfectly useless in the operations of pharmacy:—AMER.—alcohol of + 0.835 only: BATAV. and BELG.—spirit from wheat of 0.940; an alcohol of 0.936, *Spiritus Vini Tenuior;* and another of 0.907 to 0.911, *Spiritus Vini Fortior:* lastly, AMST.—an alcohol of 0.931 to 0.936, *Spiritus Vini Tenuior;* another of 0.907 to 0.911, *Spiritus Vini Fortior;* a third of 0.834, *Spiritus Vini Rectificatus;* and a last of 0.835, *Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus.*

The several formulæ of the different pharmacopœias are as follow:

LOND.—requires three spirits:

Alcohol.

R. Rectified Spirit, one gallon.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three pounds.

Add one pound of the subcarbonate previously heated to 300 degrees, to the spirit, and macerate for twenty-four hours frequently shaking the mixture: then pour off the spirit, and add what remains of the subcarbonate, heated to the same degree as the former; lastly, distil the alcohol from a water-bath, and keep it in a well-stopped vessel. The specific gravity of this alcohol is to that of distilled water, as 0.815 to 1.000.

Spiritus Rectificatus. Rectified Spirit.

This is simply the rectified spirit of commerce: the London College requires its specific gravity to be to that of water as 0.835 to 1.000.

The rectification of this spirit is very simple. Any quantity of malt spirit, brandy or rum, being diluted with an equal quantity of water, is put in a still or alembic, to which a refrigeratory is fixed, and distilled with a very gentle heat. The first part of the product is the purest, and when it has come over to the amount of one fourth of the contents of the still, it is set by as rectified spirit. If the distillation is then continued, the spirit still comes over colourless, but gradually weaker, till at length it comes over with so much water, that it is no longer inflammable. Then, what remains in the still is water, colouring matter, and other impurities. If the spirit that has been employed contained much oil, the distillation should be repeated, with the addition of an alkali, or lime, otherwise an empyreumatic flavour will remain with it. If alkali be used, the spirit will have a urinous taste; to free it from which, it should be re-distilled with the addition of a little alum and charcoal, as the acid of the alum will attract whatever alkali the spirit may hold in solution.

Spiritus Tenuior. Weaker Spirit, Proof Spirit.

This is simply rectified spirit, mixed with a certain proportion of water: the specific gravity of which mixture should be to that of distilled water, as 0.930 to 1.000.

It may be prepared by mixing, by measure, four parts of rectified spirit, with three of water.

In one hundred parts, it should contain forty-four of pure alcohol, and fifty-six of water.

EDINB.—requires two spirits:

Alcohol.

This is the rectified spirit of commerce, and is required to be of the same specific gravity as the *Spiritus Rectificatus* of LOND.

Alcohol Dilutus.

This spirit is required to be of the specific gravity of 0.935.

It may be formed by mixing equal parts of rectified spirit and water; one hundred parts of which mixture contains forty-two of pure alcohol, and fifty-eight of water.

DUBL.—requires three spirits.

Alcohol.

R. Rectified Spirit of Wine, one gallon.
Subcarbonate of Potass, dried and still hot, three pounds and a half.
Caustic Potass, in powder, one ounce.
Muriate of Lime, dried, one pound.

Mix the spirit with the caustic potass, add the subcarbonate, previously reduced to powder, and digest the mixture for seven days in a close vessel, shaking it frequently: then pour off the spirit; mix it with the muriate of lime; and, lastly, distil with a moderate heat till the residuum begins to thicken.

The specific gravity of this spirit, is, to that of distilled water, as 0.810 to 1.000.

Spiritus Rectificatus.

This is the rectified spirit of commerce; it is required to be of the specific gravity of 0.844 at the temperature of 51 degrees FAHRENHEIT; and 0.840 at 60 degrees.

Spiritus Tenuior. Weaker Spirit, Proof Spirit.

The specific gravity of this spirit is required to be 0.923 at the temperature of 51 degrees, FAHRENHEIT; and 0.919 at 60 degrees.

AMER.—under the name of *Alcohol dilutum*, prescribes a mixture of equal parts of water and of alcohol, 0.835.

Austr.—prescribes three:

Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus, 0.830.

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, 0.850, and another spirit of 0.910 to + 14 degrees, Reaum.—all three prepared in the following manner:

R. Alcohol of Commerce, 0.850, ten pounds.
Quick Lime, one ounce.
Prepared Charcoal, eight ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours in a close vessel; then pour off the liquid, distil in a water bath, and separate the product into three portions, each having the specific gravity above indicated.

Amst.—an alcohol of 0.820 (*Alcohol Alcalisatum*), prepared as follows:

R. Alcohol, 0.835, five pounds.
Dry Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.

Let them digest for twenty-four hours, shaking from time to time; when the subcarbonate is dissolved, decant the alcohol, and pour it upon

Dry Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.

Shake it occasionally, as before, and repeat the same operation till the subcarbonate is no longer dissolved, then distil to dryness.

Ant.—two degrees of alcohol: one

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, obtained by distilling brandy with a gentle heat, until the product marks 30 degrees; the other,

Spiritus Vini rectificatissimus, obtained by distilling the preceding, over a gentle fire, with a sufficient quantity of dry chloruret of calcium, until the product marks 38 degrees.

Batav.; and Belg.—four degrees: first, under the name of

Spiritus Vini Depuratus, an alcohol is obtained by the distillation of the brandy of commerce (12 degrees), separating the product into two portions, one,

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, marking 30 degrees; the other,

Spiritus Rectificatus, 20 degrees. Lastly, under the name of

Alcohol, or *Alcohol Alcalisatum*, a product marking 32 degrees, at the temperature of 66 degrees, Fahrenheit; and obtained in the following manner:

R. Alcohol (20 degrees), five pounds.
Dry Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.

Let them digest: and when the salt is dissolved, pour again the alcohol upon an equal quantity of the dry subcarbonate. This again liquefying, pour the liquid upon a pound of the same salt calcined and still hot, and distil almost to dryness.

Lastly, another *alcohol* of 34 degrees (0.791 at the same temperature), which is procured by throwing chloruret of calcium, dry and hot, into alcohol which no longer moistens subcarbonate of potass, and then distilling almost to dryness.

Bavar.—three degrees: a spirit of 0.840,

Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus, obtained by distilling the spirit of commerce with charcoal, till the product possesses the specific gravity above mentioned; another of from 0.820 to 0.830,

Alcohol Absolutum, obtained by mixing ten parts of the preceding spirit with one part of purified chloruret of calcium while hot, and distilling only five parts of the liquid; lastly, one of 0.900,

Spiritus Rectificatus, seu *Alcohol dilutum*, the result of the distillation of brandy, continued till the product has acquired that degree of density.

Dan.—only one degree under the name of

Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus; to obtain which it is directed to mix rectified spirit, the preparation of which is not prescribed, with one-fourth of chloruret of calcium, and then to distil only one half of the liquid with a very gentle heat.

Mil. Copen.—gives the same preparation under the name of

Spiritus Concentratissimus, and requires it to be 18 degrees and a half by Sendrap's alcoholometer, at + 9 degrees Reaum.; also a

Spiritus Rectificatus, which marks 13 degrees at the same temperature; it is composed of a mixture of thirteen parts of the preceding spirit, with three of pure water. Lastly, a

Spiritus Vini Communis, which is a mixture of six parts of concentrated spirit with ten of water.

Hisp.—two degrees: first, a mixture of equal parts of water and of alcohol,

Alcohol Vini Commune, *Aqua Vitæ Rectificata*, which is obtained by the distillation of good wine, till the product no longer inflames on the approach of the flame of a candle, and rectifying by a second distillation: another spirit,

Alcohol Vini, *Spiritus Vini Rectificatus*, obtained by distilling the preceding, in a water bath, till six drams and fifty-three grains of the product fill a vessel capable of containing one ounce of distilled water.

FERR.—two degrees: a

Spiritus Rectificatus, 0.830; and a

Spiritus Tenuior, formed by mixing the preceding with an equal quantity of water.

GALL.—three degrees:

Alcohol, prepared by distilling wine in an alembic, with a moderate heat:

Rectified Alcohol, which is required to be prepared by drawing off three-fourths of the preceding by another distillation:

Concentrated Alcohol, prepared by distilling rectified alcohol with acetate of potass, or chloruret of calcium.

FENN.—two degrees:

Alcohol, seu *Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus*, 0.83; obtained by mixing twelve parts of wheat spirit with one part of prepared charcoal, distilling six parts of the alcohol employed, and re-distilling with only two parts of the product.

Alcohol absolutus, 0.79, obtained by mixing three parts of the preceding with one part of calcined chloruret of calcium in powder, and distilling two parts with a gentle heat.

FULD.—two degrees:

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, obtained by distilling over one half of common brandy, with a gentle heat; and a

Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus, obtained by drawing over one-third of the preceding by a fresh distillation.

GENEV.—two degrees:

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, obtained by distilling over in a water bath one half of common brandy, digesting the product for two days with one-fourth of pulverized subcarbonate of potass; then adding a little alum, and again distilling in a water bath.

Spiritus Vini Tenuis, which is a mixture of twenty parts of the preceding with seventeen of spring water.

HANN.—two degrees:

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, obtained by distilling brandy with charcoal, till nine ounces of the product fill a vessel capable of containing ten of water.

Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus, obtained by distilling the preceding in a sand-bath, till the product is of the specific gravity of 0.822, or till it, at an equal weight, is a sixth part less in volume than a given quantity of water.

HASS.—two degrees:

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, obtained by distilling brandy: another,

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, which is procured by distilling the preceding, till the product stands the cotton proof.

LIPP.—three degrees:

Spiritus Rectificatus, obtained by mixing twenty-four pounds of spirit from grain, with two pounds of charcoal in powder, and distilling one half of the liquid with a gentle heat.

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, seu *Dephlegmatissimus*, seu *Alcoholizatus*: obtained by distilling one-fourth of the preceding, by a gentle heat, in a water bath, till a vessel, capable of containing 1000 parts of water, receive only from 830 to 850 of the product.

Spiritus Vini Tartarizatus, which is procured by pouring alcohol of the second degree upon four ounces of subcarbonate of potass calcined to redness, shaking the mixture, setting it aside for several days, then pouring off and distilling the supernatant spirit.

OLDEN.—two degrees:

Spiritus Rectificatus, obtained by the distillation of brandy: and

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, which ought to bear cotton proof, and six drams and fifteen grains of it, to be equal in volume to one ounce of water.

PALAT.; BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; and WURCEB.—three degrees:

Spiritus Rectificatus, and

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, which are obtained by distilling brandy; and only differ in the proportion of water: the latter should bear the gunpowder proof.

Spiritus Tartarizatus, prepared by distilling a mixture of two pounds of rectified spirit, and four ounces of subcarbonate of potass.

POL.; BORUS.; and PIDERIT—two degrees:

Spiritus Rectificatus, nine ounces of which should be of the same volume as ten ounces of water. It is prepared by macerating together for six hours twelve parts of grain spirit, and one part of charcoal, and then distilling.

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, 0.82, weighing one-sixth less than water, at an equal volume, and capable of supporting cotton proof; it is obtained by re-distilling the preceding.

LUSIT.—only one degree:

Spiritus Rectificatus, obtained by distilling over a third part of brandy.

ROSS.—two degrees:

Alcohol Vini, *Spiritus Rectificatissimus*, obtained by distilling only one-third of rectified spirit.

Alcohol Vini Alcoholizatum, *Spiritus Vini Dephlegmatissimus*, of the specific gravity of 0.791 at + 15 degrees, REAUM. It

is prepared by shaking the preceding with pure and very dry potass, till it is no longer dissolved by the spirit; then pouring it into a retort full of potass very dry and powdered, and at the expiration of twenty-four hours, when the latter is all absorbed, distilling with a gentle heat in a sand bath.

SARD.—directs wine to be distilled, and the product to be rectified: then, that very pure alcohol may be obtained, to digest it for twelve hours on decrepitated muriate of soda; then to distil it, or digest it on subcarbonate of potass, till it is no longer dissolved by it; lastly, to add one dram of sulphuric acid to every three pounds of the liquor, and distil with a gentle heat.

SAX.—two degrees:

Spiritus Rectificatus, obtained by distilling grain spirit with charcoal, till the product is one-tenth lighter than water.

Spiritus Rectificatissimus, obtained by distilling the preceding till the product bears the cotton proof, or till it is sufficiently rarified for five ounces of it to equal in volume six of water.

SUEC.—four degrees:

Spiritus Frumenti Rectificatus, which requires spirit from grain to be digested for six weeks, with one-tenth of powdered charcoal, and then to be distilled.

Spiritus Dilutus seu *Rectificatus*, obtained by distilling brandy upon charcoal; it should weigh 0.90, and nine ounces of it occupy a volume equal to that of ten ounces of water.

Spiritus Concentratus seu *Vini Rectificatissimus*, procured by distilling one third only of the preceding, it should weigh 0.83.

Spiritus Concentralissimus, obtained by distilling the preceding with one third of chloruret of calcium; it should weigh 0.79.

BRUGNATELLI—directs brandy to be distilled till the product marks 30 degrees, and, when a more concentrated spirit is desired, to re-distil it with dry pulverized potass, or with very dry chloruret of calcium. — PLANCHE recommends *three-six* spirit as being preferable to brandy.

SWEDIAUR—three degrees:

Alcohol, Spiritus Vini, Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, 0.835 or 38 degrees, B. at + 10 degrees REAUM. obtained by distilling brandy with a gentle heat: another at 0.815, or 39 degrees, B. at + 10 degrees, REAUM., six drams and eighty-eight grains of this should be equal, in capacity to one ounce of water; it is obtained by mixing twelve parts of the preceding with one part of calcined sulphate of lime, and, after a time, decanting on distilling the spirit. Lastly,

Alcohol Dilutum, Spiritus Vini Tenues, 0.930, or from 18 to 20 degrees, B. at + 10 degrees, REAUM.; it is formed by mixing fifty-five parts of the first with forty-five of water, or, equal parts of the second and of water. Besides these, we find, in the edition by VAN MONS, these other three:

Spiritus Rectificatus, obtained by distilling twelve parts of a mixture of sixteen parts of brandy, and eight of water.

Alcohol, obtained by distilling two thirds of brandy alone.

Alcohol Absolutum, obtained by distilling three pounds of a mixture of eight pounds of the preceding, and two pounds of chloruret of calcium.

VAN MONS—directs three degrees:

Spiritus Vini, obtained by distilling brandy with thrice its quantity of water, until the product marks more than 22 degrees.

Alcohol Vini, Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, the product of the distillation of a mixture of equal weights of brandy and water; this spirit marks 30 degrees.

Alcohol Rectificatus, Spiritus Vini Rectificatissimus, which marks 8 degrees, and is procured by distilling the preceding.

With regard to the means employed in bringing alcohol to its greatest possible degree of purity, potass ought to be rejected, because it exercises a chemical action upon it, giving it a red tinge, and at the same time, altering its taste. It also communicates to it an æthereous odour, which does not leave it, even after distillation. The acetate of potass, and chloruret of calcium ought only to be used; and these, according to HENRI, are most advantageously employed for this purpose, in the state of solution. The best proportions are, according to CHEVALIER and IDT, one part of the salt, to two parts of alcohol at 36 degrees; the strength of the spirit is thus increased to 38 degrees, by the first distillation, and by a second, to 40 degrees.

Charcoal, proposed by some pharmacopœias to free the spirit drawn from grain of its empyreumatic odour, might be advantageously replaced by the chloruret of lime, according to VITTING, whose process is, to make a clear solution, by boiling, of two ounces of the chloruret in brandy, and to mix it, in the boiler of an alembic,

with one hundred and fifty pounds more of brandy: after having carefully luted the apparatus the spirit is to be distilled. The first portion of it should be set aside, on account of the chlorine which it contains, and used for other distillations. The product then obtained is free from empyreumatic taste and smell.

Alcohol is a stimulant whose energy varies in proportion to the quantity of water with which it is combined. When pure, it ought to be ranked among the poisons. It is astringent, stimulant, irritant, or rubefacient, according to its degree of concentration, or according to the tissues to which it may be applied. It may, by its strength, or by its quantity, when taken into the stomach, cause sudden death. But few stimulants of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane have so diffusible an action as this, all parts of the body being affected by it more or less; more particularly, the sexual organs, the circulatory system, the intellectual, and sensitive systems, and the muscles. The habitual use of it, and above all the abuse of it, is perhaps the most fruitful source of the evils which afflict mankind.

Pharmacy possesses in it a powerful agent for the extraction of the virtues of a great many substances. But it is singular enough that physicians should pay so little attention to this which enters into such a multitude of preparations, and direct their attention almost exclusively to the principles to which it serves as a vehicle, although in many cases, the effect produced by the medicinal agent, depends principally if not entirely on the alcohol.

VINOUS HYDROMEL. (GALL.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. White Honey, two thousand five hundred parts.
Yeast of Beer, sixty-four parts.
Warm Water, two thousand five hundred parts.

Pour the mixture into a barrel, at the temperature of +15 to 20 degrees, REAUM; let it ferment till the vinous odour is perceptible; then draw it off and preserve. (GALL.)

R. Yeast of Beer, one ounce and a half.
White Honey, seven pounds and a half.
Water, forty-five pounds.

Put them into a barrel, at the temperature of +16 to 18 degrees, REAUM. When the fermentation is completed, add

Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.

When the lees have fallen down, draw the liquor off, and put it into bottles. (VAN MONS)

R. Honey, fifty-six ounces.
Water, forty-eight pounds.

Reduce one fourth by boiling, then ferment for four or five weeks, at a gentle temperature, and put into bottles. A nutmeg, and two drams of isinglass are sometimes added. (NIEMANN)

ASTRINGENT LOTION. (ELLIS)

R. Alcohol, two ounces.
Lime Water, half a pound.

QUINCE WINE. (VAN MONS)

R. Juice of Ripe Quinces, twelve parts.
White Sugar, one part.

Dissolve, and put into a small barrel, at the temperature of +13 to 15 degrees, REAUM.; leave it to ferment, and clarify; then draw it off, and put it into bottles at the end of eight days.

ARTIFICIAL BIRCH WATER.

Aqua Betulæ Artificialis. (NIEMANN)

R. Sugar dissolved in water, six pounds.
White or Red Wine, six pounds.
Juice of three lemons.
Pure Water, twelve pounds.
Yeast of Beer, two spoonfuls.

Let the mixture ferment.

STIMULANT POTION.

Potus spirituosus seu *communis incitans.* (MIL. COPEN.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; HUFELAND)

R. Alcohol, one ounce and a half.
Infusion of Orange Peel, two pounds.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Alcohol, four ounces.
Water, two pounds.
Honey, two ounces.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.; AUGUSTIN)

HUFELAND prescribes one ounce of alcohol, two pounds of water, and one ounce of simple syrup.

ANALEPTIC POTION.

Potus Analepticus. (HUFELAND)

R. Yolks of Eggs, two.
Sugar, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.
Cloves, half a dram.

To be taken in the course of the day.

ARTIFICIAL PORT WINE.

Vinum Lusitanicum artefactum. (NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN)

R. Cider, three pounds.
Brandy, one pound.
Kino, one dram,

According to Wylie, by replacing the kino with one dram of alcoholized nitric æther, a liquor is obtained resembling old Rhenish wine.

ALCOHOLIC LEMONADE. (Ratier)

R. Alcohol, from one to two ounces.
White Honey, one ounce.
Tartaric Syrup, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

This is stimulant.

PUNCH.

R. Brandy, two ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Balm Water, two drams.
Gum Potion, two ounces.

Mix. (Ratier)

R. Concentrated Infusion of Tea, sixteen ounces.
Jamaica Rum, Lemon Juice, } of each, two ounces.
Sugar, four ounces.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Infusion of Tea, one pound.
Arrack, half a pound.
White Sugar pounded with the rinds of four lemons, four ounces.
Juice of eight lemons.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Arrack, Water, Red Wine, } of each, one pound.
Juice of seven or eight lemons.
White Sugar, one pound.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Burgundy Wine, two pounds.
Rhenish Wine, Arrack, } of each, one pound.
Juice of six lemons.
Sugar, any quantity.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Arrack, one measure.
Juice of twelve lemons.
White Sugar, one pound.
Infusion of Tea, three pounds.
Red Wine, one pound.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. White Sugar, one pound and a quarter.

Triturate it with the rinds of three lemons, and pour upon it

Red Wine, three pounds.

Boil, and add towards the end

Cinnamon, half an ounce.

Strain, and add

Vinegar, Arrack, } of each, half a pound.
Juice of nine lemons.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Juice of twenty-five lemons.
Sugar in powder, four pounds.
Rum, two pounds.

Mix, and preserve; a quarter of a pound of syrup and a pound of hot infusion of tea may be added at pleasure. (Niemann)

R. Juice of six lemons.
Red or White Wine, one pound.

Boil, and add a mixture of

Port Wine, Arrack, } of each, one pound.
Sugar bruised with the rinds of four lemons, four ounces.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Rhenish Wine, one pound.
Arrack, one third of a pound.
Juice of six lemons.
Sugar bruised with the rinds of six lemons, one pound.

Infuse in a vessel surrounded with ice. (Niemann)

POTION FOR APHONIA. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Hyson Tea, Ground Ivy, } of each, two drams.
Flowers of small Mullein, one dram.
Florentine Iris, two scruples.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Strain the liquor when cold, and add to it

Rum, Syrup of Wild Cress, } of each, one ounce.
——— Balsam of Tolu, two scruples.
Tincture of Cinnamon, one scruple.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful, every two hours, in bronchial catarrh, asthma, and aphonia.

ALCORNOCO CORTEX.—ALCORNOCO BARK.

Synonimes:—Ecorce d'Alcornoque, Fr.; Alcornokrinde, Germ.; Alcornocco Cabarro, Span.

Sax.; Genev.

This name is given to a bark met with in small pieces, which are more or less flat, rather long, of the thickness of from two to four lines, which, under a reddish layer

of a grained fracture and possessing an astringent and bitterish taste, presents another layer, of a yellow colour, thin, of a fibrous texture, and possessing a bitter taste; this latter communicates a yellow colour to the saliva.

Some attribute it to the *Alchornea Latifolia*, (*Euphorbiaceæ*) of Jamaica. According to LEMAIRE-LISANCOURT, it is the bark of an *Apocynea* related to the *Wrightea Antidysenterica*; and according to POUDEUX, it is from a tree of the family of vitices (*Verbenaceæ*); while others say that it comes from the *Bowdichia Virgilioïdes*, of the family of the *Leguminosæ*.

According to TROMMSDORF and GEIGER, it resembles cinchona in its chemical composition; but this analogy requires to be demonstrated by more strict analysis.

It was brought in 1784 from the West Indies, and has been highly commended in pulmonary consumption.—Dose of the powder, from a scruple to half a dram.

DECOCTION OF ALCORNOCO. (NIEMANN)

R. Alcornoco Bark, half an ounce.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil, till eight ounces remain on being strained.

Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.

ALETRIS.—STARWORT.

Aletris farinosa. LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Stargrass. Aletris farineux, FR.

AMER; COXE.

An herbaceous plant growing in Western America (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asphodeleæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Pluk. *Amalth.* t. 437.)

According to BIGELOW, no plant surpasses the root of this in bitterness. The Americans consider it tonic and stomachic.

ALLIUM.

Allium Ascalonicum, LINN.; Shalot. BERGIUS; SPIELMANN.

An herbaceous plant, cultivated in all kitchen gardens.

The bulb is employed; it contains, under a reddish tunic, offsets, of a convexo-concave figure, similar to those of the onion, but of a milder taste and smell. It is a stimulant, but more culinary than medicinal.

Allium Cepa., LINN.; Onion.

SYNONIMES:—Ognon, FR.; Twiebel, Tipolle, GERM.; Bussul, ARAB.; Bawung, BAL.; Kembolly, CAN.; Luno, CYNG.; Log, DAN.; Piaz, DUK.; Cebolla, SPAN.; Piaj, HIND.; Uijen, DUT.; Cipolla, ITAL.; Brangbang, JAV.; Bavangmira, MAL.; Piaz, PERS.; Cebula, POL.; Cebola, PORT.; Luck, RUSS.; Palander, Latarka, Sukandaca, SANS.; Rœdlœk, SWED.; Venggayum, TAM.; Weilligudda, TELLIN.

AMST.; ANT.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; DUBL.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HOP. FR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

This biennial or perennial plant is cultivated in all parts of Europe (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asphodeleæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic.* V. 252.)

The bulb is employed; it is round or oval, of a red or white colour, covered by several dry tunics, under which are circular fleshy scales. It has a penetrating and pungent odour: its taste is at the same time acrid and sweetish. It is stimulant and diuretic.

PULP OF ONION. (VAN MONS)

R. Onions of a moderate size, any quantity.

Remove the dry skins, and put them in a covered basin, separating them from each other by strips of linen, and soften them by exposing them to heat; at the end of an hour, uncover, evaporate the moisture, and express the pulp through a hair sieve.

CATAPLASM FOR ISCHURIA. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. White Onions chopped, six.
Fresh leaves of Parietaria, four handfuls.
Thick Decoction of Marshmallows, a sufficient quantity.

Boil them together.

DISCUTIENT CATAPLASM. (NIEMANN)

R. Roasted Onions, } of each,
Mustard Flour, } two ounces.
Black Soap, half an ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil them together to the consistence of a cataplasm.

MATURATIVE CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma maturans, seu *Lini cum Galbano*. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HASS.; LUSIT.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN)

R. Cataplasm made with Crumb of Bread, Milk, and Butter, fourteen ounces.
Pulp of Onions, two ounces.

Mix. (FULD.)

R. Resolutive Powder, four ounces.
Emollient Decoction, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add
Pulp of boiled Lily Bulbs, } of each,
Leaves of Sorrel, } two ounces.
Basilicum, one ounce.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

FORM. HÔP. FR. directs pulp of onions and basilicum mixed with one half its quantity of oil, to be added to very warm emollient cataplasm.

R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
Dry Figs, one ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, bruise the root and figs, and add
Onions bruised, } of each,
Galbanum, rubbed with yolk of egg, } six drams.
Honey, one ounce.
Linseed Meal, a sufficient quantity to make a cataplasm. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Linseed Meal, four ounces.
Galbanum, rubbed with the yolk of an egg, one ounce.
Pulp of roasted Onion, half an ounce.
Olive Oil, a sufficient quantity.

Pound them together, and boil gently to the required consistence. (LUSIT.)

SUPPURATIVE OINTMENT.

Unguentum suppurans, seu *emolliens*, *Linimentum Cepæ*. (BRUNS.; FULD.; SUEC.; FEE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Honey, four pounds.
Resin, } of each,
Venetian Soap, } one pound.
Pulp of Onions, } one pound.
Galbanum, two ounces.
Figs, three pounds.

Mix well. (BRUNS.)

R. Yellow Wax, } of each,
Resin, } half a pound.

Melt them together, and add
Onions roasted } of each,
Honey, } two pounds & a half.
White Soap, half a pound.

Boil gently till all the moisture is evaporated, and express. (FULD.; SUEC.; FEE; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

EMOLLIENT CERATE. (VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Wax, } of each, one part.
White Soap, } of each, one part.
Turpentine, } of each, one part.
Honey, } of each,
Pulp of boiled Onions, } five parts.

Melt the wax, add the turpentine, then the soap beat up with the pulp and the honey, and continue to mix them till they are cold.

ACOUSTIC BALSAM. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Expressed Juice of Onion, } of each,
Balsamum Tranquillum, } one ounce.
Balsam of Peru, four drams.

Mix.

This is recommended in occasional deafness from cold. A few drops of it are put into the ear twice or thrice a day. Cotton is also saturated with it and applied.

ACOUSTIC OIL. (SPIELMANN)

R. Onions cut small, one ounce.
Live Woodlice, sixty.
Ox-gall, two drams.
Oil of Bitter Almonds, one ounce.

Macerate for two days; then boil for a short time, express, and add
Essential Oil of Rue, } of each,
——— Marjoram, } three
——— Rosemary, } drops.

This is for the same purpose as the preceding preparation.

DIURETIC APOZEME. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. White Onions of a middling size, two.
Water Cresses, half an ounce.
Clarified Whey, twenty ounces.

Boil down to twelve ounces, and add to the liquid when strained,
Vinegar of Squills, one ounce and a half.

To be taken in the morning fasting, at two glassfuls; and, at the same time, to aid the diuretic effect, the patient is to take a nitrated infusion of liquorice, with the addition of a little white wine: or, to moderate the diuretic effect, if it should be too violent, a few glassfuls of decoction of linseed or of marshmallows sweetened with syrup.

Allium Porrum, LINN. Leek.

SYNONIMES:—Porreau, FR.; Zame Lauch, Fleirschlauch, GERM.; Porrelæg, DAN.;

Ajo puerro SPAN.; Porreyloox, DUT.; Porro, ITAL.; Prodziszak, POL.; Alho Porro, PORT.; Puriolœk, SWED. LOND.; HISP.; BERGIUS; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This biennial plant is cultivated throughout Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asphodeleæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 421.)

It is stimulant, but little used.

Allium Sativum, LINN.—Garlic.

SYNONIMES:—Ail cultivé, FR.; Knoblauch, Gartenlauch, GERM.; Sum, ARAB.; Kesum, BAL.; Loshun, BENG.; Cresnek, BOHEM.; Belluly, CAN.; Sudulunu, CYNG.; Hoidlog, DAN.; Lassun, HIND. and DUK.; Ajo, SPAN.; Knoflook, DUT.; Aglio, ITAL.; Bawang, JAV.; Bawang putie, MAL.; Sir, PERS.; Czosnek, POL.; Atho, PORT.; Tschesnek, RUSS.; Lasuna, SANS.; Hwitlœk, SWED.; Vuliay pundu, TAM.; Veltigudda, TELLIN.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÒP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This herbaceous plant is cultivated in every part of Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Alliaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Flore Medic.* I. 10.)

The bulb is employed. It presents, under a thin, dry, and white membrane, several small bulbs, or offsets (*spicæ nuclei*,) which are curved, acuminated, sharp at the edges, convex on one side, flat or concave on the other; covered with a slightly reddish cuticle, and internally white and fleshy. It has a peculiar and penetrating odour, and an acrid and pungent taste.

Garlic contains mucilage, sulphur, and a caustic essential oil.

It is a very active stimulant, and anthelmintic internally; rubefacient, and even vesicant, externally.

INCISIVE PILLS. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Garlic, } of each,
Alicant Soap, } equal parts.
Prepared Woodlice, a sufficient quantity.

Make into pills of five grains each.

Dose, four every day, at twice, followed by three ounces of lime-water.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL SPECIES. (PALAT.)

R. Garlic, two ounces.
Linseed, one ounce.
Herb of Henbane, } of each, two handfuls.
——— Toad Flax,
——— Yarrow,
——— Lesser Mullein,

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL FOMENTATION. (PALAT.)

R. Anti-hæmorrhoidal Species, six pounds.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds, and dissolve in the strained decoction

Opium, two drams.

It should be used warm.

SYRUP OF GARLIC.

Syrupus Allii seu *de Allio*. (DUBL.)

R. Garlic sliced, one pound.
Boiling Water, two pints.

Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then filter the liquor, and add

White sugar, two ounces.

At the end of twenty-four hours, take off the scum, and decant.

The same formula is observed by AMER. and COXE.

FENN.; LUSIT.; SAX.; HERBIP.; and FEE, direct one part of garlic to be macerated in two parts of water, for an hour, and two parts of sugar to be added when strained.—ROSS.—equal parts of garlic and of water to be macerated together, and when strained, double the weight of white sugar to be dissolved in it.—VAN MONS—one part of garlic to be infused in three parts of boiling water, the liquor to be strained without expression, and three parts and a half of sugar to be added to every two parts of the infusion.—FULD.—three parts of garlic to be infused in six parts of water for twelve hours.—AUSTR.—five parts of sugar to be dissolved in the strained infusion.—GENEV.—one part of garlic to be infused for twelve hours in three parts of water; and six parts, or rather less, of sugar to be dissolved in the strained infusion.—LIPP.—six parts of garlic to be infused for twelve hours, in twelve of boiling water, and six ounces of sugar boiled *à la plume*, to be added when strained.

This syrup is stimulant, incisive, pectoral, and anthelmintic.

HYDRAGOGUE APOZEME. (BORIES)

R. Cloves of garlic, one ounce and a half.
Tops of Wormwood, } of each, one ounce.
——— Lesser Centaury,
Seeds of Carrot,
Juniper,
Sassafras Wood,
Root of Elicampane,

Root of Round Birthwort, ——— Long Birthwort, ——— Zedoary, } of each, six drams.
Winter's Bark, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for six hours in a water-bath, and filter.

Dose, a spoonful four times a day.

VINEGAR OF GARLIC.

Acetum Allii, seu *Alliatrum*. (HERBIP.)

R. Garlic sliced, one ounce and a half.
Good Vinegar, one pound.

Macerate for fifteen days, frequently shaking; then strain with gentle expression, and add

Alcohol, one ounce.

And after a few days, decant.

OXYMEL OF GARLIC. (HERBIP.)

R. Vinegar of Garlic, one part.
White Honey, two parts.

Boil gently till it acquires the consistence of a syrup.

ANTI-EMETIC VINEGAR.

Acetum anti-emeticum, seu *Maravillianum*. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Thickened Juice of Garlic, two ounces.
Camphor, Sal Ammoniac, } of each, two ounces and one dram.
Vinegar, fifty pounds.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

AROMATIC VINEGAR WITH GARLIC.

Acetum antisepticum, Acetum Allii compositum, Acetum quatrum Latronum. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; BORIES; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Garlic, two ounces.
Camphor, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Wormwood, ——— Rosemary, ——— Mint, ——— Rue, ——— Lavender, ——— Sage, ——— Cloves, } of each, two scruples.
Strong Acetic Acid, twelve ounces.

Macerate for five or six days, and decant. (BORIES)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, two ounces.
Garlic, sliced, two drams.
Herb of Lavender, ——— Rosemary, ——— Sage, ——— Mint, ——— Rue, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Flowers of Lavender, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, } of each, two ounces.
Vinegar, one hundred and twenty-eight ounces.

Infuse for twelve days in a warm place, express strongly, filter, and add

Camphor, dissolved in alcohol, one ounce and a half.

Preserve. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, Garlic, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, } of each, one part.
Herb of Mentha Crispa, ——— Rosemary, ——— Rue, ——— Sage, } of each, six parts.
Flowers of Lavender, eight parts.
Leaves of Wormwood, Proof Spirit, } of each, twelve parts.
Vinegar, five hundred parts.

Digest without heat for twenty-four hours, then express, and dissolve in the liquor

Camphor, pulverized by means of a little alcohol, two parts.

Preserve. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, Garlic, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, } of each, two drams.
Fresh Tops of Roman Wormwood, ——— Common Wormwood, ——— Rosemary, ——— Sage, ——— Mint, ——— Rue, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Dry Flowers of Lavender, two ounces.
Vinegar, eight pounds.

Macerate for twelve days in the sun, or in a sand bath, in a closely covered vessel, then express strongly, filter, and add

Camphor, dissolved in alcohol, half an ounce.

Mix well. (BRUNS.; GALL.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, Fresh Bulb of Garlic, } of each, one part.
Tops of Wormwood, ——— Peppermint, Leaves of Sage, ——— Rue, Flowering Herb of Wild Thyme, } of each, two parts.
Cloves, one half part.
Vinegar, ninety-six parts.

Digest for three days, with a gentle heat,

in a vessel slightly covered, then express, filter, and add

Camphor, triturated with alcohol, one quarter part.

Then set aside for three days, pour off, and preserve the clear liquor. (Bavar.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, Rosemary, Sage, Mint, Rue, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Flowers of Lavender, two ounces.
Garlic, two drams.
Jamaica Pepper, one ounce.
Vinegar, eight pounds.

Digest in the sun, or in a sand bath, for twelve days; express with force, filter, and add

Camphor, dissolved in alcohol, half an ounce.

Mix. (Hisp.)

These preparations are stimulant, and diaphoretic, and are employed in typhus and malignant fevers.—Dose, one spoonful. They are principally used externally, either as epithems in syncope, or in lotions or fumigations, to cover bad odours spread in the atmosphere, under the chimerical expectation of preventing contagious disease.

COMPOUND VINEGAR OF THE FOUR THIEVES. (Bories)

R. Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Camphor, } of each, one ounce.
Garlic, two ounces.
Essential Oil of Wormwood, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Mint, Lavender, } of each, two scruples.
Strong Acetic Acid, Aromatic Vinegar with Garlic, } of each, two pounds.

Macerate for five or six days, and filter.

Allium Scorodoprasum, Linn.; Rocambole.

Synonimes; Rocambole, Fr.; Rockenbollen, Schlangenlauch, Feldknoblauch, Genn.

Gall.; Bergius; Spielmann.

This is a common biennial or perennial plant of Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Asphodeleæ*, Juss.)

The bulb is subglobular, compressed laterally, and covered with a tunic of a violet colour.

It is stimulant, but is more culinary than medicinal.

Allium Victoriale, Linn.; Long-rooted Garlic.

Synonimes:—Victoriale, Faux Spica-nard, Fr.; Schlanknoblauchwuzzel, Allermannsharnisch, Alrunswurzel, Hülfwurz, Germ.; Hoermandsharnisk, Dan.; Ajo victorial, Span.; Adderlock, Dut.; Allio vittoriale, Ital.; Alhg Victorino, Port.; Alpiskaloken, Swed.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

An herbaceous plant of Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Asphodeleæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 12.)

The root (*Radis Victorialis longæ* seu *maris* seu *Allii alpini* seu *montani latifolii maculati*) is long and fusiform. It has an alliaceous taste and smell, which it loses by drying.

ALNUS.—ALDER.

Alnus Glutinosa. Gærtner.

Synonimes; Erle, Germ.; Aune, Fr.; Eiltræ, Dan.; Aliso, Span.; Elzeboem, Dut.; Alno, Ital.; Olsza, Pol.; Alemo, Pert.; Ahl, Swed.

Gall.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This tree grows throughout all Europe. (*Monœcia Triandria*, Linn.; *Amentaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zaun. *Ist.* p. 8, t. 277.)

The bark and leaves are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Betulæ Alni*) is at first of an ash grey colour, becoming blackish and cracked with age; it is reddish on its inner surface, and devoid of smell. Its taste is slightly styptic and bitter. The leaves are almost round, wedge shaped, obtuse, and somewhat hairy.

The leaves are particularly employed as an application to disperse congestions in the breasts of lying-in women.

ALOE.—ALOES.

SYNONIMES:—Aloe, Gummi Aloes, ἀλόη Aloès, FR.; Aloe, GERM.; DUT.; ITAL.; RUSS.; and SWED.; Aloes, BOHEM.; and POL.; Musebber, ARAB.; Comarika, CYNG.; Musumbir, DUK.; Acibar, SPAN.; Eyluwa, HIND.; Ulowaton, MAL.; Catasha, MALAB.; Sibbir, PERS.; Azevre, PORT.; Musumbrum, TELLIN; Carriabolum, TAM.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BORIES; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

Four kinds of aloes are known in commerce.

1. *Aloe Lucida* seu *Pellucida*, seu *Capensis*. Cape Aloes.

SYNONIMES:—Aloès Lucide, Aloès du Cap, FR.; Glænzende Aloe, Durchsichtige Aloe, Rothe Aloe, GERM.

This is met with in masses of a reddish yellow colour, brittle, of a bright fracture, and when reduced to powder, of a very brilliant golden yellow. It has an extremely bitter taste; and appears to be only a purer variety of the following.

2. *Aloe Socotrina* seu *Socotorina* seu *Socoterina* seu *Succotrina*. Socotrine Aloes.

SYNONIMES:—Aloès Socotrin, Aloès Succotrin, Chicotin, FR.; Socotrinische Aloe, Socotransche Aloe, Feine Aloe, Sukotrin Aloe, GERM.

It is so called from its being produced in the Island of Socotora. It is in brilliant vitreous semitransparent masses, of a reddish yellow colour, friable texture, of a brilliant and resinous fracture, and, when powdered, of a very bright golden yellow colour. Its smell is strong, penetrating, and aromatic: its taste, intensely bitter.

3. *Aloe Hepatica* seu *Barbadensis*. Hepatic Aloes, Barbadoes Aloes.

SYNONIMES:—Aloès Hepatique, Aloés des Barbades, FR.; Leberaloe, Leberfarbige Aloe, Geneine Aloe, GERM.

This is of a deep red, approaching to a liver colour, less brilliant, and less transparent than the preceding: in powder it is of a browner red. It has a strong and rather sickly smell, and is disagreeable and nauseous.

4. *Aloe Caballina*. Caballine Aloes, Horse Aloes.

SYNONIMES:—Aloès Caballin, FR.; Rossaloe, GERM.

This is in masses of a dull brown, or almost black colour, mixed with impurities; but when powdered, is of a deep brownish red colour.

All these sorts are the inspissated juices of several species of aloes (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Lilliaceæ*, JUSS.), particularly of the *Aloe Vulgaris*, *Spicata*, *Perfoliata*, et *Linguæformis*: they are obtained from the plants either by simple incisions, by expression, or by boiling.

Although TROMMSDORF, BRACONNOT, BOUILLON-LAGRANGE, and VOGEL, have made aloes a subject of their researches, yet the chemical composition of it is not at present well known. The second and third of the sorts enumerated above, are alone employed in medicine.

Aloes is either a tonic, or a powerful purgative, according to the dose in which it is given. As a purgative, it acts principally on the large intestines, in which it creates a considerable degree of irritation. It is this property which makes it a valuable medicine, as a derivative, in cases of determination of blood to the brain. It is also useful as an emanagogue, as it communicates its stimulating action to the uterine system. For the same reason it ought not to be used in hæmorrhoidal cases, which it generally aggravates. It may also be employed as a vermifuge, in common with the greater part of purgatives.

As a tonic, the dose in powder, is from one grain to four or five grains; and, as a purgative, from ten grains to twenty.

Aloes must never be combined with nutgalls, as BRACONNOT has observed that they destroy its purgative property.

Aloes being often adulterated with foreign substances, several pharmacopœias direct it to be purified, after which it is called *Aloe depurata*, seu *lota*, seu *preparata*. It is to be reduced to powder, and triturated finely with water, and then so much water to be added that it may be strained through a close flannel; it is then to be evaporated, with a gentle heat, to the consistence of an extract: (DAN.; HISP.; PALAT.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS). Formerly, instead

of pure water, either a mixture of the juices of borage, bugloss of roses and violets, was employed; or an infusion or the depurated juice of roses; or lastly, the infusion, or juice of violets. The aloes thus prepared, was called, in the first case, *Aloe Insuccata*, (Spielmann) in the second, *Aloe Rosata*, (Sard.; Spielmann) in the third, *Aloe Violata*, (Palat.; Spielmann)

1. PREPARATION IN WHICH THE ACTION OF ALOES IS NOT MODIFIED, AT LEAST, SENSIBLY, BY THAT OF OTHER SUBSTANCES.

OIL OF ALOES. (Van Mons)

R. Socotrine Aloes, any quantity.

Distil it till only a carbonaceous mass remains in the retort, and collect the oil which passes over into the receiver.

Under the name of *Batavian Aloetic Oil*, Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes this formula, which is similar to the one above.

R. Oil of Olives, one pound.
Hepatic Aloes, in powder, } of each,
Myrrh, } two ounces.
Olibanum, half an ounce.

Distil from a sand-bath, in a stone retort.

The product of this operation always contains a greater or less quantity of empyreumatic oil. If it be wished to obtain the pure greenish oil, which constitutes the odorous principle of aloes, and which is soluble in water, the above product must be again distilled with water. The oil of aloes has been praised as a vermifuge for children; it is rubbed twice or thrice a day, upon the umbilical region.

ALOETIC LAVEMENT.

Enema catharticum. (Ellis; Saunders; Sainte-Marie; Swediaur)

R. Aloes in powder, one dram.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.

Mix well together.

Recommended particularly against ascarides. (Swediaur)

Plenk prescribed a similar lavement. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Aloes, two drams.
Fresh Yolk of Egg, one.

Triturate together, and pour gradually upon the mixture,
Cow's Milk, from six to eight ounces.

R. Aloes, two drams.
Cow's Milk, one pound.

Mix by trituration. (Ellis)

R. Emollient Decoction, ten ounces.
Oil of Olives, three ounces.
Aloes, one dram.
Sulphate of Potass, one ounce.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Aloes. one dram.
Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce,
Oil of Olives, three ounces.
Decoction of Barley, ten ounces.

Mix. (Saunders)

CATHARTIC POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Powdered Aloes, half a dram.
——— Cinnamon, eighteen grains.
——— Root of Serpentaria, six grains.

Divide into six parts.—Dose, one part every three or four hours, in syrup.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OE ALOES.

Extractum Aloes, seu *Aloes aquosum*, seu *gummosum*, *Aloe purificatum*. (Lond.; Dubl.; Austr.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit, Swediaur; Van Mons)

Extractum Aloes Purificatum.
(Lond.)

R. Spiked Aloes, in powder, one pound.
Boiling Water, one gallon.

Macerate for three days, in a gentle heat, then strain the solution, and set it aside that the dregs may fall to the bottom. Pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.

Extractum Aloes Hepaticæ.
(Dubl.)

Under this name Dubl. prescribes the same proportions, and the same process as in the preceding.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one pound.
Water, two pounds.

Digest in a covered vessel for three days, in a warm place; when cold, pour off the liquor, and set it aside; then filter, and evaporate with a gentle heat to the consistence of an extract. (Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.)

Austr.; Bavar.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; and Swediaur—give the same process, with the exception of some immaterial differences in

the respective proportions of the water, and of the aloes, and in the duration or the mode of digestion.

R. Aloes, broken into pieces, and separated from the powder, any quantity.

Put it into a large glass vessel, and pour upon it about twice its weight of water; let them macerate for three days, without shaking; then decant very carefully, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. (Van Mons) This process is preferable to the other for obtaining the bitter principle in a pure state, and soluble in water.

R. Socotrine Aloes, one pound.
Boiling Water, five pounds.
Depurated Lemon Juice, one pound.

Mix them well together, and set aside for one or two days, then pour off the clear liquor, filter it, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

Sard. directs a sufficient quantity of water acidulated with vinegar, or with lemon juice, to be poured upon six ounces of aloes, so as to cover it by four or five fingers' breadth; this is to be digested in a water-bath, for two or three days, and the liquor to be then decanted. Another smaller quantity of water is to be poured upon the residuum, and, after a sufficient digestion, the two liquors are to be mixed together; this is to be continued till the water is no longer coloured. Finally, all the liquors are to be mixed together, and evaporated.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one part.
Good Vinegar, six parts.

Digest for several days; then filter the liquor, and evaporate it to a proper consistence. (Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit)

This last formula gives what is called Poerner's *Extract of Aloes.*

These preparations are stimulant, aperient, or purgative, according to the dose. They have been principally recommended in amenorrhœia, and to bring back suspended hæmorrhoidal discharges. — Dose, from three grains to twelve.

RESINOUS EXTRACT OF ALOES.

Extractum Aloes Resinosum. (Fuld.)

R. Residuum of the preparation of the Aqueous Extract of Aloes, six ounces.
Rectified Spirit, twelve ounces.

Digest for several days, in a gentle heat, and filter. Pour upon the residuum,

Rectified Spirit, six ounces.

Proceed as at first, and repeat the process till the spirit comes off colourless; then mix all the tinctures together, distil in a retort, and draw off the greater part of the spirit; pour cold water upon the rest, wash the resin which is precipitated, and dry it with a gentle warmth.

It is stimulant and purgative. — Dose, from two to six grains.

WINE OF ALOES.

Vinum Aloes, seu *aloeticum*, seu *Aloes Socotorinæ*, *Tinctura Sacra.*

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Genev.; Lusit.; Bories; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons.

R. Spiked Aloes, eight ounces.
Canella Bark, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, } of each,
Distilled Water, } four pints.

Reduce the aloes to powder with white sand, previously freed from impurities; reduce the canella bark also to powder, and pour the spirit and water upon these mixed together. Macerate for fourteen days, frequently shaking the mixture, and then strain. (Lond.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, four ounces.
Canella Alba, one ounce.
Spanish White Wine, three pints.
Proof Spirit, one pint.

Reduce the aloes and the canella separately to powder, and pour upon them the wine mixed with the spirit. Digest for fourteen days, shaking the mixture frequently, and strain. (Dubl.)

R. Aloes in powder, one ounce.
Cardamom Seeds, bruised, } of each,
Ginger Root, bruised, } one dram.
Spanish White Wine, two pints.

Digest for seven days, frequently shaking the mixture, and strain. (Edinb.)

This formula is prescribed also by Amer.; Brugnatelli; and Coxe.

Lusit. prescribes four ounces of aloes, half an ounce of canella, four pounds of wine, and sixteen ounces of proof spirit.

R. Socotrine Aloes, one ounce.
Canella Alba, two drams.
Spanish White Wine, one pound and a half.

Macerate for eight days, and strain. (Genev.)

Bories prescribes four drams of aloes, two ounces of canella, and one pound of wine.

R. Aloes, one ounce
Jamaica Pepper, } of each,
Ginger, } one dram.
Spanish Wine, half a pound.

Macerate for eight days and filter. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Tincture of Aloes, four parts.
——— Cinnamon, one part.
Proof Spirit, six parts.
Madeira Wine, thirty parts.

Mix; and filter the liquor, if there be any precipitate. (Van Mons)

It is stimulant, alterative, and purgative.—Dose, from one to two ounces as a purgative; as an alterative, it must be in much smaller doses, and continued for sometime.

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Aloes*, *Tinctura laxativa Alcohol cum Aloe perfoliata*. *Tinctura Aloes aquosa*. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Austr.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hamb.; Lipp.; Olden.; Fuld.; Palat.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Van Mons; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Spiked Aloes, powdered, half an ounce.
Extract of Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
Water, one pint.
Rectified Spirit, four fluid ounces.

Macerate in a sand bath till the extracts are dissolved, and strain. (Lond.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, powdered, half an ounce.
Extract of Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
Boiling Water, } of each,
Proof Spirit, } half a pint.

Dissolve the extract of liquorice in the boiling water, then mix the whole. Digest for seven days, and strain. (Dubl.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, powdered, half an ounce.
Extract of Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, four ounces.
Water, one pint.

Digest for seven days, with a gentle heat, in a close vessel, which is to be frequently shaken: then pour off the clear tincture. (Edinb.)

Amer.; and Coxe prescribe the same formula.—Swediaur—the same, but substitutes cinnamon water for the pure water.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, half an ounce.
Extract of Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
Pure Water, } of each,
Alcohol (15 degrees), } eight ounces.

Digest with a gentle heat, shaking from time to time, till the aloes and the extract are dissolved; then filter. (Batav.; Saunders)

R. Socotrine Aloes, coarsely powdered, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Digest for three days, and strain. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Fuld.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Sax.; and Wirtem. prescribe one part of aloes, and five parts of alcohol.—Austr.; Bavar.; and Sard.—one part of aloes, and six parts of alcohol.—Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Lipp.; and Van Mons—one part of aloes, and eight parts of alcohol.—Hisp.—one part of aloes, and twelve parts of alcohol.—Brugnatelli—one part of aloes, and sixteen parts of alcohol. The time prescribed for the digestion varies very much, as also the strength of the alcohol, but this is always directed to be mixed with water.

These preparations are stimulant, irritant, and purgative.—The dose of the simple spirituous tinctures is from ten to twenty drops several times a day, or, less frequently, from half a scruple to two drams. Those which contain liquorice are by it rendered disagreeable and nauseous.—The dose of them may be carried to half an ounce.

BROWN'S COLLYRIUM. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Hepatic Aloes, in powder, one dram.
Rose Water, } of each,
White Wine, } one ounce and a half.
Tincture of Saffron, thirty drops.

Boil the aloes in the wine, then add the water and the tincture.

VERMIFUGE POTION.

Potio-anthelmintica aloetica. (Brera)

R. Herb of Wormwood, two drams.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain eight ounces of infusion.

Add, when strained,
Aqueous Extract of Aloes, half a scruple.

To be taken at one dose.

RED COLLYRIUM. (PIERQUIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty-five grains.
Camphor, ten grains.
Water of Great Celandine, two ounces.

Digest in the sun, or in a sand bath, for twenty-four hours; then filter, and add

Tincture of Aloes, from twenty-four to thirty drops.

VERMIFUGE EPITHEM. (BATAV.; FEE)

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one dram.
Theriaca of Andromachus, one dram.
Tincture of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Spread this mixture upon a piece of leather, and sprinkle upon its surface a few drops of essential oil of wormwood.

COMPOUND ALOETIC PILLS.

R. Spiked Aloes, powdered, one ounce.
Extract of Gentian, half an ounce.
Oil of Carraway, forty minims.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Beat them together till they form a uniform mass. (LOND.)

R. Hepatic Aloes, one ounce.
Ginger Root, in powder, one dram.
Soap, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Peppermint, half a dram.

Rub the aloes and ginger finely together, then add the oil and soap, and form a mass. (DUBL.)

ALOETIC PILLS.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, Soap, } of each, equal parts.

Beat them to a proper consistence with simple syrup. (EDINB.)

Dose, ten grains, to be increased according to circumstances, in costiveness arising from sedentary habits.

PILLS OF ALOES. (AMST.; BATAV.; MIL. COPEN.; GENEV.; LUSIT.; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS)

R. Aloes, Gum Arabic, } of each, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make into pills of four grains each. (GENEV.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Extract of Gentian, } of each, equal parts.

Beat together. (AMST.; BATAV.)

BATAV. directs a little simple syrup to be added.

R. Aloes, powdered, one ounce.
Extract of Gentian, half an ounce.
Oil of Carraway, two scruples.
Syrup of Ginger, a sufficient quantity.

Beat into a pilular mass. (BRUGNATELLI; COXE; ELLIS)

SAPONACEOUS ALOETIC PILLS. (AMER.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; LUSIT.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; VAN MONS)

R. Medicinal Soap, one part.
Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one half part.

Mix the soap with a little oil, gradually incorporate the aloes, and make into pills with a little powder of marshmallow root.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, White Soap, } of each, equal parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity to make pills. (AMER.; MIL. COPEN.; COXE)

MIL. COPEN. directs the pills to be made of two grains each.—VAN MONS—the aloes and soap to be triturated with a few drops of oil of almonds before adding the syrup.

R. Aloes, in powder, half an ounce.
Almond Soap, six drams.
Oil of Anise, eight drops.
Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity to make them into a pilular mass. (GALL.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one ounce.
Extract of Gentian, half an ounce.
Spanish Soap, two drams.

Triturate the aloes with the soap, add the extract, and make a mass with simple syrup. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, powdered, one ounce.
Extract of Gentian, half an ounce.
Ginger, powdered, two drams.

Mix perfectly, and make a mass with soft soap. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Aloes, in powder, one ounce.
Ginger, in powder, one dram.
Spanish Soap, half an ounce.
Oil of Peppermint, half a dram.

Make a mass with syrup. (COXE; VAN MONS)

APERIENT PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Sagapenum, } of each, one scruple.
Extract of Dandelion, two scruples.
White Soap, one dram and a half.

Make pills of three grains each.—Dose, four or five, morning and evening. The same dose for all the preceding.

ENGLISH PILLS.

Pilulæ Anglicæ. (GENEV.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, six drams.
Gum Arabic, }
Opium, one dram.
Syrup of Saffron, a sufficient quantity.

AROMATIC PILLS.

R. Aloes, one ounce and a half.
Guaiac Resin, one ounce.
Aromatic Powder, } of each,
Balsam of Peru, } half an ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity
to make a pilular mass.

LAXATIVE GUM PILLS. (SAUNDERS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, four grains.
Compound Galbanum Pills (formula of SAUNDERS), sixteen grains.
Tincture of Assafœtida, a sufficient quantity
to make four pills.

PURGATIVE PILLS. (ELLIS)

R. Aloes, half a dram.
Ipecacuanha, four grains.
White Soap, two scruples.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity
to make twenty pills.—Dose, from two to four.

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES.

Boli emmenagogi irritantes. (BRERA)

R. Extract of Aloes, eight grains.
——— Savine, six grains.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity
to make six boluses.—Dose, one every three hours.

ANTHELMINTIC SUPPOSITORY. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Root of Asarabaca, } two drams.
Chloruret of Sodium, one scruple.
Thick Honey, two ounces.

Make suppositories of from twelve to fifteen grains, which are to be kept in oil, to prevent them from deliquescing. (BRUNS.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, half an ounce.
Muriate of Soda, three drams.
Wheat Flour, two ounces.
Honey, a sufficient quantity
to make a stiff paste. (SWEDIAUR)

WIRTEM. prescribes half an ounce of compound powder of aloes one scruple of chloruret of sodium, and two ounces of thick honey.

VERMIFUGE OINTMENT.

Unguentum contra Vermes seu *anthelminticum*, seu *Aloes cum Petroleo.* (BATAV.; BELG.; FULD.)

R. Ointment of Marshmallows, one ounce
Inspissated Ox-gall, two drams.
Hepatic Aloes, in powder, one dram.
Mix them together. (FULD.)

R. Aloes, in powder, two ounces.
Inspissated Ox-gall, } of each,
Petroleum, } three ounces.
Lard, two pounds.

Melt the lard over a gentle fire, and add the powder and the gall, stirring continually; then remove it from the fire, and when the mass is nearly cold, add the petroleum. (BATAV.; BELG.)

This ointment, which is a very good substitute for that of arthanita, is vermifuge and purgative. A spoonful is rubbed upon the umbilical region three times, in what is called verminous colic.

STOMACHIC POTION. (RATIER)

R. Corsican Sea Moss, } of each,
Cinnamon, in powder, } two drams.
Aloes, one scruple.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Water. four ounces.

It is tonic and purgative, and is said to be useful in affections of the intestinal canal arising from debility, more especially if worms are supposed to be present at the same time.

DETERSIVE INJECTION. (BORIES)

R. Purified Aloes, ten grains.
Muriate of Ammonia, four grains.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Fennel Water, six ounces.

This injection is to be used three or four times a day, in chronic discharges from the urethra.

LAXATIVE ELECTUARY.

Electuarium laxans et emmenagogum. (BRERA)

R. Extract of Aloes, eight grains.
Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Clarified Honey, a sufficient quantity.

This is for one dose.—In amenorrhœa brought on by abdominal engorgements.

II. PREPARATIONS IN WHICH THE ACTION OF ALOES IS MORE OR LESS MODIFIED BY THAT OF OTHER SUBSTANCES.

1. *By Agaric.*

PILLS OF ALOES AND OF AGARIC.

Pilulæ de Hiera seu *Hieræ cum Agarico.* (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Species of Hiera Picra, Trochiscs of Agaric, in powder, } of each, half an ounce.
Aloes, one ounce.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity
to make a pilular mass. (WIRTEM.)

SARD. prescribes one ounce and a half of species, half an ounce of trochiscs, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol.

Recommended in asthma, and in anorexia.—Dose, from twelve grains to twenty-four.

2. *By Antimony.*

PILLS OF ALOES AND TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.

R. Socotrine Aloes, one scruple.
Tartarized Antimony, three grains.
Extract of Gentian, half a dram.

Make twenty pills.

Dose, one at bed-time.

OPHTHALMIC WINE.

R. Sulphuretted Protoxide of Antimony, Cloves, Hepatic Aloes, } of each, half an ounce.
White Sugar, six drams.
Camphor, two scruples.
Red Wine, Water of Great Calandine, } of each, one pound.

Digest for a sufficient time, and strain.

3 *By Assafœtida.*

PILLS OF ALOES AND ASSAFŒTIDA.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one dram.
Assafœtida, half a dram.
Oil of Carraway, fifteen drops.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity
to make a mass to be divided into thirty pills.

SAPONACEOUS PILLS OF ALOES AND ASSAFŒTIDA.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, Assafœtida, in powder, Medicinal Soap, } of each, equal parts.

Mix together with

Mucilage of Gum Arabic,
a sufficient quantity
to form a mass. (EDINB.)

The same formula is prescribed by AMER.; NIEMANN; COXE; and ELLIS.

ANTHELMINTIC CATAPLASM. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Aloes, Assafœtida, Olibanum, Gamboge, } of each, half a dram.
Wormwood, in powder, Tansey, } of each, half an ounce.
Linseed Oil, a sufficient quantity
to make the whole into a stiffish paste.

TINCTURE AGAINST TÆNIA.

Tinctura Hjærnœi contra tæniam. (NIEMANN; FEE)

R. Extract of Aloes, Assafœtida, Gentian Root, Camphor, Dry Orange Peel, Castor, } of each, one dram.
Saffron, one scruple.
Proof Spirit, four pounds.
Port Wine, two pounds.

Digest with a gentle heat, for six or seven hours, and strain.

This is stimulant, and recommended as vermifuge.—Half a spoonful is to be taken in wine or brandy.

ANTI-HYSTERIC BALSAM.

R. Aloes, Asphaltum, Galbanum, Labdanum, } of each, one dram.
Castor, Opium, } of each, half a dram.
Assafœtida, one scruple.

Pound them together in a mortar, and pour upon them

Essential Oil of Rue, Amber, } of each, ten drops.
Wormwood, Savine, Tansey, Petroleum, } of each, twelve drops.
Nutmeg, two scruples.

It is stimulant, applied to the nose, and rubbed upon the umbilical region in fits of hysteria.

4. *By Colocynth.*

ANTHELMINTIC DECOCTION. (BRUNS.)

R. Aloes, Pulp of Colocynth, Root of Round Birthwort, } of each, one dram.
Tops of Fœtid Hellebore, two drams.
Savine, Herb of Wormwood, Southernwood, Tansey, } of each, half an ounce.
Spring Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and strain.

Used for fomentations to the abdomen in worm diseases.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

R. Pulp of Colocynth, sliced, six ounces.
Spiked Aloes, powdered, twelve ounces.
Scammony, powdered, four ounces.
Cardamom Seeds, powdered, one ounce.
Hard Soap, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.

Macerate the colocynth in the spirit, for four days, with a gentle heat; then strain the liquor, and add the aloes, the scammony, and the soap to it; then evaporate it to a proper consistence, and towards the end of the evaporation, mix in the cardamom seeds. (LOND.)

R. Pulp of Colocynth, cut, six ounces.
Hepatic Aloes, eleven ounces.
Scammony, four ounces.
Lesser Cardamom Seeds, taken from the husks, one ounce.
Hard Soap, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.

Digest the colocynth with the spirit in a covered vessel, at a moderate heat, for four days; express the liquor, and add to it the scammony and aloes, previously reduced separately to powder; then evaporate the mixture with a moderate heat, to a pilular consistence, and towards the end of the inspissation add the soap and the seeds reduced to powder: then mix the whole intimately together by continual stirring. (DUBL.)

PILULÆ COCIÆ.

Pilulæ Aloes cum Colocynthide seu *Colocynthidis compositæ* seu *Cochiæ* seu *coccinæ* seu *Cocchii*. (AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; HISP.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Species of Hiera Picra, ten drams.
Alhandal Trochiscs, ten scruples.
Scammony, in powder, two drams and a half.
French Lavender, } of each,
Root of Bind Weed, } five drams.
Syrup of French Lavender, a sufficient quantity

to form a pilular mass. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

SARD. prescribes ten drams of species, two each of trochiscs, and of scammony, and five each of French lavender, bind weed root, and syrup of French lavender, or of betony.—VAN MONS—one part of colocynth, two parts of scammony, four each of French lavender, and of bind weed root, eight of species, and two of syrup; or, one part of gamboge, two parts each of aloes, of colocynth, of jalap, and of syrup of buckthorn; or, lastly, one part of rhubarb, four each of aloes, of extract of jalap, of colocynth, of scammony, and of syrup of buckthorn.

COMPOUND PILLS OF COLOCYNTH.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, } of each, two
Scammony, in powder, } ounces.
Colocynth, in powder, one ounce.
Sulphate of Potass, in powder, two drams.

Triturate together, and add

Oil of Cloves, two drams.

and with

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Form into a pilular mass. (EDINB.)

AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and VAN MONS prescribe the same formula.

R. Aloes, } of each,
Jalap Soap, } one ounce.
Colocynth Pulp, half an ounce.
Oil of Anise, one dram.

Triturate together, and add

Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity to make a mass, to be divided into pills of five grains each. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, two ounces.
Colocynth, in powder, six drams and a half.
Scammony, in powder, half an ounce.
Jalap, in powder, } of each,
Sulphate of Magnesia, in powder, } ten drams.

Beat into a pilular mass. (HISP.)

The pilulæ cociæ of LUSIT. are merely

its own compound extract of colocynth, reduced to the pilular consistence.—PALAT. gives the following formula, under the name of

PILULÆ ANETHINÆ.

R. Socotrine Aloes,
Scammony, which has been exposed to the fumes of burning Sulphur, } of each, two drams.
Alhandal Trochiscs,
Extract of black Hellebore, one ounce.

Pulverize, mix, and add

Essential Oil of Anise, one dram and a half.

And form the whole into a pilular mass, with

Spirit of Anise, a sufficient quantity.

These pills purge briskly.—The dose varies according to the formula followed in preparing them.

APERIENT PILLS. (SAUNDERS)

R. Pilulæ Cochiæ, one dram.
Alicant Soap, half a dram.
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity, to make a mass to be divided into twenty-four pills.

OPTIC PILLS. (WIRTEM.)

Pilulæ Lucis majores, seu *Opticæ*.

R. Root of Valerian, } of each,
——— Euphrasia, } two drams.
Seeds of Fennel,
——— Hartwort,
Aloe Wood,
Yellow Sanders Wood, } of each,
Cubebs, one dram.
Lesser Cardamoms,
Agaric,
Sassafras Bark,
Prepared Amber, three drams.
Alhandal Trochiscs, one dram.
Extract of Aloes, two ounces.

Purgative. It was formerly thought to have the property of preserving and strengthening the sight.—Dose, from half a scruple to one scruple, in the evening.

5. *By Iron.*

SOLVENT PILLS OF STAHL. (BRUNS.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Purified Aloes, one ounce.
Panchymagogue Extract, (*Compound Extract of Scammony and Aloes,*) half an ounce.
Pulverized Iron Filings, two drams.

Make a mass to be divided into pills of one grain each.—Dose, from five to ten grains.

FERRUGINOUS ALOETIC PILLS.

Pilulæ Aloeticæ martiales. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS)

R. Aloes, two drams.
Assafœtida, } of each, half a dram.
Myrrh,
Sulphate of Iron, three drams.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of two grains each.—Dose, from five to ten. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Aloes, two scruples.
Dried Sulphate of Iron, one scruple.
Cloves, five grains.
Venetian Turpentine, a sufficient quantity to make twenty pills.—Dose, one thrice a day. (ELLIS)

FULLER'S PILULÆ BENEDICTÆ. (HISP.; GALL.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, half an ounce.
Senna Leaves, two drams.
Assafœtida,
Myrrh, } of each, one dram.
Galbanum,
Sulphate of Iron, six drams.
Saffron, } of each, half a dram.
Mace,

Pulverize, mix, and with

Oil of Amber, forty drops.
Syrup of Artemisia, a sufficient quantity.

Make one hundred and sixty pills. (HISP.; GALL.; NIEMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes one dram each of mace, and of saffron, two drams each of assafœtida, and of galbanum, half an ounce each of senna, and of myrrh, one ounce of aloes, one ounce and a half of sulphate of iron, ten drops of oil of amber, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of artemisia.

These pills were formerly in great esteem in chlorosis.—Dose, fifteen or sixteen grains in the course of the day.

ECCOPROTIC PILLS. (NIEMANN)

R. Extract of Aloes, } of each,
Black Oxide of Iron, } half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, six drams.
Oil of Cloves, } of each, ten drops.
——— Anise,
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity to be made into pills of three grains each.

TARTAREOUS PILLS OF SCHRŒDER. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, one ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, three drams.
Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Extract of Saffron, } one dram.
Acetate of Potass, two drams.
Extract of Gentian, one dram and a half.
Tincture of Tartarized Iron, a sufficient quantity.

Make into pills of six grains each.

They are recommended in intermittent

fevers, visceral obstructions, jaundice, and chlorosis.—Dose, six or eight in the course of the day.

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS.

Pilulæ ad Menstrua. (Van Mons)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh, Galbanum, Gum Ammoniac, } of each, one ounce.
Sub-borate of Soda, Sulphate of Iron, six drams.
Oxide of Iron, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Oil of Rue, — Savine, } of each, half a dram.
White Soap, one ounce and a half.

Extract of Gentian, a sufficient quantity to form a pilular mass.—Dose, four or five grains, twice or thrice a day.

ANTHELMINTIC SUPPOSITORY. (Palat; Bories)

R. Thick Honey, four ounces.
Aloes, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Iron, two drams.

Make into suppositories of fifteen grains each.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALOES.

R. Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh, Sulphate of Iron, } of each, one dram.
Essential Oil of Savine, twelve drops.
Sugar, a sufficient quantity to incorporate the oil. Make a powder. (Herbip.)

6. *By Gum Ammoniac.*

ANTI-HYDROPIC ESSENCE.

Essentia antihydropica Hoffmanni. (Wirtem.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Root of Swallow-wort, — Briony, } of each, six drams.
Herb of Wormwood, Flowers of Elder, } of each, half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, three drams.
Mace, Cloves, Muriate of Ammonia, Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each, two drams.
Woodlice, Earth Worms, } of each, one dram and a half.
Myrrh, one dram.
Elder-flower Water, four ounces.

Digest for several days, and add

Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest again with a gentle heat.

It is stimulant; recommended in dropsical affections.—Dose, two scruples in the morning.

MACROCOSTINE EXTRACT. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Socotrine Aloes, one pound.

Dissolve it in a mixture of

Depurated Juice of Wormwood, — Smallage, — Fennel, — Chicory, — Fumitory, — Burnet, } of each, three ounces.
Saxifrage, — Roses, — Lemon, } of each, twenty ounces.

Set aside, and pour off the clear liquor; evaporate it, with a gentle heat, to the consistence of honey; and add to it

Extract of Rhubarb, six drams.
— Saffron, half a dram.
— Myrrh, half an ounce.
— Gum Ammoniac, one ounce and a half

dissolved in

Vinegar of Squills, four ounces.

Reduce to the consistence of an extract, and add to this

Powder of Marum, half an ounce.
— Arabian Costus, six drams.

Mix and preserve.

This purgative is now fallen into disuse; it was rarely prescribed alone, even formerly, but served principally for the base of cephalic pills, which were rendered laxative by it, without occasioning gripings.—Dose, from twelve to twenty grains or more.

SPLENETIC PILLS. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Saunders)

R. Extract of Aloes, Gum Ammoniac, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Myrrh, Root of Briony, } of each, two drams.

Make into pills of four grains each.

These are recommended in hypochondria, and amenorrhœa. They are purgative in the dose of from three to six.

SOLVENT PILLS. (Ferr.; Pierquin)

R. Purified Aloes, half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, Calumba Root, } of each, two drams and a half.
Soap, one ounce.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of six grains each. (Pierquin)

R. Aqueous Extract of Aloes, two ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, one ounce and a half.
Myrrh, Mastic, Benzoin, Rhubarb, } of each, two drams.

Saffron, two scruples.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Clarified Honey, a sufficient quantity to form a pilular mass. (Ferr.)

These pills are recommended in the engorgements of the abdominal viscera which follow intermittent fevers.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

PILLS OF ALOES AND GUM AMMONIACUM. (Lipp.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Aloes, half an ounce.
Soften it with water, and add
Alicant Soap, scraped, } of each,
Gum Ammoniacum, powdered, } one ounce.
Form into a pilular mass.

7. By Gamboge,

COMPOUND GAMBOGE PILLS.

Pilulæ Cambogiæ compositæ, seu *Gummi Guttæ Aloeticæ*. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Suec.; Herbip.; Coxe; Swediaur)

R. Gamboge, one dram.
Aloes, one dram and a half.
Ginger in powder, half a dram.
Hard Soap, two drams.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Beat them into a uniform mass. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Coxe)

R. Socotrine Aloes, two drams.
Gamboge, one dram.
Essential Oil of Anise, thirty drops.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity to make a mass to be divided into pills of four grains each. (Swediaur)

R. Socotrine Aloes, five drams.
Galbanum, three drams.
Gamboge, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } two drams.
Oil of Chamomile, one dram.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Make two hundred and forty pills. (Suec.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Extract of Black Hellebore, } two drams.
Gamboge, }
Submuriate of Mercury, }
Oil of Juniper, half a dram.
Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.
Make into a pilular mass. (Herbip.)

ANDERSON'S PILLS. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann)

R. Socotrine Aloes, two drams.
Gamboge, one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Make into pills of four grains each. (Ferr.)

R. Aloes, one pound.
Jalap, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } two ounces.
Burnt Ivory, }
Liquorice Root, }
Essential Oil of Anise, one dram.
Gamboge, two drams.
Spanish Soap, four ounces.
Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.
Make into pills of four grains each. (Niemann)

Bories prescribes two drams each of aloes, and gamboge, thirty drops of essential oil of anise, and simple syrup.—Cadet de Gassicourt, besides this formula, gives the following:—two drams of medicinal soap, one dram each of aloes, of gamboge, and of compound cinnamon powder.

These pills are purgative, in the dose of three or four of them. One occasionally, at bed-time, prevents constipation.

HYDRAGOGUE PILLS OF BONTIUS.

Pilulæ Hydropicæ, seu *Tartareæ Bontii*; seu *Sulphatis Potassæ Aloeticæ*. (Hisp.; Gall.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Pierquin; Spielmann)

R. Socotrine Aloes, two drams and a half.
Gamboge, dissolved in Spanish Wine, } of each, one dram and a half.
Gum Ammoniac, }
Scammony, which has been exposed to the fumes of burning Sulphur, one dram.
Sulphate of Potass, half a dram.
Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity to make into a pilular mass. (Niemann; Pierquin)

Palat. and Wirtem. substitute oxymel of squills for the syrup.

R. Socotrine Aloes half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Gamboge, } of each,
Scammony, } three drams.
Sulphate of Potass, }
Oxymel of Squills, a sufficient quantity to make a mass. (Spielmann)

R. Socotrine Aloes, six drams.
Gum Ammoniac, three drams.
Sulphate of Potass, one dram.
Clarified Honey, a sufficient quantity to make a pilular mass. (Hisp.)

Sard. substitutes oxymel of squills, for the honey.

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, } of each,
Gamboge, } equal parts.
Gum Ammoniac, }
Dissolve them in very strong vinegar, express, and evaporate in a water-bath to the

consistence of a very firm extract, and make into pills of four grains each. (GALL.)

SPIELMANN also prescribes five parts of aloes, and three each, of gamboge, and of gum ammoniacum.

These pills are celebrated in the treatment of dropsies.—Dose, from half a scruple to half a dram.

8. *By Mastic.*

DINNER PILLS.

Grains de Vie de Mésué. (NIEMANN; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Aloes, six drams.
Mastic, } of each, two drams.
Red Roses, }
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each.

They are stomachic, strengthening, and laxative.—Dose, two or three before dinner.

Similar to these pills are the *Grains de Santé de Frank*, but they are more purgative; they are composed of ox-gall, aloes, tartarized antimony, and supertartrate of potass.

PILLS OF MASTIC. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; (SPIELMANN)

R. Aloes, ten drams.
Mastic, half an ounce.
Agaric, three drams.
Mint Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dose, half a dram.

PILLS OF AMBER.

Pilulæ de Succino. (AMST.; BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Prepared Amber, one ounce and a half.
Mastic, one ounce.
Trochiscs of Agaric, six drams.
Root of Round Birthwort, two drams.
Socotrine Aloes, two ounces and a half.
Essence of Amber, a sufficient quantity to form them into a pilular mass. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

PALAT. prescribes two drams each of amber and of mastic, five of aloes, one dram and a half of agaric, half a dram of birthwort, and a sufficient quantity of essence of amber. SARD. three drams of amber, six of aloes, two of agaric, two of birthwort, and syrup of betony.

R. Prepared Amber, one ounce and a half.
Mastic. one ounce.
Socotrine Aloes, two ounces and a half.
Root of Round Birthwort, two drams.
Tincture of Amber, a sufficient quantity to form them into a pilular mass. (AMST.)

These preparations were formerly much used in catarrhs.—Dose, half a dram.

SPECIES OF HIERA PICRA.

Species seu *Pulvis Hieræ Picræ, Pulvis Aloes cum Canella,* seu *Guaico,* seu *Sulphuris compositus. Flores Sulphuris compositi.* (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; HANN.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALOES.

R. Spiked Aloes, one ounce and a half.
Guaiac Resin, one ounce.
Compound Powder of Cinnamon, half an ounce.

Reduce the aloes and guaiac separately to powder, and mix them with the compound powder of cinnamon. (LOND.)

R. Hepatic Aloes, one ounce and a half.
Guaiac Resin, one ounce.
Aromatic Powder, half an ounce.

Reduce the aloes and guaiac separately to powder, and mix them with aromatic powder. (DUBL.)

POWDER OF ALOES WITH CANELLA.

R. Aloes, one pound.
Canella Alba, three ounces.

Reduce them separately to powder, and mix them. (EDINB.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, four ounces.
Mastic, } of each,
Root of Asarabaca, } half an ounce.
Zedoary, }
Saffron, two drams.

Make a powder. (SARD.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one ounce.
Myrrh, }
Sulphur, two ounces.
Saffron, one scruple.

Make a powder. (HANN.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, one pound.
Root of Asarabaca, }
Spikenard, }
Cinnamon, } of each,
Cubebs, } six drams.
Mastic, }
Saffron, }

Make a powder. WIRTEM.

R. Resinous Extract of Aloes, one pound.
Canella Alba, three ounces.

Reduce them separately to powder, and mix. (AMER.; NIEMANN; COXE)

This powder is seldom used alone. It is generally employed in making pills or electuaries.

ELECTUARY OF HIERA PICRA.

Electuarium Hieræ Picræ seu *Aloes compositum.* (Ant.; Gall.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Socotrine Aloes, twelve ounces.
Asarabaca,
Cinnamon,
Saffron,
Mastic,
Spikenard,
Aloe Wood, } of each, six drams.
Honey, four pounds and a half.

Mix them, powdered, and incorporate with the honey. (Wirtem.)

Gall. prescribes twelve ounces of aloes, six drams each of cinnamon, of mace, of asarabaca, of saffron, and of mastic, with three pounds of honey.—Ant.—two ounces of aloes, one dram each of saffron, of cinnamon, and of mace, with ten ounces of honey.—Sard.—six ounces of species of hiera picra, and two pounds of honey.

R. Asarabaca,
Cinnamon,
Mace,
Mastic,
Spikenard,
Saffron, } of each, three drams.
Socotrine Aloes, nine ounces.
White Honey, thirty-six ounces.

Pulverize and sift the saffron, and digest it with the honey in a warm water bath, for twelve hours; then add the aloes pulverized, and when it is melted, add the other powders, previously beaten and sifted with a little of the mixture of honey, saffron, and aloes. (Van Mons)

This purgative has long fallen into disuse. It is only occasionally employed in lavements.—Dose, from four to six drams.

BALSAM OF SALAZAR.

Tinctura alcoholica Picis Græcæ composita. (Hisp.)

R. Socotrine Aloes,
Olibanum,
Mastic, } of each, one ounce.
Resin, half an ounce.
Alcohol, five pounds.

Digest in a well stopped flask for twenty days, and filter.

It is stimulant, and intended for external use.

9. *By Musk.*

ANTI-SPASMODIC AND EMMENAGOGUE TINCTURE. (Pierquin)

R. Aloes, one dram and a half.
Musk, two scruples.
Ambergris, two drams.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for a sufficient time, and filter.

It is stimulant.—Dose, a spoonful three times a day.

10. *By Myrrh.*

TINCTURE OF ALOES AND MYRRH.

R. Tincture of Myrrh, two pints.
Socotrine Aloes, in powder, three ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. (Dubl.)

R. Myrrh, in powder, two ounces.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for four days, then add

Socotrine Aloes, one ounce and a half.

Set it aside for two days, and filter. (Brugnatelli)

R. Myrrh, in powder, one ounce and a half.
Hepatic Aloes, one ounce.
Alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for two days in a sand bath, and strain. (Herbip.)

R. Tincture of Aloes, } of each,
——— Myrrh, } an equal part.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

These are stimulant, stomachic, and resolutive.—Dose, from a scruple to a dram, twice or thrice a day.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC ELIXIR. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one ounce
Guaiac Resin, } and two drams.
Myrrh, one ounce.

Dissolve each of them, pulverized, in one pound of alcohol (20 degrees), and then mix together equal parts of the three tinctures.

It is stimulant, stomachic, sudorific, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, fasting; followed by some weak infusion, either of tea, of linden, or of orange leaves. This elixir is a similar preparation to Emerigon's tincture of guaiac, but it is more active.

Cadet de Gassicourt brings this formula forward a second time, under the title of an *Antidote to the effects of Poisonous Fungi. (Remède contre les accidens occasionés par les champignons malfaisans.)*

TINCTURE OF ALOES, MYRRH, AND SAFFRON.

Elixir Proprietatis, Elixir Aperitivum, Tinctura Aloes cum Myrrhâ crocata, Tinctura Aloes crocata seu *composita, Tinctura alcoholica Aloes composita.*

Lond.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Genev.; Lusit.; Suec.; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R

Tinctura Aloes composita. (Lond.)

R. Spiked Aloes, powdered, Saffron, } of each, three ounces.
Tincture of Myrrh, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Tinctura Aloës cum Myrrha. (Edinb.)

R. Myrrh, in powder, two ounces.
Alcohol, a pound and a half.
Water, half a pint.

Mix the alcohol with the water, and add the myrrh. Digest for four days, and add

Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one ounce and a half.
English Saffron, cut, one ounce.

Digest again for three days, and pour off the clear tincture.

R. Saffron, cut small, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), thirty ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours, then strain with expression, and pour the liquor upon

Myrrh, Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one ounce.

Digest again for three days, shaking the mixture from time to time, then decant and filter. (Batav.)

R. Proof Spirit, twenty-four parts.

Infuse in it successively, allowing three days for each to be infused,

Saffron, Myrrh, Aloes, } of each, one part.

Filter the liquor. (Van Mons)

R. Myrrh, Saffron, } of each, one ounce.
Alcohol (0.90), thirty-two ounces.

Digest for three days, and add

Socotrine Aloes, one ounce and a half.

Set them aside to digest again for two days, and filter. (Ferr.; Suec.)

R. Tincture of Myrrh, one pound.
Saffron, Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one ounce and a half.

Digest for eight days, and filter. (Palat.; Swediaur)

Amst. directs one ounce of myrrh to be digested in thirty ounces of alcohol (0.884) for four days: and this tincture to be digested for two days more, with one ounce each of saffron, and of aloes; it is then to be filtered.—Hisp.—one ounce each of aloes and of myrrh, and half an ounce of saffron; to be digested for eight days, in one pound and a half of alcohol: and the tincture to be filtered.—Amer.; and Coxe—two ounces of myrrh to be digested for four days in a mixture of one pound and a half of alcohol (0.835), and half a pound of water; and then one ounce and a half of aloes, and one ounce of saffron to be added; the mixture to be digested for three days more, and then decanted.—Genev.—three ounces of aloes, and two ounces of saffron, to be digested in two pounds of tincture of myrrh for eight days.

R. Tincture of Aloes, ——— Myrrh, ——— Saffron, } of each, equal parts.

Mix. (Ant.; Belg.; Van Mons)

These preparations are stimulant and purgative: the dose ought to be proportioned to the quantity of aloes contained.

HELMONT'S ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS.

Elixir proprietatis album Helmontii. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh, Saffron, } of each, one ounce.

Reduce to powder, and digest them together in a glass vessel, in a water bath, gradually increasing the heat, so as to make the water of the bath boil. When the powders have run into a mass, and small yellow drops are seen on the sides of the vessel, then remove it from the bath, let it cool, and pour upon it

Vinous Cinnamon Water, one pound.

Digest for a sufficient time, distil to dryness in a water bath, and preserve the product. (Wirtem.)

Spielmann directs the aloes, myrrh, and saffron, to be digested in cinnamon water, at a gentle heat, for several days; and then to be distilled.

It is stimulant, balsamic, stomachic, and carminative.—Dose, one or two drams.

ELIXIR OF GARUS.

Spiritus croci compositus, Elixir cordiale et stomachicum seu *anticolicum crocatum.* (Gall.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Pierquin; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Socotrine Aloes, three hundred and twenty parts.
Myrrh, sixty-four parts.
Saffron, thirty-two parts.
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, } of each, sixteen parts.
Alcohol, eight thousand parts.
Orange-flower Water, five hundred parts.

Digest for two days, and distil from a sand bath, with a gentle heat, four thousand parts; add five thousand parts of syrup of maidenhair, and two hundred and fifty of orange-flower water. (GALL.; NIEMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, two ounces and a half.
Myrrh, half an ounce.
Saffron, two drams.
Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, of each, one scruple.
Alcohol, two pounds.
Water, two ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil to dryness. Mix one pound of the product with an equal quantity of syrup of maidenhair, and one ounce of orange-flower water. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, of each, half a dram.
Myrrh, half an ounce.
Aloes, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, forty-eight ounces.
Pure Water, ninety-six ounces.

Distil thirty-two ounces; and infuse in the product,

Saffron, half a scruple.

Then add

Simple Syrup, thirty-two ounces.

Strain through flannel. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, four ounces.
East Indian Saffron, one ounce
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, of each, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit (20 degrees), thirty pounds.

Distil sixteen pounds, and add

Syrup of Maidenhair, sixteen pounds.
Orange-flower Water, two pounds.
Saffron, a sufficient quantity to colour. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, of each, one scruple.
Myrrh, half an ounce.
Aloes, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, forty-eight ounces.
Spring Water, twelve ounces.

Distil forty-eight ounces, and add

Syrup of Maidenhair, forty-eight ounces.
Orange-flower Water, four ounces.

Set aside, and decant. (SPIELMANN)

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS WITHOUT ACID.

Elixir Proprietatis sine Acida seu *dulce*, *Tinctura Aloetica alcalina.* (BRUNS.; HANN.; PALAT.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Saffron, Myrrh, of each, one ounce.

Bruise them, and put them into a glass vessel; then pour upon them a liquor prepared with

Tartrate of Potass, three ounces.
Spring Water, six ounces.

Digest the mixture in a water bath for three days, then add to it

Concentrated Alcohol, two pounds.

Let it digest again, and after a little time, let the water in the bath rise in temperature, till it boils; when cold, decant the liquid, and pour upon the residuum

Alcohol, one pound.

Digest again, and pour off the clear part; continue this process till almost all is dissolved; then mix the liquors together, filter, and distil till only twenty ounces of liquid remain, which is to be kept. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, in powder, Myrrh, in powder, Saffron, in powder, of each, one ounce.

Saturate the myrrh with solution of subcarbonate of potass, and dry it; then digest the whole for eight days, in

Alcohol, one pound and a half, and filter. (SARD.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh, Saffron, of each, one ounce.

Boil with

Deliquesced Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity

Add to the liquor, when cold,

Alcohol, sixteen ounces.

Digest for several days, and filter. (SPIELMANN)

R. Myrrh, selected, Socotrine Aloes, of each, one ounce.
Alcaline Tincture, four ounces.

Dissolve, digest for a sufficient time, and pour off: then add a tincture prepared with

Saffron, one ounce.
Alcaline Tincture, four ounces,

and mix them well: then add

Essential Oil of Cinnamon, two scruples,

and preserve. (WIRTEM.)

R. Aloes, half an ounce.
Extract of Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon Water, Proof Spirit, of each, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Soda, one ounce.

Digest in a sand bath, stirring frequently, and strain. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Myrrh, selected, } of each,
Socotrine Aloes, } one ounce and a half.
Saffron,

Reduce them to powder, and add

Deliquesced Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.

And at the end of twenty-four hours pour upon the compound

Concentrated Alcohol, ten pounds.

Digest in a close vessel for four days in a water bath, stirring several times a day, till the liquor is of a deep red colour. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

HANN. prescribes one ounce each of aloes, of saffron, and of myrrh, three ounces of subcarbonate of potass, seven of distilled water, and four of alcohol: to be digested for three days.

R. Saffron, in powder, one part.
Socotrine Aloes, in powder, one part and a half.
Myrrh, in powder, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass, four parts.

Put the mixture in a cold place, and when it has deliquesced, pour upon it

Hot Water, twelve parts.

When cold, add

Concentrated Alcohol, twelve parts.

Digest for three days in a gentle heat, and strain. SAX.

These preparations are stimulant and aperient: they are regarded as powerful resolvents in chronic engorgements of the abdominal viscera.—Dose, from thirty to sixty drops in wine, or any other liquid.

BOERHAAVE'S ACID ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS.

Elixir Proprietatis cum Acido Boerhaavii. (PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Myrrh, } of each, one ounce.
Aloes, }
Saffron, }
Distilled Vinegar, four pounds.

Boil for several hours over a gentle fire; when the liquor is cold, set it aside, decant the clear part, and pour upon the residue

Distilled Vinegar, two pounds,

and boil again as before; when cold, pour off the clear liquor, mix it with the preceding, and boil again over a gentle fire, till only ten ounces of liquid remain.

Add to this,

Concentrated Alcohol, ten ounces.

Digest and filter. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, one part.
Myrrh, }
Distilled Vinegar, twelve parts.

Boil down to one half, strain the liquor till there remains no more of it than five-sixths, then add

Essence of Saffron, an equal weight.

Digest for a short time, and filter. (SAX.)

It is stimulant and aperient: recommended by BOERHAAVE in intermittent fevers, scurvy, hypochondria, jaundice, and cachexies, and as a detergent application to sanious and putrid ulcers.—Dose, from half a dram to two drams, in wine or any other vehicle.

ACID ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS OF PARCELSUS.

Elixir Proprietatis cum Acido Paracelsi, Tinctura Aloes Ætherea. (EDINB.; BRUNS.; HANN.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF ALOES.

R. Socotrine Aloes, powdered, } of each, one ounce
Myrrh, powdered, } and a half.
English Saffron, cut, one ounce.
Sulphuric Æther, with alcohol, one pound.

Digest the myrrh with the æther in a stopped bottle for four days; then add the aloes and the saffron. Digest again for four days, and pour off the tincture when the dregs have subsided. (EDINB.; and COXE)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, two ounces.
Myrrh, }
Saffron, one ounce.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.
Sulphuric Acid, three ounces.

First, digest the acid with the alcohol for three days, then add the other ingredients, and digest for several days more; decant the clear liquid, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol, half a pound.

Digest again, mix all the liquors together, and filter. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Myrrh, } of each, two ounces.
Socotrine Aloes, }
Saffron, one ounce.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, three ounces.

Digest and strain. (HANN.)

SARD. directs one ounce each of aloes, of myrrh, and of saffron, to be digested for eight days, in one pound and a half of alcohol and half an ounce of sulphuric acid. —SPIELMANN—one ounce each of aloes, of myrrh, and of saffron, to be digested for

three days in a mixture of two ounces of sulphuric acid and fourteen of alcohol.—Herbip.—one ounce of myrrh, half an ounce of aloes, and two drams of saffron, to be digested in one pound of sulphuric æther, for six days in a sand bath.

This is a stimulant, aperient, and was called a panacea by Paracelsus. It is now employed as a stomachic, a vermifuge, or an emmenagogue, and to bring back hæmorrhoidal discharges, &c.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS. (Bruns.)

R.	Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh,	of each, two ounces.
	Saffron,	one ounce.
	Alcohol,	one pound and a half.
	Sulphuric Acid,	three ounces.

Digest the alcohol with the acid, for three days, then add the other ingredients and continue the digestion for several days more, then decant, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol,	half a pound.

Digest again; mix all the liquors together, filter, and add

Spirit of Scurvy Grass,	four ounces and a half.

CHOLAGOGUE ELIXIR.

Elixir ad Hepar. (Hann.; Van Mons)

R.	Socotrine Aloes,	one ounce.
	Root of Gentian,	half an ounce.
	Myrrh,	two drams.
	Alcohol,	fifteen ounces.

Digest for a sufficient time, strain with expression, and add

Extract of Wormwood,	two drams.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid,	one ounce.

Filter. (Hann.)

R.	Socotrine Aloes,	four parts.
	Gentian,	two parts.
	Extract of Wormwood, Myrrh,	of each, one part.
	Alcohol,	sixty parts.
	Water of Rabel,	four parts.

Macerate for several days, express and filter. (Van Mons)

It is purgative; recommended in constipation arising from weakness of the intestinal canal.—Dose, from half a dram to a dram twice or thrice a day.

SAPONACEOUS ALOETIC ELIXIR.

Essentia Aloes composita, Elixir Aloes saponaceum, seu *Proprietatis Stahlii.* (Suec.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R.	Socotrine Aloes, Acetate of Potass, Inspissated Ox-gall, Myrrh,	of each, one ounce.

Triturate them together in a glass mortar, and add

Saffron,	half an ounce.
Alcohol, (0.98)	one pound.

Digest for three days, shaking the mixture from time to time, and filter. (Suec.)

R.	Socotrine Aloes, in powder, Myrrh, in powder,	of each, one ounce.
	Fresh Ox-gall,	two ounces.

Mix well together, dry them with a gentle heat, and reduce to powder: to which add

Acetate of Potass,	one ounce.
Saffron,	half an ounce.
Alcohol,	twelve ounces.

Digest for two days, with a gentle heat, and filter. (Spielmann)

R.	Saffron,	one part.
	Acetate of Potass, Aloes, Inspissated Ox-gall, Myrrh,	of each, two parts.
	Proof Spirit,	twenty-four parts.

Infuse the saffron in the spirit for two days, then add the myrrh, pulverized, and after twenty-four hours, the aloes, then the gall, and lastly, the acetate; when this last is dissolved, filter the liquor. (Van Mons)

It is stimulant, aperient, and resolutive in abdominal engorgements.—Dose, one tea-spoonful.

BITTER ELIXIR.

Elixir de Drogue amère. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R.	Aloes,	three pounds.
	Myrrh,	two pounds.
	Olibanum,	one pound.
	Saffron,	four ounces.
	Mastic,	two ounces.
	Proof Spirit,	ten pounds.

Macerate for one month, shaking the mixture frequently; then distil two thirds of the liquid, and add to the product

White Sugar,	a sufficient quantity.

It is stimulant, aperient, and tonic. To be taken after meals. The residuum may serve as a purgative, taken in the dose of two or three small glassfuls, in the morning fasting.

ALCALINE WINE OF ALOES.

Vinum Aloetico-alcalinum. (Swediaur)

R.	Socotrine Aloes, Saffron, Myrrh,	of each, one ounce.
	Subcarbonate of Potass,	two ounces.
	Spanish White Wine,	two pounds.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

It is aperient, bitter, tonic, and stimulant; and is recommended in pyrosis and in dyspepsia.—Dose, one ounce.

CLAUDER'S APERIENT ELIXIR.

Elixir Proprietatis aquosum seu *aperitivum Clauderi.* (BRUNS.; FULD.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HUFELAND; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Elder-flower Water,
Scurvy Grass Water,
Cress Water, } of each, five ounces.

Filter the solution and pour it upon

Socotrine Aloes,
Myrrh,
Saffron, } of each, one ounce. half an ounce.

Digest for three days, and filter. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

PALAT. prescribes two ounces of subcarbonate, and enough of the three waters to cover it to the height of five fingers' breadth.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass,
Muriate of Ammonia, } of each, one ounce.
Scurvy Grass Water, twenty-three ounces.

Dissolve and add

Aloes,
Myrrh,
Guaiac Resin,
Rhubarb, } of each, half an ounce.
Saffron, two drams.

Digest and filter. (HUFELAND)

R. Saffron, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Chamomile Water, one pound.

Digest for a sufficient time, strain with expression, and add,

Aqueous Extract of Aloes,
——— Myrrh, } of each, half an ounce.

Filter. (OLDEN.)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass,
Muriate of Ammonia, } of each, one ounce.
Elder Water, one pound and a half.

Dissolve and add

Aqueous Extract of Aloes,
——— Myrrh, } of each, one ounce.
Saffron, two drams.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and filter. (PIDERIT)

FULD. prescribes one ounce each of the subcarbonate, and of the muriate, twelve ounces of chamomile water, one ounce each of the two extracts, and two drams of saffron.

It is stimulant:—recommended to remove obstructions of the abdominal viscera, and promote the menstrual discharge. It has also been recommended in hypochondria, scurvy, constipation, &c.—Dose, from half a dram to a dram.

ALOETIC MIXTURE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Aloes,
——— Myrrh, } of each, one dram.
Peppermint Water, six ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.

Dose, one spoonful, night and morning, to accelerate hæmorrhoidal discharges.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF ALOES.

R. Extract of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two scruples.
Spiked Aloes, powdered,
Myrrh,
Saffron, } of each, one dram.
Water, one pint.

Boil down to twelve ounces, and strain: then add

Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, four ounces.

(LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Socotrine Aloes,
Myrrh,
Saffron, } of each, one scruple.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two scruples.
Extract of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil till only twelve ounces of liquid remain, then strain and add

Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, four ounces.

These preparations are stimulant, stomachic, evacuant, and emmenagogue, and provoke the return of the hæmorrhoidal discharge.—Dose, from half an ounce, to two ounces.

DETERSIVE INJECTION.

Injectio detergens et roborans. (BRERA)

R. Root of Round Birthwort,
Herb of Scordium,
——— Peppermint, } of each, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain two pounds of decoction: add to it when strained,

Tincture of Aloes,
——— Myrrh, } of each, half an ounce.

To be used in chronic leucorrhœa.

OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR.

Liquor ophthalmicus roborans. (PARIS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh, Mace, — of each, two drams.
Camphor, Saffron, — of each, two scruples.
Cloves, one ounce.
Sugar Candy, half an ounce.
Prepared Tutty, one ounce and a half.
Celandine Water, Fennel, Eye-bright, Rue, — of each, two ounces.
Rose, one pound.
Spanish Wine, two pounds.

Expose the mixture to the rays of the sun, in a well-stopped bottle, for fifteen days, shaking it twice a day.

COMPOUND FLOWERS OF SULPHUR. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, two ounces.
Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh, Saffron, — of each, one ounce.

Make them into a very fine powder.

It is purgative, and reputed alexipharmic. —Dose, one scruple.

EMBALMING POWDER. (NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

1. *Pulvis ad condienda intranea et cavitates implendas.*

R. Aloes, Myrrh, — of each, two hundred and fifty-six ounces.
Asphaltum, one hundred and sixty ounces.
Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, ninety-six ounces.
Root of Angelica, ——— Masterwort, ——— Sweet Flag, ——— Asarabaca, ——— Florentine Iris, ——— Ginger, — of each, eighty-eight ounces.
Wood of Sassafras, ——— Yellow Sanders, ——— Juniper, ——— Fir, Rose Wood, — of each, thirty-two ounces.
Tops of Lavender, ——— Savine, ——— Mint, ——— Thyme, ——— Rosemary, ——— Sage, ——— French Lavender, ——— Wormwood, — of each, sixteen ounces.

Mix and make into a powder.

2. *Pulvis ad condiendas et infarciendas carnes.*

R. Aloes, Myrrh, — of each, forty-two ounces.
Asphaltum, Benzoin, Tacamahaca, Labdanum, Olibanum, Flowers of Lavender, — of each, thirty-two ounces.
Leaves of Laurel, ——— Marjoram, ——— Thyme, — of each, sixteen ounces.
Cinnamon, Winter's Bark, Clove Cinnamon, Arabian Costus, Lesser Cardamom Seeds, Black Pepper, Root of Elicampane, ——— Florentine Iris, Cypress, Sweet Flag, Cloves, Nutmegs, — of each, eight ounces.

Mix, and make into a powder.

3. *Pulvis ad condiendum cor.*

R. Aloes, Labdanum, Benzoin, Cloves, Nutmegs, — of each, four ounces.
Myrrh, Cinnamon, — of each, eight ounces.

Mix, and make into a powder.

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES.

Boli emmenagogi irritantes. (BRERA)

R. Socotrine Aloes, ten grains.
Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, one scruple.
Extract of Horehound, half a dram.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make into eight boluses. — Dose, one every three hours.

RUFUS' PILLS.

Pilulæ Aloës cum Myrrhâ, seu *Rufi*, seu *communes*, seu *Aloës crocatæ*. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; GENEV.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

PILLS OF ALOES OF MYRRH.

R. Spiked Aloes, two ounces.
Saffron, Myrrh, — of each, one ounce.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Reduce the aloes and the myrrh, separately, to powder, and beat all

the ingredients together till they form a uniform mass. (LOND.)

R. Hepatic Aloes, two ounces.
Myrrh, } of each,
Saffron, } one ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Reduce the aloes and the myrrh separately to powder, and beat the whole into a mass. (DUBL.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, four parts.
Myrrh, two parts.
Saffron, one part.

Beat them into a mass with simple syrup. (EDINB.)

RUFUS' PILLS.

R. Aromatic Clove Species, one ounce.
Mastic, three drams.
Saffron, one dram and a half.
Extract of Aloes, two ounces.
Myrrh, three drams.

Mix, and form a pilular mass. (WIRTEM.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, two parts.
Myrrh, } of each,
Saffron, } one part.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity to form a pilular mass. (LIPP.; PALAT.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI)

SWEDIAUR prescribes tincture of myrrh instead of syrup.—GENEV.—syrup of saffron, in steadof simple syrup.

BATAV.; and BELG. prescribe four parts of aloes, and one part each of myrrh, and of saffron.—AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; GALL.; SARD.; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; and VAN MONS—four parts of aloes, two of myrrh, and one of saffron; but VAN MONS directs syrup of lemon to be employed in making the pills. —SPIELMANN—syrup of lemon.—AMST.—alcohol.—GALL.; and CADET DE GASSICOURT—syrup of wormwood.—SARD.—equal parts of honey and wine.—AMER.; and HISP.—simple syrup.—ANT.—depurated honey.

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Gum Ammoniac, } one ounce.
Myrrh, } of each,
Saffron, } half an ounce.
Lemon Juice, a sufficient quantity to make a pilular mass. (HERBIP.)

The following formula by SAUNDERS resembles this last; it differs still more from the true formula of RUFUS' pills.

R. Socotrine Aloes, half a dram.
Myrrh, } of each,
Gum Ammoniac, } half a scruple.
Sulphate of Potass, five drams.
Oil of Mint, ten drops.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity to form them into a pilular mass.

Rufus' Pills were formerly celebrated for relieving abdominal obstructions, and were even vaunted in the treatment of plague.—Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

Under the title of *Pilulæ Emanuelis*, WIRTEM. gives the following formula, it is a little different from that for Rufus' pills.

R. Socotrine Aloes, one ounce.
Myrrh, two drams.
Saffron, one dram.
Mithridate, a sufficient quantity to form a pilular mass.—The dose is from half a scruple to one scruple.

MACHIAVEL'S PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Hepatic Aloes, one dram and a half.
Saffron, }
Myrrh, } of each,
Betony, } half a dram.
Burnet Saxifrage, }

Form into a pilular mass.

CATHARTIC BITTER PILLS.

Pilulæ amaro-catharticæ, seu *Polychrestæ balsamicæ*, seu *ecphracticæ*. (BRUNS.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; HUFELAND; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Purified Aloes, }
Myrrh, } of each,
Gum Hedera, } two ounces.
Mastic, }
Extract of Wormwood, }
——— Blessed Thistle, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Scurvy Grass, }
——— Fumitory, }
——— Black Hellebore, } of each, one ounce.
Turpentine, }

Make into pills of one grain each. (WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. prescribes half an ounce each, of aqueous extract of aloes and of aqueous extract of myrrh, two drams each, of extracts of wormwood, of blessed thistle, of scurvy grass, and of fumitory, one dram each of gum hedera, of sandarac, and of mastic, half a dram of amber, and two drams and a half of Venice turpentine.—NIEMANN—one ounce each, of the extracts of fumitory, wormwood, of blessed thistle, and of scurvy grass, half an ounce each, of benzoin, of gum hedera, and of sandarac, two ounces each, of myrrh and of aloes, and one dram each, of sublimed sulphur and of turpentine.—BATAV.—one dram each, of aloes, of myrrh, of gum hedera, of sandarac, of mastic, and of extract of lesser centaury, of rue, fumitory, scurvy grass,

blessed thistle, and wormwood; the whole to be made into pills with fuliginous spirit.—HUFELAND—half an ounce each, of aloes, of myrrh, of mastic, of gum hedera, and of guaiac resin, one ounce each, of the extracts of wormwood, of milfoil, of fumitory, of blessed thistle, and of black hellebore, six drams of rhubarb, and two of turpentine.

R. Gum Hedera, } of each, five ounces.
—— Mastic, }
Aqueous Extract of Aloes, } of each, four ounces.
———— Myrrh, }
Vinous Extract of Wormwood, } of each, three ounces and six drams.
———— Blessed Thistle, }
Aqueous Extract of Scurvy Grass, }
Vinous Extract of Fumitory, } of each, two ounces.
Aqueous Extract of Black Hellebore, }
Vinous Extract of Lesser Centaury, } of each, ten drams.
Aqueous Extract of Rhubarb, }
Hard Venice Turpentine, two ounces.

Make a mass, and divide into pills of one grain each. (PALAT.)

SPIELMANN prescribes two ounces of extract of aloes, and as much of extract of myrrh prepared with cold water, one ounce and a half of extract of wormwood, one ounce each, of the extracts of blessed thistle and of fumitory, one ounce and a half of extract of scurvy grass, one ounce of extract of rhubarb, and one ounce of turpentine.

R. Mastic, } of each,
Gum Hedera, } two ounces and a half.
Myrrh, } of each,
Aqueous Extract of Aloes, } two ounces.
Extract of Buckbean, } of each,
———— Wormwood, } fifteen
———— Blessed Thistle, } drams.
———— Fumitory, } of each,
—— Black Hellebore, } five drams.
Venice Turpentine, one ounce.

Make into pills of four grains each. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Extract of Blessed Thistle, } of each,
———— Fumitory, } six drams
———— Wormwood, }
Aloes, in powder, } of each,
Myrrh, in powder, } half an ounce.
Gum Hedera, in powder, one ounce.
Mastic, in powder, } of each,
Sandarac, in powder, } two drams.

Make into a pilular mass. (HANN.)

R. Extract of Chamomile, half an ounce.
———— Aloes, } of each,
———— Myrrh, } two drams.
Purified Gum Ammoniac, }

Make into a pilular mass. (Olden.)

R. Extract of Wood Sorrel, } of each, eight scruples.
———— Chamomile, }
———— Gentian, }
———— Horehound, }
———— Myrrh, }
———— Aloes, half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, eight scruples.

Make into a pilular mass. (PIDERIT)

R. Extract of Buckbean, one ounce.
———— Myrrh, } of each,
———— Aloes, } half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, }

Make into a pilular mass. (LIPP.)

It is stimulant, stomachic, and eccoprotic.—Dose, ten grains, once or twice a day.

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Aloes, one ounce.
Myrrh, }
Gentian, } of each, half a dram.
Birthwort, }
Dittany, }
Madder, } of each, one dram.
Mithridate, }
Syrup of the five roots, a sufficient quantity

to make twenty pills.

ALOETIC BITTER PILLS.

Pilulæ Aloës Amaræ, seu *e Gentiana crocatæ*, seu *stomachicæ*. (SUEC.; SAUNDERS)

R. Mass of Rufus' Pills, one ounce and a half.
Extract of Gentian, one ounce.

Make the mass into twelve hundred pills. (SUEC.)

R. Compound Powder of Aloes, } of each, two ounces.
Snake Root, }
Extract of Gentian, half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to form a pilular mass. (SAUNDERS)

12. *By Cinchona.*

STOMACHIC PILLS.

Pilulæ Aloës et Cinchona, Pilulæ ante cibum. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Socotrine Aloes, six parts.
Extract of Cinchona, three parts.
Cinnamon, one part.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity

to form a mass, to be divided into pills of four grains each. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Aloes,
Essential Salt of Cinchona,
Guaiac Resin, } of each, eight grains.
Gum Ammoniac, six grains.
Black Oxide of Iron, four grains.
Medicinal Soap, twenty-five grains.

Make into twelve pills. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Dose, two before dinner.

TONIC ELIXIR.

R. Aloes,
Myrrh, } of each, two drams.
Tops of Wormwood,
——— Lesser Centaury,
Cinchona in powder, } of each, half an ounce.
Seville Orange Peel, three drams.
Saffron, one dram.
Spanish Wine, two pounds.

Expose these, mixed together, to the sun for twenty-four hours; then dissolve in the liquor

White Sugar, eight ounces,

and filter.

It is stimulant, and tonic; and is recommended in cases where debility of the stomach is supposed to exist.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls every day.

13. *By Rhubarb.*

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB AND ALOES.

Tinctura sacra, Elixir sacrum, Tinctura Rhei et Aloës.

R. Root of Rhubarb, sliced, ten drams.
Socotrine Aloes, powdered, six drams.
Lesser Cardamom Seeds, bruised, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pints and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (Edinb.)

The same formula is prescribed by Amer.; Bories; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; and Niemann.

R. Socotrine Aloes, six drams.
Rhubarb, sliced, ten drams.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Macerate for six days and filter. (Brugnatelli)

R. Compound Powder of Aloes, one part.
Proof Spirit, twelve parts.

Macerate for a few days, and filter. (Van Mons)

Tonic, and stomachic.—Dose, from one ounce to one ounce and a half.

ELIXIR LONGÆ VITÆ.

Tinctura Longæ Vitæ, Tinctura pro vitam producenda, Elixir Suecicum, seu *Jernitzii.* (Gall.; Niemann; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Rhubarb,
Zedoary,
Gentian,
White Agaric,
Saffron,
Treacle, } of each, one dram.
Proof Spirit, thirty-two ounces.

Digest for a few days, and add

Socotrine Aloes, nine drams.

Set it aside to dissolve, and then filter. (Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Rhubarb,
Gentian,
Cinnamon,
White Agaric,
Saffron, } of each, one dram.
Treacle, two drams.
Proof Spirit, sixty-four ounces.

Infuse, and dissolve in the liquor

Socotrine Aloes, nine drams.

Filter, and preserve. (Van Mons)

R. Socotrine Aloes nine drams.
Gentian,
Saffron,
Rhubarb,
White Agaric, } of each, one dram.
Alcohol (22 degrees), two pounds.

Digest for fifteen days, then strain, and add to the residuum

Alcohol (22 degrees), two pounds.
White Sugar, one ounce.
Cinnamon, one dram.
Treacle, two drams.

Digest again for fifteen days, and strain, then mix the two tinctures together. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

Spielmann prescribes, under the name of *Elixir amarum,* the following preparation, which does not much differ from the *Elixir Longæ Vitæ.*

R. Hepatic Aloes, one ounce.
Myrrh,
Gentian } of each, half an ounce.
Rhubarb,
Treacle, } of each, two drams.
White Agaric, one dram.
Saffron, half a dram.
Proof Spirit, thirty-six ounces.

Macerate for fifteen days, in a water-bath, and filter.

These preparations are celebrated stimulant aperients; from one to three tea-spoonfuls are to be taken in the morning, daily.

By the habitual use of them the excitability of the digestive organs is gradually diminished; and if, to keep up the effect, the dose be continually augmented, the consequence of the abuse of all stimulants is the result, namely, chronic gastritis with its innumerable complications and sequelæ.

SPIELMANN also recommends his *Elixir amarum* against tænia.

RADCLIFF'S ELIXIR. (NIEMANN; PARIS)

R.	Socotrine Aloes,	six drams.
	Rhubarb,	one dram.
	Cinnamon, Zedoary, Cochineal,	of each, half a dram.
	Syrup of Buckthorn,	two ounces.
	Proof Spirit,	two pounds.
	Pure Water,	five ounces.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS CUM RHEO. (FULD.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN)

R.	Socotrine Aloes,	six drams.
	Rhubarb,	half an ounce.
	Myrrh,	two drams.
	Saffron,	one dram and a half.
	Madeira Wine,	eight ounces.
	Hydrochloric Acid,	one ounce.

Digest for eight days, with a gentle heat, in a close vessel, and filter. (HANN.; WIRTEM.)

R.	Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh,	of each, half an ounce.
	Rhubarb,	six drams.
	Saffron, Subcarbonate of Potass,	of each, one dram.
	Spanish Wine,	one pound.

Digest and filter. (BRUGNATELLI)

SPIELMANN prescribes one ounce each, of aloes, and of myrrh, one ounce and a half of rhubarb, two drams each, of saffron and of subcarbonate of potass, and twelve ounces of Madeira wine.—FULD.—one ounce and a half of rhubarb, six drams each, of aloes and of myrrh, two of saffron, three of subcarbonate of potass, sixteen ounces of white wine, and three of cinnamon water.

R.	Myrrh,	one ounce.
	Good Wine,	one pound.
	Alcohol,	two ounces.

Digest for several days, and add

R.	Rhubarb, in powder, Socotrine Aloes,	of each, six drams.
	Saffron, Subcarbonate of Potass, in powder,	of each, two drams.

Digest again for several days, and decant. (HERBIP.)

These are stimulant, stomachic, resolutive, emmenagogue, and vermifuge.—Dose, from fifty to eighty drops.

JENA'S DROPS. (NIEMANN)

R.	Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh,	of each, half an ounce.
	White Agaric, Supertartrate of Potass,	of each, two drams.
	Gentian,	one dram.
	Rhubarb, Root of Zedoary, ——— Tormentilla, ——— Angelica,	of each, two drams.
	Castor,	half a grain.
	White Sugar Candy,	one ounce and a half.

The liquid is not mentioned, nor is a quantity prescribed with which these ingredients are to be mixed; but whether it be wine, proof spirit, or alcohol, the product must nearly resemble the *Elixir Longæ Vitæ*, and of course the remarks made on that preparation will apply to this also.

STOUGHTON'S ELIXIR. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R.	Socotrine Aloes, Cascarilla,	of each, one dram
	Rhubarb,	four drams.
	Herb of Wormwood, ——— Germander, Seville Orange Peel, Gentian,	of each, six drams.
	Alcohol (22 degrees),	twenty-four ounces.

Digest and filter. (GALL.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes sixty-four ounces of proof spirit.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one dram each of aloes and of cascarilla, one ounce each, of wormwood, of germander, of gentian, and of orange-peel, four drams of rhubarb, and twelve ounces of alcohol.—SAUNDERS—four ounces of Seville orange-peel, three drams of cochineal, two drams each, of saffron, of gentian, and of bistort root, and three pounds of alcohol, to be digested for fifteen days, in a warm place. What is very singular, the aloes and rhubarb are omitted.

It is stimulant, tonic, and stomachic; useful in cases where it is required to stimulate the stomach; but the habitual use of it, or the taking of it too largely, will produce the same distressing affections as those mentioned with regard to the *Elixir Longæ Vitæ*.

BRODUM'S *Cordial* (PARIS) resembles STOUGHTON'S *Elixir* in its effect, though not in its composition. It is prepared with the tinctures of gentian, of calumba, of cardamom, and of cinchona, the compound spirit of lavender, and the wine of iron.—Dose, twenty drops.

REGIMBEAU'S VERMIFUGE ELIXIR. (BORIES)

R. Aloes, two ounces.
Rhubarb, Gentian, Myrrh, of each, half an ounce.
Root of Male Fern, Herb of Wormwood, Seeds of Artemisia, Inspissated Ox-gall, of each, two drams.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, one dram.
Spirit (22 degrees), two pounds.

Macerate for eight days, and filter.

It is stimulant, tonic, and vermifuge.—Dose, twenty drops, in a spoonful of wine, for a child of two years old. It is continued for three successive days.

LELIEVRE'S BAUME DE VIE.

Elixir de Spina. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Treacle, of each, one ounce.
Gentian, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, six drams.
Saffron, Agaric, Zedoary, Myrrh, of each, two drams.
Sugar, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Except in the proportions, this preparation is almost the same as the *Elixir Longæ Vitæ*. It is stimulant, stomachic, carminative, and vermifuge.—Dose, a spoonful twice a day.

COMPOUND RHUBARB PILLS.

R. Root of Rhubarb in powder, one ounce.
Socotrine Aloes, six drams.
Myrrh, half an ounce.
Oil of Peppermint, half a dram.

Form them into a mass with syrup of orange-peel. (EDINB.)

The same formula is prescribed by AMER; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and NIEMANN.

R. Extract of Aloes, ——— Myrrh, ——— Rhubarb, of each, one dram.

Make the mass into pills of two grains each.—Dose, five morning and evening. (AUGUSTIN)

STOMACHIC PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Aqueous Extract of Aloes, Extract of Burnet Saxifrage, Venice Turpentine, of each, half a dram.
Rhubarb, two scruples.
Trochisces of Agaric, half a scruple.

Make into pills of two grains each. (SAUNDERS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Sagapenum, Rhubarb, Compound Cinnamon Powder, of each, one dram.
Essential Oil of Mint, ——— Cloves, of each, ten drops.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Make into pills of four grains each. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Socotrine Aloes, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, Savonule of Potass, of each, two ounces.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of six grains each. (RATIER)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Subcarbonate of Soda, of each, one dram.
Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
White Soap, two drams.
Extract of Great Celandine, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each. (SWEDIAUR)

Dose, from three to six every evening.

STOMACHIC BOLUSES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Aloes, in powder, one scruple.
Extract of Rhubarb, ——— Cinchona, of each, one dram.
——— Gentian, two drams.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Make into forty boluses.—Dose, one or two, before meals.

ANGELIC PILLS. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Juice of Cichory, ——— Endive, ——— Fumitory, ——— Damask Roses, of each, twelve ounces.

Dissolve the aloes in the juices, and set the solution aside that it may become clear; then evaporate to the consistence of a syrup, and add to it

Rhubarb, in powder, one ounce.
Agaric, in powder, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, in powder, two drams.

Form into a pilular mass.—Dose, from twelve grains to a scruple.

RESOLVENT BOLUSES. (BRERA)

R. Socotrine Aloes, half a scruple.
Extract of Rhubarb, ——— Myrrh, of each, one scruple.

Acetate of Potass, } of each,
Medicinal Soap, } one dram.
Liquorice, in powder, } of each,
Oxymel of Squills, } a sufficient quantity,

to make twenty-four boluses.

RESOLVENT PILLS.

Pilulæ aperientes laxantes. (RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } two drams.
Rhubarb, } two drams.
White Soap, } two drams.
Extract of Gentian, a sufficient quantity,

to form a mass to be divided into pills of five grains each.—Dose, three or four morning and evening. (VAN MONS)

R. Medicinal Soap, three drams.
Gum Ammoniac, one dram.
Aloes, ten grains.
Assafœtida, half a dram.
Rhubarb, one dram.
Saffron, half a dram.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each. (RATIER)

ANTI-ICTERIC PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Rhubarb, in powder, } of each,
Medicinal Soap, } one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each.—Dose, five or six in the course of the day.

PILULÆ DE TRIBUS. (SARD.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Rhubarb, in powder, } of each,
Trochiscs of Agaric, } equal parts.
Syrup of Rhubarb, a sufficient quantity.

ANTHELMINTIC PILLS. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Rhubarb, } two drams.
Seeds of Artemisia, } of each,
Extract of Bile, } one dram.
Wormwood Water, half a scruple.
Extract of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each.

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Rhubarb, } two drams.
Seeds of Artemisia, } of each,
Wormwood in powder, } one dram.
Extract of Walnut Rind, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each.—Dose, six in the morning.

BALSAMIC PILLS. (ELLIS; SAUNDERS)

R. Violetted Aloes, one ounce.
Extract of Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Balsam of Peru, dry, } of each,
Benzoin, } two drams.
Saffron, } of each,
Myrrh, } one dram.
Extract of Opium, one scruple.

Soften the extracts with a little alcohol, and then add the powders. (SAUNDERS)

R. Guaiac Resin, half an ounce.
Aloes, thirty-six grains.
Rhubarb, two drams.
Canadian Balsam, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into forty-eight pills.—Dose, one every four hours. (ELLIS)

PURGATIVE PILLS. (AMST.; BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Cichory, } of each,
Herb of Blessed Thistle, } two
Tops of Lesser Centaury, } ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain four pounds of decoction, add to the strained liquor

Senna, } of each,
Rhubarb, } six drams.

Digest for one hour, and boil down to eight ounces: then add

Aqueous Extract of Aloes, four ounces.

Evaporate to the proper consistence; and add towards the end of the process

Essential Oil of Mace, half a dram.

Make into a pilular mass. (AMST.)

R. Rhubarb, one ounce and a half.
Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
White Soap, } one ounce.
Submuriate of Mercury, one dram and a half.
Jalap, four drams.
Extract of Juniper, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of four grains each, and roll them in magnesia. (PIERQUIN)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
White Soap, } half an ounce.
Rhubarb, six drams.
Submuriate of Mercury, thirty-five grains.
Extract of Juniper, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of four grains each. (BORIES)

Dose, from two to six, in the morning, fasting.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF RHUBARB.

Emplastrum Rhei compositum. (HAMB.)

R. Extract of Rhubarb, three ounces.
Aloes, } of each,
Soap of Jalap, } one ounce.

Add the extract and the aloes to the soap dissolved in alcohol: then evaporate the mixture in a water bath, continully stirring it, till it is of a pilular consistence.

14. *By Scammony.*

PILULÆ DE DUOBUS. (PALAT.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Aloes, half an ounce.
Scammony, which has been exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur, two drams.

Form them into a pilular mass. This mass was formerly prepared as an ingredient for other purgative pills.

SPLENETIC PILLS. (VAN MONS)

R. Socotrine Aloes, sixteen parts.
Scammony, eight parts.
Extract of Senna, three parts.
Seeds of Anise, one part.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

PURGATIVE PILLS.

Pilulæ ecphracticæ, seu *menagogæ cathartic æ.* (FERR. ; SAUNDERS ; SWEDIAUR)

R. Aloes, six ounces.
Cassia Pulp, one ounce and a half.
Scammony, one ounce.
Honey, a sufficient quantity,

to form a pilular mass.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains. (FERR.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each,
Extract of Black Hellebore, } one dram.
Scammony, }
Essential Oil of Juniper, five drops.
Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into fifty pills.—Dose, one or two at bed time. (SAUNDERS ; SWEDIAUR)

GOLDEN PILLS.

Pilulæ Aureæ. (WIRTEM.)

R. Socotrine Aloes, } of each, ten drams.
Scammony, which has been exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur. }
Petals of Roses, } of each, three drams.
Seeds of Smallage, }
——— Fennel, }
——— Anise, }
Mastic, } of each, two drams.
Saffron, }
Alhandal Trochiscs, }
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

to form a pilular mass.

It is purgative, and was formerly celebrated for preserving and strengthening the sight.—Dose, from twelve grains to twenty-four.

ALSINE.—CHICKWEED.

Alsine media, LINN.

SYNONIMES :—Morgeline, Mouron blanc, Mouron des Oiseaux, FR. ; Meyerich, Huhnerdarm, Vogelkraut, GERM. ; Hoerrdorbeet, DUT.

GALL. ; WIRTEM. ; SPIELMANN.

This annual plant is very abundant throughout Europe. (*Pentandria Trigynia*, LINN. ; Caryophylleæ, JUSS. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 445.)

The whole plant (*Herba Alsines* seu *Morsus Galinæ*) is employed. It is composed of a cylindrical stalk, slender and branching, furnished with oval leaves pointed at the extremities ; the superior leaves are petiolate, and the inferior sessile. It has neither taste nor smell.

It is emollient.

ALTHÆA.—MARSHMALLOWS.

1. *Althæa officinalis*, LINN.

SYNONIMES :—Guimauve, FR. ; Eibisch, Ibisch, GERM. ; Wysoky slez, BOHEM. ; Althee, DAN. ; Malvavisco, SPAN. ; Gemeene hemst, DUT. ; Altea Bismalva, ITAL. ; Szlar wloski, POL. ; Malvaisco, PORT. ; Prosurernjak, RUSS. ; Alterot, SWED.

LOND. : EDINB. ; DUBL. ; AUST. ; AMST. ; ANT. ; BATAV. ; BAVAR. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; DAN. ; MIL. COPEN. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; FORM. HÔP. FR. ; FENN. ; FULD. ; GENEV. ; HAMB. ; HANN. ; HASS. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; LUSIT. ; POL. ; CAST. BORUS. ; BORUS. ; ROSS. ; SAX. ; SUEC. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; WURCEB. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; COXE ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN ; ZARDA.

This herbaceous perennial plant is common in almost every part of Europe, where it is, in many parts, cultivated to a great

extent. (*Monadelphia Polyandria*, Linn.; *Malvaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig. Flor. Med.* IV. 191.)

The whole plant, and the flowers and root are employed.

The root (*Radix Althææ* seu *Bismalvæ* seu *Hibisci* seu *Malvavisci*) is long, cylindrical, greyish or yellowish without, and whitish within; it is without smell, and its taste is sweet and mucilaginous.

The plant is composed of a branching stem, covered with a cotton-like substance; its leaves are oval, alternate, petiolate, dentate, and have three or five lobes; they are of a whitish green colour, covered with a silky down; and have a mucilaginous taste.

The flowers are rose coloured, pale red, or white.

EMOLLIENT SPECIES.

Species emollientes seu *ad Fomentum emolliens* seu *pro Fomento* seu *pro Cataplasmate* seu *pro Enemate emolliente* seu *pro Gargarismate.* (Austr.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

1. *Without special designation.*

R. Leaves of Wild Mallow,
——— Marshmallows,
——— Lesser Mullein,
——— Annual Mercury,
——— Pellitory of the Wall,
——— Groundsel,
} of each, equal parts.

Mix. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Cadet de Gassicourt gives the same formula, omitting the annual mercury.

R. Leaves of Marshmallows,
——— Wild Mallow,
——— Lesser Mullein,
Flowers of Red Poppy,
Linseed,
} of each, equal parts.

Mix. (Herbip.)

R. Leaves of Marshmallows,
——— Wild Mallow,
Flowers of Elder,
——— Chamomile,
} of each, three ounces.
Linseed, three drams.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (Hass.)

R. Leaves of Wild Mallow,
or of Marshmallows,
——— and Flowers of Lesser Mullein,
} of each, two parts.
Linseed, four parts.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (Ross.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, two parts.
Leaves of Wild Mallow,
Flowers of Chamomile,
} of each, one part.
Linseed, one half part.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (Van Mons)

R. Herb of Marshmallows, two pounds.
Root ———, one pound.
——— Liquorice, half a pound.

Cut and mix them together. (Austr.; Niemann)—These species are simply designated by the name of *Species Althææ.*

R. Root of Marshmallows,
——— Great Comfrey,
Herb of Wild Mallow,
Leaves of Lesser Mullein,
} of each, equal parts.

Cut, and mix them together. (Swediaur)

R. Herb of Wild Mallow,
Root of Marshmallows,
Hempseed,
} of each, one ounce.
Root of Liquorice, two drams.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
The five Emollient Herbs, of each, two ounces.
Flowers of Chamomile, three ounces.

Cut, and mix them together. (Wirtem.)

2. *For Cataplasm.*

R. Leaves of Marshmallows,
——— Wild Mallow,
Flowers of Elder,
——— Chamomile,
} of each, three ounces.
Linseed, one ounce and a half.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (Piderit)

R. Leaves of Wild Mallow, } of each, six ounces.
——— Marshmallows, }
——— Melilot Trefoil, } of each, eight ounces.
Flowers of Elder, }
Root of Marshmallows, ten ounces.
Seeds of Fenugreek, } of each, twenty-four ounces.
Linseed, }

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (Spielmann)

R. Leaves of Marshmallows,
——— Wild Mallow,
——— Melilot Trefoil,
——— Annual Mercury,
——— Purslain,
——— Violet,
Flowers of Chamomile,
} of each, three handfuls.
Root of Marshmallows,
Seeds of Fenugreek,
Linseed,
} of each, three ounces.
Wheat Bran, three handfuls.

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (Palat.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, six ounces.
The Five Emollient Herbs, of each, three ounces.
Flowers of Chamomile, four ounces.
Seeds of Fennel, } of each,
———— Carraway, } two ounces.
———— Fenugreek, } of each,
Linseed, } four ounces.

Cut, bruise them, and mix together. (BRUNS.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
Herb of Marshmallows, } of each, two ounces.
——— Wild Mallow,
——— Bear's Breech,
——— Pellitory of the Wall,
——— Violet,
Flowers of Chamomile, three ounces.

Make them into a coarse powder. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each, equal parts.
Herb of Wild Mallow,
——— Melilot Trefoil,
Flowers of Chamomile,
Linseed,

Make a powder. (BORUS.; NIEMANN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each, equal parts.
Linseed,
Flowers of Chamomile,
Herb of Wild Mallow,
——— Melilot Trefoil,

Make a powder. (SARD.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, ten ounces.
Flowers of Elder, } of each, eight ounces.
———— Chamomile,
———— Melilot,
———— Wild Mallow, half a pound.
Linseed, three pounds.

Make them into a coarse powder. (DAN.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each, one part.
Leaves of Marshmallows,
——— Wild Mallow,
Linseed Meal, two parts.

Make a powder. (BAVAR.)

AUSTR. prescribes to take its own emollient species for fomentation, and to pulverize them.—POL.—one part each of the leaves of wild mallow, of melilot trefoil, and of flowers of chamomile, with two parts of linseed, the whole to be powdered.—HANN.; and OLDEN.—give the same formula, but prescribe equal parts of the four ingredients, adding, besides, one part of marshmallows root.

R. Galbanum, one part and a half.
Figs, } of each, two parts.
Honey, }
Onions, } of each, three parts.
Root of Marshmallows, }
Linseed, six parts.

Mix. (VAN MONS)—When these species are employed, the galbanum is to be mixed with the yolk of an egg or with mucilage of gum arabic, and a sufficient quantity of water, to make a cataplasm with the rest.

3. *For Fomentation.*

R. Leaves of Marshmallows, } of each, equal parts
——— Wild Mallow,
——— Melilot Trefoil,
Root of Marshmallows,
Linseed,

Cut and bruise them, and mix together. (WURCEB.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each, one ounce.
——— Liquorice,
Leaves of Wild Mallow,
——— Lesser Mullein,
Flowers of Elder,
——— Chamomile,
——— Red Poppies,
Dry Figs,

Cut and mix them together. (PIDERIT)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Leaves of Wild Mallow,
Flowers of Red Poppies,
——— Hollyhock,
——— Elder,
Herb of Fleaseed, half an ounce.
Figs, two ounces.

Cut, bruise them, and mix together. (WIRTEM.)

The same formula is given by PALAT.

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Elicampane,
——— Florentine Iris,
——— Wound-wort,
Leaves of Wild Mallow,
——— Sage,
——— Hyssop,
Flowers of Red Poppies,
——— Hollyhock,
——— Elder,
Figs, two ounces.

Cut, bruise them, and mix together. (BRUNS.)

R. Herb of Marshmallows, } of each, six ounces.
——— Sage, }
Flowers of Elder, } of each, three ounces.
Root of Burnet Saxifrage, }

Cut, and mix them together. (HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one part.
Herb of Sage, } of each, two parts.
Flowers of Marshmallows, }

Cut, and mix them together. (CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.)

5. *For Lavement.*

R. Leaves of Marshmallows, two parts.
Flowers of Chamomile, one part.
Linseed, one half part.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (HANN.; BORUS.; SARD.; NIEMANN)

R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
Leaves of Wild Mallow,
——— Lesser Mullein, } of each, three ounces.
Flowers of Chamomile,
Seeds of Fenugreek, one ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (PIDERIT)

R. Leaves of Marshmallows,
——— Bear's-breech,
——— Wild Mallow,
——— Annual Mercury,
——— Pellitory of the Wall,
——— Vervain,
——— Violet,
Flowers of Chamomile, } of each, two handfuls.
Seeds of Fenugreek, one dram.
——— Fennel Flower, half an ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (PALAT.)

DAN. gives the same formula, but for cataplasms.

PECTORAL SPECIES.

Species pectorales seu *ad Infusum pectorale* seu *pro Infuso pectorali*. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; HUFELAND; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
——— Liquorice,
——— Florentine Iris,
Herb of Colts-foot,
——— Ground-ivy, } of each, two ounces.
Flowers of Wild Poppies,
——— Lesser Mullein, } of each, one ounce.

Cut, and mix them together. (HANN.; BORUS.; SARD.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
Leaves of Marshmallows, } two parts.
Figs,
Carob-beans,
Raisins,
Dates,
Malt,
Barley, } of each, one part.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (BAVAR.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, two ounces.
——— Liquorice, one ounce.
Flowers of Elder,
——— Colts-foot,
——— Red Poppies, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Corinth Raisins, stoned, one ounce.
Figs, three ounces.
Seeds of Anise, one ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (PIDERIT)

R. Herb of Colts-foot, } of each,
——— Hyssop, } ten parts.
Root of Marshmallows, two parts.

Cut, and mix them together.

R. Malt, one pound and a half.
Root of Marshmallows, one pound.
——— Liquorice, } of each,
Figs, } half a pound.
Flowers of Lesser Mullein, } of each,
——— Red Poppies, } two ounces.

Cut, and mix them together. (HERBIP.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
——— Liquorice, } half an ounce.
Herb of Common Mallow, } of each,
Flowers of Elder, } one ounce.

Cut, and mix them together. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
——— Liquorice, } of each,
Herb of Colts-foot, } two ounces.
Flowers of Red Poppies, } of each,
——— Lesser Mullein, } one ounce.
——— Elder, } of each,
Indian Anise, } half an ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (OLDEN.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, two ounces.
——— Liquorice, half an ounce.
Seeds of Fennel, two drams.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (HAMB.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce and a half.
——— Liquorice,
Herb of Colts-foot,
——— Veronica,
Flowers of Lesser Mullein,
——— Elder, } of each, six drams.

Cut, and mix them together. (DAN.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
——— Liquorice, two ounces.
Herb of Hyssop, } of each,
Flowers of Colts-foot, } four ounces.
——— Poppy, three ounces.
Figs, half a pound.
Anise, two ounces.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (HASS.)

R. Flowers of Marshmallows,
——— Wild Mallow,
——— Cats-foot,
——— Lesser Mullein,
——— Red Poppies,
——— Colts-foot,
——— Maidenhair,
——— Hyssop,
——— Harts-tongue,
——— Ground-ivy,
——— Speedwell, } of each, equal parts.

Cut, and mix them together. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Flowers of Marshmallows,
——— Wild Mallow,
——— Red Poppies.
——— Cats-foot,
——— Colts-foot,
of each, equal parts.

Cut, and mix them together. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Indian Anise, one part.
Flowers of Lesser Mullein,
——— Wild Mallow,
of each, one part and a half.
——— Ground Ivy,
——— Hyssop,
——— Colts-foot,
of each, one part.
Root of Liquorice,
——— Marshmallows,
one part and a half.

Cut, and mix them together. (Van Mons)

R. Root of Marshmallows,
——— Liquorice,
Flowers of Lesser Mullein,
Herb of Lesser Mullein,
Flowers of Elder,
of each, one ounce.
Root of Iris,
Fennel,
of each, six drams.

Cut, bruise, and mix them together. (Hufeland)

R. Corinth Raisins,
Figs,
Pearl Barley,
Root of Marshmallows,
Herb of Wild Mallow,
Flowers of Lesser Mullein,
of each, one ounce.
Anise, half an ounce,

Cut, and mix them together. (Augustin)

DEMULCENT POWDER.

Pulvis ad Dysuriam seu *mitigans Wepferi.* (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
——— Liquorice, half an ounce.
Cotton Seeds,
White Poppy Seeds,
Purslain Seeds,
of each, two drams.
Barley,
Prepared Armenian Bole,
of each, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic,
—— Tragacanth,
of each, one dram.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

MARSHMALLOW LOZENGES.

Tabellæ seu *Tabulæ* seu *Trochisci Althææ*, *Trochisci bechici albi*, seu *Althææ compositi.* (Austr.; Gall.; Ross.; Sard.; Augustin; Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Root of Marshmallows, powdered, one ounce and a half.
White Sugar, four ounces and a half.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make into lozenges. (Gall.)

Austr. prescribes one ounce and a half of the root, one pound of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage.—Sard.—three ounces of the root, one pound of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of rose water.

R. Root of Marshmallows, half an ounce.
——— Florentine Iris, one dram.
White Sugar, eight ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make into trochiscs. (Piderit)

Spielmann prescribes one ounce of marshmallows, one dram of iris, sixteen ounces of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage.—Ross.—one ounce of marshmallows, half an ounce of iris, one pound and a half of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage.—Augustin—half an ounce of marshmallows, one dram of iris, eight ounces of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage.

EMOLLIENT PULP. (Gall.)

R. Emollient Species, fresh, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil till the vegetables become soft: then bruise them on a seive, with a wooden spatula, and evaporate the pulp to the consistence of a soft mass.

MUCILAGE OF MARSHMALLOWS ROOT.

Macilago Althææ seu *Radicis Althææ.* (Gall.; Ferr.; Olden.; Cast. Borus.; Sard.; Wurceb.; Augustin)

R. Marshmallows Root, two drams.
Warm Water, one ounce and a half.

Digest for twenty-four hours, with a gentle heat, shaking the vessel from time to time, and strain with expression. (Gall.)

Sard. prescribes one pound of the root, and four pounds of boiling water.

R. Marshmallows Root, one ounce.
Water, eight ounces.

Reduce to three ounces by boiling, and strain. (Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Augustin)

Niemann directs ten ounces of the root, and two pounds of water; to be reduced to eight ounces.—Olden.—one ounce of the root, and eight ounces of water; to be reduced to two ounces.—Ferr.—one ounce of the root, and eight ounces of water; to be reduced to four ounces.

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.
Infuse and strain. (RATIER)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
——— Liquorice, two drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain two pounds when strained. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

It is emollient; and is found useful in all inflammations, particularly when internal.

PECTORAL INFUSION. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Warm Water, thirty-four ounces.
Infuse for half an hour; then strain the infusion, and add
Gum Arabic, } of each, two ounces.
White Sugar, }

DECOCTION OF MARSHMALLOWS.

Decoctum Althææ seu *Radicis Althææ emolliens* seu *Althææ officinalis*, *Decoctum ophthalmicum mucilaginosum.* (EDINB.; DUBL.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; HASS.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; COXE; PIDERIT)

DECOCTION OF MARSHMALLOWS.

R. Root of Marshmallows, dried and bruised, four ounces.
Raisins, stoned, two ounces.
Water, seven pints.

Mix them, and boil down to five pounds: strain the liquor, and set it aside that the fæces may subside, and then decant it. (EDINB.; DUBL.; and COXE)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Pure Water, two pounds and a half.
Boil down to two pounds, and strain. (CAST. BORUS.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN)

HAMB. prescribes one ounce of the root, and twelve ounces of water; to be boiled down to eight ounces.—MIL. COPEN.—two drams of the root, and eight ounces of water; to be boiled down to six ounces.

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each, one ounce.
Fresh Leaves of Wild Mallow, }
Water, two pounds.
Boil down to one half, and strain the decoction while hot. (HISP.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, six ounces.
Raisins, stoned, two ounces.
Spring Water, six pounds.
Boil down to four pounds; then strain, set it aside, and decant. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

FERR. prescribes one ounce and a half of the root, half an ounce of raisins, and two pounds of water.

R. Root of Marshmallows, six ounces.
Raisins, stoned, two ounces.
Spring Water, six pounds.
Boil down to two-thirds, adding towards the end
Liquorice, grated, six drams.
Strain, set it aside, and decant. (HERBIP.)

FULD. prescribes one ounce and a half of marshmallows, half an ounce of Corinth raisins, and one pound and a half of water; boiled down to one pound.

R. Root of Marshmallows, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain two pounds when strained; boil for a quarter of an hour, adding towards the end
Grated Liquorice, two drams.
Strain. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

LUSIT. prescribes six ounces of the root, eight pounds of water, and two ounces of liquorice; to be reduced to four pounds.

These are emollient; they are employed both internally and externally.

EMOLLIENT DECOCTION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce and a half.
Leaves of Marshmallows, one handful and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil for a quarter of an hour, then add
Leaves of Veronica, one handful.
Root of Fennel, one ounce.
Infuse in a gentle heat for a quarter of an hour: then strain, and add to every two pounds of the liquor
Simple Oxymel, two ounces.
Oxymel of Squills, one ounce.
Tritoxide of Antimony, one dram and a half.

EMOLLIENT AND CARMINATIVE DECOCTION. (AMST.; SARD.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.
Boil down to one half, and add
Flowers of Melilot Trefoil, } of each, six drams.
——— Chamomile, }
Digest for a quarter of an hour, and strain. (AMST.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Leaves of Wild Mallow, } of each, one handful.
——— Pellitory of the Wall, }
Water, four pounds.

Boil, strain, and add to the decoction while hot,

Carraway Seeds, half an ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, half a handful.

Infuse till cold. (Sard.)

This decoction is chiefly employed in lavements.

PECTORAL DECOCTION.

Decoctum Althææ cum Ammonio Muriatico. (Augustin)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain twelve ounces when strained; then add

Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Extract of Liquorice, six drams.

Dose, one spoonful every two hours.

EMOLLIENT GARGLE. (Lipp.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Ratier; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Figs, two ounces.
Milk, three pounds.

Boil down to one pound, and strain. (Swediaur)—Lipp. prescribes two parts of the root, one part of figs, and thirty-two parts of water; boiled down to twenty-four parts.

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Figs, half an ounce.
Water, twenty-four ounces.

Boil, and add to sixteen ounces of the strained decoction

Simple Oxymel, one ounce.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Decoction of Marshmallows, three ounces.
Syrup of Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (Ratier)

Ratier prescribes elsewhere eight ounces of the decoction, and one ounce of syrup of honey.—Disp. Cha. Paris—six ounces of decoction, and one ounce of honey of roses.

EMOLLIENT LAVEMENT. (Wurceb.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Ratier)

R. Emollient Species, half an ounce.
Water, fourteen ounces.

Boil down to ten ounces. (Wurceb.)

Ratier prescribes one ounce of marshmallows, and one pound of water.—Disp. Cha. Paris—two ounces of marshmallows, and two pounds of water; boiled down to one pound.

EMOLLIENT COLLYRIUM. (Ratier)

R. Root of Marshmallows, two drams.
Water, one pound.

Boil, and strain.

PECTORAL PTISAN. (Spielmann)

R. Root of Marshmallows, half an ounce
——— Liquorice, three drams.
Figs, two drams.
Flowers of Red Poppies, one scruple.
Spring Water, sixty-four ounces.

Boil gently.

DEMULCENT PTISAN. (Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Flowers of Marshmallows, two pinches.
Leaves ——— one handful.
Root ——— four drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain three pounds when strained.

Boil for one hour, and add

Syrup of Poppies, one or two ounces.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Root of Buglos, } of each,
——— Waterlily, } two ounces.
——— Marshmallows, one ounce.
Leaves of Bugloss, } of each,
——— Maidenhair, } one handful.
Seeds of White Poppy, bruised, and put in a bag, } of each, one ounce.
Flowers of Wild Mallow, } of each, one ounce.
——— Violet, } of each, one ounce.
Barley Water, four pounds.

Boil for half an hour, and strain. (Pierquin)

SEDATIVE FOMENTATION. (Spielmann)

R. Leaves of Marshmallows, four handfuls.
——— Poppy, one handful.
——— Henbane, two pinches.
Spring Water, forty-eight ounces.

Boil down to forty ounces, and strain.

EMOLLIENT FOMENTATION. (Pierquin)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
——— Lily, } three ounces.
——— Bryony, two ounces.
Leaves of Wild Mallow, } of each,
——— Bear's-breech, } three
——— Violet, } handfuls.
Flowers of Chamomile, } of each,
Melilot Trefoil, } two pinches.

Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain six pounds of liquor after sufficient boiling: add when strained

Vinegar, four ounces.

EMOLLIENT AND RELAXING FOMENTATION. (Pierquin)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each, two handfuls.
——— Patience, } of each, two handfuls.
Leaves of Borage, } of each, two handfuls.
——— Wild Mallow, } of each, two handfuls.
——— Violet, } of each, two handfuls.
——— Lettuce, } of each, two handfuls.

Linseed, one ounce.
Flowers of Chamomile, } of each,
——— Melilot Trefoil, } two pinches.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add to every three pounds of the strained decoction

Vinegar, three ounces.

SYRUP OF MARSHMALLOWS.

Syrupus Althææ seu *de Althæa* seu *Althææ Officinalis.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, bruised, half a pound.
White Sugar, two pounds.
Water, four pints.

Boil the water with the bruised root down to one half, and express the decoction when cold. Set it aside for twenty-four hours that the dregs may subside, and pour off the clear liquor; to this add the sugar, and boil to a proper consistence. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, sliced, one part.
Water, ten parts.
White Sugar, four parts.

Boil the water with the sliced root down to one half, and strain the decoction with strong expression. Set the liquor aside, and, when the dregs have subsided, add the sugar and boil to a syrup. (EDINB.; COXE)

R. Root of Marshmallows, grated, two ounces.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Infuse for twelve hours: to twenty-seven ounces of the strained infusion add

White Sugar, four pounds,

and bring it to a single boil. (POL.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, washed, one part.
Hot Water, fourteen parts.

Infuse, and when cold, add

White Sugar, twelve parts.

Clarify, and evaporate it to the consistence of a syrup. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS prescribes in BATAV. sixteen parts of water.

R. Root of Marshmallows, sliced, half a pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Infuse for six hours, gradually augmenting the heat to ebullition; then strain the infusion, set it aside to depurate, and add

White Sugar, six pounds.

Clarify, and evaporate it with a gentle heat to the consistence of a syrup. (ANT.)

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, washed and sliced, six ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil gently, strain, and add

White Sugar, six pounds.

Boil down to a syrup. (GALL.; FERR.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, six ounces.
Hot Water, six pounds.

Boil for a short time, strain, and add

White Sugar, four pounds.

Clarify with the white of an egg, and boil to the consistence of a syrup, adding towards the end

Root of Marshmallows, washed and bruised, two ounces.

Boil for a short time, and strain. (SARD.)

BAVAR. directs one part of the root to be boiled in twenty-eight parts of water down to twenty-four parts, thirty-six parts of sugar to be added to the strained decoction, and to be boiled to a syrup.

FENN; ROSS.; and SUEC. direct half a pound of the root to be boiled in six pounds of water down to one half, the decoction to be strained, depurated, and brought to a single boil after adding six pounds of sugar—FULD.—two pounds only of sugar to be added.

FENN. directs two ounces of orange-flower water to be added to the syrup when cold.

All the other pharmacopœias direct the boiling to be continued to the consumption of one half, or thereabouts: thus, Two ounces of the root, three pounds of water, which is to be boiled down to twenty-seven ounces, and four pounds of sugar:—(ANT.; BORUS.). Four ounces of the root, three pounds of water, to be boiled down to twenty-seven ounces, and four pounds of sugar:—(OLDEN.) Six ounces of the root, eight pounds of water to be reduced to four, and three pounds of sugar:—(BATAV.; BELG.) Seven ounces of the root, nine pounds of water to be reduced to one half, and four pounds of sugar:—(HERBIP.) Nine ounces of the root, ten pounds of water, to be reduced to five, and four pounds of sugar:—(SWEDIAUR) One pound of the root, ten pounds and a half of water, to be reduced to one half, and four pounds of sugar:—(LUSIT.) Half a pound of the

root, five pounds of water to be reduced to one half, and two pounds of sugar. (Genev.)

Water, aided by heat, separates from the root, not only mucilage but also starch. This is never found in syrup prepared according to the following formula:

R. Root of Marshmallows, cut small, six ounces.
Cold Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, strain through a sieve, and add

White Sugar, twelve pounds.

Melt it in a water-bath.

This formula belongs to Chereau. Some druggists, trusting to the authority of Baume', who says that the demulcent virtues of the marshmallows reside only in the mucilage, have, latterly, thought it better to allow only that to enter into the syrup, and to exclude the starch, as useless. Starch and mucilage both belong to the same class of medicaments, for both are emollient, and almost in the same degree, when mixed with a certain quantity of water. The distinction that has been made, then, is erroneous, considered in a medicinal point of view; but it may be important pharmaceutically, so far as it concerns the elegance of the preparation, and as to its being more or less disposed to decomposition.

Compound Syrup of Marshmallows.

(Amst.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Hass.; Lipp.; Palat.; Wirtemb.; Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Root of Marshmallows, sliced, three ounces.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, adding towards the end

Root of Liquorice, grated and bruised, three ounces.

Add to the strained decoction

White Sugar, six pounds.

Boil down to a syrup, on a gentle fire, stirring continually. (Dan.)

Hisp. directs two ounces of marshmallows to be boiled in six ounces of water, down to three fourths, half an ounce of liquorice to be added towards the end, the decoction to be strained, and two pounds of sugar to be added to it; the solution to be then clarified, and boiled to the consistence of a syrup.—Lipp.—half a pound of marshmallows to be boiled in eight pounds of water, down to four pounds, two ounces of liquorice to be added towards the end, the liquor to be strained and set aside, and three pounds of sugar to be dissolved in it.

R. Root of Marshmallows, six ounces.
Water, ten pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, adding towards the end

Root of Liquorice, one ounce.
Dried Herb of Maidenhair, one ounce and a half.

Strain the decoction, set it aside to depurate, and add

White Sugar, six pounds.

Boil to the consistence of a syrup. (Amst.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
——— Dog-grass, } one ounce.
Herb of Marshmallows, }
Raisins, half an ounce.
Spring Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add

White Sugar, two pounds.

Bring it to a single boil. (Hass.; Piderit)

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, washed and sliced, four ounces.
Root of Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
Berries of Alkekenge, } two ounces.
Herb of Marshmallows, } of each,
——— Pellitory of the Wall, } three handfuls.
Water, ten pounds.

Boil the saxifrage with the water, down to three fourths; then add the alkekenge, then the root, and the herbs; strain, and add

White Sugar, four pounds.

Clarify, and boil down to a syrup. (Sard.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, }
——— Dog-grass, }
——— Asparagus, }
——— Liquorice, }
Herb of Marshmallows, }
——— Pellitory of the Wall, } of each,
——— Burnet Saxifrage, } three drams.
——— Plantain, }
——— Black Maidenhair, }
——— White Maidenhair, }
Raisins, half an ounce.
Grey Peas, one ounce.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to twenty-eight ounces: add

White Sugar, four pounds.

And make a syrup. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Bruns. leaves out the grey peas.

R. Root of Marshmallows, two ounces.
——— Dog-grass,
——— Asparagus, of each,
——— Liquorice, half an ounce.
Raisins,
Grey Peas, one ounce.
Herb of Wild Mallow,
——— Pellitory of the wall,
——— Plantain,
——— Burnet Saxifrage, of each,
——— Black Maidenhair, one handful.
——— White Maidenhair,
The four greater and lesser Cold Seeds, of each, three drams.
Spring Water, nine pounds.

Boil down to four pounds, and add

White Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup. (PALAT.)

EMOLLIENT CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma Emolliens seu *Althææ* seu *Medullæ Panis*. (HISP.; LUSIT.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR)

R. Crumb of Wheaten Bread, saturated with Decoction of Marshmallows. half a pound.
Yolks of Eggs three.
Linseed Meal, a sufficient quantity.

Heat them together. (LUSIT.)

SWEDIAUR omits the yolks of eggs.

R. Linseed Meal,
Root of Marshmallows, in powder,
Leaves of Marshmallows, of each, equal parts.

Mix them with cold water, and boil to the required consistence. (BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Marshmallows, ten ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to soften the root by boiling, add

Leaves of Wild Mallow, four ounces.

Boil again till the water is nearly all evaporated: then pound the pulp, press it through a sieve, and add

Lard, two ounces.
Yolks of Eggs two.

Mix. (HISP.)

RESOLVENT CATAPLASM. (BORIES)

R. Leaves of Water-lily, two ounces.
——— Poppies, four ounces.
——— Marshmallows, three ounces.
Flowers of Elder,
——— Melilot
Trefoil, of each, three drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add towards the end,

Edible Swallow's Nest, in powder, one.
Linseed Meal, a sufficient quantity.
Oil of Lily, one ounce and a half.

MARSHMALLOWS OIL. (HISP.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one part.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Digest for three or four days; then boil till no more aqueous vapour rises, and express the oil.

EMOLLIENT OINTMENT.

Ceratum de Althæa, *Emplastrum mucilaginosum* seu *emolliens* seu *citrinum* seu *flavum* seu *de Althæa*, *Unguentum flavum*, seu *citrinum* seu *Althææ* seu *Resinæ Pini Sylvestris compositum* seu *resumptivum* seu *lenitivum*. (ANT.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. *With Marshmallows in substance.*

R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
Resin, half a pound.
Beef Suet, four ounces.
Turpentine, three ounces.

Melt them together with a gentle heat, strain and add

Powdered Turmeric,
——— Linseed,
——— Fenugreek, of each, one ounce.
——— Root of Marshmallows, half an ounce.
Wheat Flour, six drams.

Mix. (SUEC.) This is the *Emplastrum mucilaginosum* seu *emolliens citrinum*.

WURCEB. prescribes one pound each, of wax, and of resin, half a pound of turpentine, four ounces of linseed oil, half a pound each, of powdered root of marshmallows, and of fenugreek, and three ounces of turmeric. This is the *Emplastrum flavum* seu *emolliens*.

R. Oil of Chamomile,
———White Lily,
White Wax,
Goat-suet, of each, eight ounces.
Fowl's-fat,
Veal-marrow of each, three ounces.
Powdered Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
Lead Plaster, one pound and a half.

Melt the oil, the plaster, the wax, and the fats together, then add the powder and stir the mass, till cold. (SARD.) This is the *Emplastrum* seu *ceratum de Althæa*.

R. Mucilaginous Oil, three pounds.
Lard, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, one pound.

Melt them together, and add

Powdered Root of Marshmallows, six ounces.

Mix well. (SARD.) This is the *Unguentum de Althæa.*

2. *With Mucilage of Marshmallows.*

R. Root of Marshmallows, Linseed, } of each, six ounces.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Digest with a gentle heat, and strain through a linen cloth; boil one pound of mucilage with

Lard, two pounds.

Constantly stirring, till the water of the mucilage is evaporated: add

Yellow Wax, four ounces.
Turpentine, one ounce.

And strain the melted mass through a linen cloth. (LIPP.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
Seeds of Fenugreek, one pound.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Bring it to boil, and add

Lard, eight pounds.
Turmeric, in powder, two ounces.

Boil gently till the water is evaporated; then express, and add

Yellow Wax, one pound.

Strain the melted mass. (OLDEN.)

FERR. directs a mucilage to be made with one pound each, of the root and of linseed, and six pounds of lard to be added; the water is then to be evaporated, and eight ounces of resin, three ounces of turpentine, and one pound of yellow wax, to be added to the mass.

R. Mucilage of Marshmallows, ——— Linseed, } of each, one pound.
Lard, six pounds.

Boil till the water of the mucilage is evaporated, and add

Resin, half a pound.

Mix. (DAN.)

R. Mucilage of Marshmallows, ——— Linseed, } of each, sixteen ounces.
Turmeric, in Powder, one ounce.
Lard, four pounds.

Boil with a gentle heat till the water is evaporated, and add

Yellow Wax, eight ounces.

Strain the melted mass. (HANN.) This is the *Unguentum flavum* sen *Althææ.*

R. Mucilage of Marshmallows, ——— Linseed, } of each, one pound.
Fresh Butter, four pounds.

Boil them together, till the water is evaporated, and add, towards the end of the evaporation,

Yellow Wax, one pound.
Resin, half a pound.

Melt, strain, and add

Turpentine, two ounces.

Mix well. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

FULD.; and ROSS. prescribe eight ounces of mucilage, thirty-two of butter, four of wax, and one of turpentine, omitting the resin; but Ross. adds three drams of turmeric.

R. Mucilage of Marshmallows, ——— Fenugreek, ——— Linseed, } of each, eight ounces.
Butter, sixty-four ounces.

Boil till the water is evaporated, and add

Yellow Wax, sixteen ounces.
Resin, six ounces.
Turpentine, two ounces.

Incorporate with the melted mass

Turmeric, in powder, one ounce.

(BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

PALAT. gives the same formula, but omits the turmeric,

R. Root of Marshmallows, Linseed, } of each, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make a thick mucilage: pour it into

Melted Fat, six pounds.

Stir well, evaporate, and add

Resin, eight ounces.
Venice Turpentine, Yellow Wax, } of each, one pound.

Melt the whole together, stirring continually. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Seeds of Marshmallows, ———Fenugreek, Linseed, } of each, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic, —— Tragacanth, } of each, two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain, by maceration and boiling, a thick mucilage: strain and boil it with

Fresh Butter, Veal Marrow, } of each, half a pound.
Goose Fat, Duck's-Fat, Lard, Oil of Almonds, —— Chamomile, —— Violets, } of each, two ounces.

till the water is evaporated: add towards the end

White Wax, half a pound.
Mutton Suet, one ounce.
Mix well. (PALAT.)

WIRTEM. gives a formula very slightly different from this.—The preparation bears the name of *Unguentum resumptivum.*

R. Oil of Marshmallows, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, } of each,
Resin, } half a pound.
Melt them together, and add
Turpentine, two ounces.
Mix well. (HISP.)

3. *Without Marshmallows.*

R. Linseed Oil, or Mucilaginous Oil, one pound.
Yellow Wax, half a pound.
Resin, } of each,
Turpentine, } four ounces.
Melt them together, over a gentle fire, pour off, and beat the ointment when cold. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

GALL. prescribes eight parts of mucilaginous oil, two of wax, and one part each of resin and of turpentine. This mixture is denominated *Ointment of turpentine and of wax.*—In BATAV. we find also, under the name of *Emplastrum Citrinum*, the following formula, which may be very well placed here:—

R. Yellow Wax, two pounds.
Resin, one pound.
Goat-suet, nine ounces.
Turpentine, eight ounces.
Oil of Lily, or of St. John's Wort, half an ounce.
Melt them together.

GENEV. prescribes three pounds and a half of olive oil, one pound of wax, half a pound of resin, and three ounces of turpentine.

R. Seeds of Fenugreek, } of each,
Root of Turmeric, } one part.
Resin, eight parts.
Yellow Wax, sixteen parts.
Olive Oil, sixty-four parts.
Melt them together, and strain with expression. (SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

ANT. prescribes the same formula, but with twice the quantity of fenugreek, and of turmeric, and gives to the product the name of *Unguentum Resinæ Pini Sylvestris compositum.*

This preparation offers a striking example of the changes which are made in pharmaceutic compounds; of the alterations which they undergo in their denominations; and of the application of the same name to compounds which are very different from each other. The ointments prescribed in the first formulæ are emollient and soothing, but those prescribed in the latter are stimulant and irritating. These formulæ, however, could not be separated without renouncing an important advantage of a work like this, which is to shew the truly proteiform character of the greater part of officinal preparations. This is necessary to be known, that we may not be deceived in supposing that preparations bearing similar names, are similar in composition, and consequently, similar in their effects. The same motive has determined us to insert the three following formulæ, which bear some resemblance to a few of the preceding.

1. *Emplastrum malacticum sine Gummi.* (WIRTEM.)

R. Yellow Wax, eight ounces
Turpentine, } of each, three ounces.
Resin, }
Olibanum, two ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Myrrh, } of each,
Fenugreek, } one ounce.
Linseed, }
Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
——— Turmeric, } two
Bean-flour, } ounces.
Linseed Oil, one ounce and a half.
Mix them together.

2. *Emplastrum malacticum cum Gummi.* (WIRTEM.)

R. Yellow Wax, three ounces.
Turpentine, ten drams.
Deer-suet, } of each,
Resin, } one ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, }
Galbanum, }
Turmeric, } of each,
Fenugreek, } half an ounce.
Linseed, }
Root of Marshmallows, two drams.
Bean-flour, } of each, three drams.
Wheat-flour, }
Melt the wax, suet, and resin together; then add the powders, and afterwards the turpentine.

3. *Emplastrum frigidum Riedlini.* (SPIELMANN)

R. Yellow Wax, twelve ounces.
Resin, } of each,
Goat-suet, } six ounces.
Venice Turpentine, five ounces.
Lead Plaster, sixteen ounces.
Oil of Linseed, one ounce and a half.
——— Lily, } of each,
———Earth-worms, } half an
———Chamomile, } ounce.
Melt them together, and add

Myrrh, in powder,
Olibanum, in powder,
Mastic, in powder,
Galbanum, in powder,
Opoponax, in powder, } of each, two drams.

Elder Flowers, in powder,
Chamomile Flowers, in powder,
Anise Seeds, in powder,
Fennel Seeds, in powder,
Fenugreek Seeds, in powder, } of each, half an ounce.

Beans, in powder,
Root of Marshmallows, in powder,
Root of Great Comfrey, in powder, } of each, two drams.

Root of Turmeric, in powder, ten drams.

When the mass is cold, add to it

Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce.

These three plasters are prescribed as resolvent; but it is evident, according to their composition, that the two former only deserve to be called emollient; nor should the third be called a cold plaster. They can only exercise a more or less stimulant action on the surface to which they are applied.

These formulæ bear, in effect, some relation to those given in the article of Gum Ammon. under the name of *Mucilaginous Plaster*.

CLYSMATIC OINTMENT. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, } of each, two
——— White Lily, } ounces.
Fresh Herb of Pellitory of the Wall,
Fresh Herb of Wild Mallow,
——— Annual Mercury, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Fresh Herb of Marshmallows,
——— of Violet,
Flowers of Chamomile,
——— Melilot Trefoil, } of each, one ounce.
Butter, thirty-two ounces.

Boil till the water is evaporated, and strain.

This is employed in frictions upon the abdomen, or in lavements in the quantity of from half an ounce to three ounces.

ALABASTRINE OINTMENT. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Chamomile, } of each, three ounces.
——— Rue, }
——— Rose, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Elder, }
——— Betony, }
Root of Marshmallows, two ounces.
Rose Oil, one pound and a half.

Boil them together till aqueous vapour ceases to rise, then strain with expression, and add to the strained oil

Alabaster, levigated, five ounces.

Mix. (PALAT.)

BRUNS.; and WIRTEM. add five ounces of white wax.

It is employed in frictions upon the temples, the forehead, the spine, and the soles of the feet, to remove pain, and procure sleep.

SOOTHING BALSAM.

Balsamum ad dentitionem. (SPIELMANN)

R. Expressed Juice of Crayfish, } of each, two
Mucilage of Marshmallows, } ounces.
Fresh Butter, three ounces.
Fat of Fowls, } of each, two drams.
——— Ducks, }

Boil gently till the water is evaporated, then strain and add

Sugar Candy, in powder, four ounces.
Yolk of Egg one.

CHARAS recommended it to be rubbed upon the gums of children when cutting their teeth.

ALTHÆA ROSEA.—HOLLYHOCK.

2. *Althæa rosea*, CAV.—Hollyhock.

SYNONIMES:—Rose Tremière, Passerose, FR.; Stockroseneibisch, GERM.; Zahradnj neb kzjmsky slez, BOHEM.; Hæstrose, DAN.; Stockwos, DUT.; Alcea, ITAL.; Czarna rosa, POL.; Stockros, SWED. BAVAR.; BRUNS.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This biennial plant originally from the East, is cultivated in the gardens of Europe. (*Monadelphia Polyandria*, LINN.; *Malvaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl. t.* 236.)

The flowers (*Flores Malvæ Arboreæ* seu *Roseæ* seu *Hortensis*) are employed. They are large, and are variable in colour; those of a deep black, or of a brownish red are selected. They have a weak smell, and a mucilaginous and rather stypic taste.

ALUMINIUM.

The existence of this metal has not yet been satisfactorily demonstrated. Among the compounds of which it forms the base, the following are employed in medicine.

OXIDE OF ALUMINIUM.

Alumina, Oxidum Aluminii, Alumine.

This substance is largely distributed in nature, under an almost infinite number of forms, among which, the following are those which are enumerated in pharmacopœias.

A.

Natural Alumina.

1. *Rubinus, Carbunculus.*—Ruby.

Synonimes :—Rubis, Corindon Rouge, Fr.; Rubin, Germ.; Rubi, Span.

Hisp.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

An extremely hard stone, transparent and of a beautiful blue colour.

2. *Sapphirus.*—Saphire.

Synonimes :—Saphir, Corindon Bleu, Fr.; Sapphyr, Germ.; Zafiro, Span.

Hisp.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

An extremely hard, transparent stone, of a beautiful blue colour.

3. *Smiris, Smyris.*—Emery.

Synonimes :—Emeril, Emeri, Corindon granuleux et ferrifère, B. and H., Fr.; Smergel, Schmiergel, Germ.

Bruns.; Wirtem.; Genev.; Spielmann.

This is an impure oxide of aluminium, containing a large proportion of oxidized iron; it also frequently contains mica, and talc. It is found in rocks, of a grained texture and of a blackish colour, mixed with a shade, sometimes of blue, sometimes of red. Emery is only surpassed by the diamond in hardness.

4. *Bolus Armenia.*—Armenian Bole.

Argilla ferruginea rubra, Bolus rubra seu *Orientalis.*

Synonimes :—Bol d'Armenie, Alumine siliciée ferrugineuse, Argile ocreuse rouge, Bol oriental, Bol rouge, Terre Bolaire, Fr.; Armenischer bolus, Rother Balus, Germ.; Hejr Urmenie, Arab.; Armenish bolus, Dan.; Ghilarmenie, Hind. and Pers.; Bolo, Ital.; Gurnkatta, Sans.; Rœdgul, Swed.; Simie Kavikullu, Tam.; Simie Kaivrai, Telin.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Guibourt; Spielmann.

This is in masses of a lively red colour, compact, heavy, greasy, and soft to the touch; with a conchoidal and roughish fracture; and is adherent to the tongue.

5. *Sinopis.*—Red Chalk.

Synopis, Rubrica fabrilis.

Synonimes :—Sanguine, Craie rouge, Crayon rouge, Fr.; Rœthelstein, Rothe kreide, Germ.

Bruns.; Wirtem.; Genev.

This is of a lively brick-red colour, schistose, of a compact texture, and of an earthy fracture, leaving strong and durable marks on the fingers, and on paper.

6. *Terra Sigillata, Terra Lemnia,* seu *Lemniana.*—Lemnian Bole.

Synonimes :—Terre Sigillée, Terre de Lemnos, Fr.; Siegelerde, Lemnische erde, Germ.; Tiera sellada, Span.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

This is met with in round, cylindrical, or flat cakes, of a pale rose colour, and bearing the stamp of some seal.

7. *Bolus alba.*—White Bole.

Synonimes :—Bol blanc, Argile Calcarifère, Fr.

Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Spielmann.

This is in cakes, of a few inches in length, but less wide and thick.

8. *Medulla Saxorum.*—Lithomarge.

Synonimes :—Lithomarge, Moëlle de Pierre, Fr.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

This is in very soft and light masses, of a

white, yellowish, red, or brown colour; with an earthy fracture, having a fine grain; and is adherent to the tongue.

B.

Factitious Alumina.

Terra Aluminis, Argilla pura, Terra bolaris seu *argillacea pura.* (Swediaur)

R. Alum, any quantity.
Pure Water, a sufficient quantity.

to dissolve the alum. Pour gradually into the liquor a solution of caustic potass, till no more precipitate is formed, which is to be well washed and dried.

Imaginary virtues were formerly attributed to all these substances, and the reputation which each of them enjoyed, was in proportion to its rarity and expensiveness. They are now discarded from the pharmacopœias of every country in which medicine has made any progress. Above all the others, the Armenian bole has been retained, being regarded as slightly astringent, though it is but rarely employed except in external applications.

ARTIFICIAL RED BOLE. (Van Mons)

R. Alum, eight parts.
Sulphate of Iron, one part.

Dissolve them together in water, then dissolve in another vessel

Caustic Soda, three parts and a half.

Mix the two liquors together, shaking the mixture well, then wash and dry the precipitate.

ASTRINGENT POWDER.

Pulvis ad prolapsum seu *ad procidentiam Ani.* (Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Armenian Bole,
Dried Flowers of Pomegranate, } of each, equal parts.

Mix.

ROLLWAG'S ALEXIPHARMIC POWDER. (Wirtem.)

R. Armenian Bole,
Red Terra Sigillata,
Elks Hoof, prepared without fire, } of each, half an ounce.
Medicinal Regulus of Antimony,
Root of Contrayerva, } of each, six drams.
Prepared Rock Crystal,
——— Coral,
——— Mother of Pearl,
——— Crabs-eyes, } of each, one dram.
Sugar, half an ounce.

Make a powder.

This absurd preparation was recommended in continued fevers, small pox, measles, and in other exanthematous diseases, in the dose of a scruple to half a dram.

ALEXIPHARMIC POWDER.

R. Armenian Bole,
Terra Sigillata,
Root of Fraxinella, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Tormentilla,
——— Angelica,
——— Gentian,
——— Butterburr,
——— Zedoary, } of each, two drams.
Prepared Hartshorn,
Ivory Raspings,
Red Coral,
Lemon Peel, } of each, two scruples.

This preparation is rather less absurd than the preceding, but it is equally unfit for fulfilling the indications for which it was prescribed. It was particularly celebrated in the cure of dysentery, in doses of a scruple or half a dram.

DEFENSIVE OINTMENT.

Unguentum de Bolo, seu *U. defensivum.* (Sard.)

R. Oil of Myrtle, eight pounds.
Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
Armenian Bole, in powder, six ounces.
Dragon's Blood, in powder, one ounce.

Melt the oil and wax together, and incorporate the powders with them, continually stirring till perfectly cold.

ASTRINGENT PASTE.

R. Terra Sigillata, three drams.
Armenian Bole, one dram.
Plantain Juice, a sufficient quantity.

to make the powders of the consistence of an electuary.

This paste has been recommended in incontinence of urine, applied to the glans penis, at bed time.

BOLE DENTIFRICE. (Van Mons)

R. White Bole, one ounce and a half.
Alum,
Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, one dram.
Gum Lac, half an ounce.
Cloves, half a dram.
Syrup of Clove-pink, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. White Bole, one ounce and a half.
Gum Lac, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Clove-pink, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. White Bole, two ounces.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
Supertartrate of Potass,
Alum, } of each, one dram.
Syrup of Clove-pink, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Van Mons)

ASTRINGENT LIQUOR.

Liquor Stypticus. (VAN MONS)

R. Armenian Bole, six drams.
Alum, half a dram.
Vinegar, } of each,
Burgundy Wine, } half an ounce.

Mix.—This liquor is introduced into the nostrils in epistaxis.

ASTRINGENT EMULSION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Seeds of Melon, three ounces.
——— Quince, three drams.

Make an emulsion, and strain: then to every pound and a half of it, add

Armenian Bole, one ounce.
Syrup of Poppies, two ounces.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Armenian Bole, three drams.
Syrup of Roses, one ounce and a half.
Orange-flower Water, eight ounces.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
Water of RABEL, half a dram.

HUNGARY POWDER.

Pulvis pannonicus ruber. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Armenian Bole, three ounces.
Terra Lemniana, two ounces.
White Coral, six drams.
Red Coral, half an ounce.
Pearls, five drams.
Hyacinth, }
Emerald, }
Ruby, } of each,
Sapphire, } half an ounce.
Hartshorn, prepared without fire, }
Ivory Raspings, three drams.
—— calcined to whiteness, five drams.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Cloves, } of each, one dram.
Saffron, }
Seeds of Sorrel, } of each,
Red Sanders Wood, } two drams.
White Sanders Wood, } of each,
Lemon Peel, } half a dram.
Gold Leaves, cut, twenty-four.

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

Omitting the pearls the precious stones and the gold-leaves, this powder takes the name of *Pulvis pannonicus ruber incompletus.*

R. Armenian Bole, } of each, one ounce.
Terra Lemniana, }
White Coral, }
Red Coral, }
Oxide of Zinc, } of each,
Hartshorn, prepared without fire, } six drams.
Ivory Raspings, }
Mother of Pearl, saturated with lemon juice, two ounces.
Root of Contrayerva, one ounce.
Indian Saffron, one dram.

Make a powder.—This is called *Pulvis pannonicus ruber minus pretiosus.* (WIRTEM.)

This absurd powder was for a long time celebrated. It is probable that it was invented for the cure of what was called the *Hungary Fever:* it has also been recommended in the small-pox, and in measles.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

POWDER FOR DIABETES. (PIERQUIN)

R. Gum Arabic, }
Armenian Bole, }
Pomegranate Flowers, } of each,
Sumac, } five drams.
Sweet Flag, }
Starch, }
Gum Tragacanth, }
Seeds of Lettuce, } of each,
——— Purslain, } three drams.
White Sanders Wood, one dram.

Dose, three drams in acid juice of pomegranate.—This strange formula was taken from the Persian pharmacopœia: it would have been better to have left it there.

SILICI-PHTHORURET OF ALUMINIUM.

Topasius.—Topaz.

Chrysolithus, Chrysoprasius.

SYNONIMES:—Topaze, Chrysolithe, FR., Chrysolith, GERM.; Topacio, SPAN.

This is a solid, transparent stone, of a yellow, or greenish yellow hue.

SILICATE OF ALUMINA AND OF IRON.

Granatum.—Garnet.

SYNONIMES:—Grenat, FR.; Granat, GERM.: Granato, SPAN.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

This is in polyhedric, spheroidal crystals, more or less granular, and of a deep red colour. They are very hard, striking fire with steel, and have a vitreous fracture.

SILICATE OF ALUMINA AND OF GLUCINA.

Smaragdus.—Emerald.

SYNONIMES:—Emeraude, FR.; Smaragd, GERM.; Emeralda, SPAN.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

This substance is vitriform, fusible, and of a green colour.

SILICATE OF ALUMINA AND OF SODA.

Lapis Lazuli.—Lazulite.

SYNONIMES:—Azure Stone. Lazuli, Pierre

d'Azur, Outremer, Fr.; Lazurstein, Germ.; Piedra Lazuli, Lazulita, Span.

Hisp.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

This is a blue stone, fusible, sprinkled with small gold points and veins.

SUPERSULPHATE OF ALUMINA AND OF POTASSA.

Alumen, Sulphas acidulum aluminæ, Sulphas Aluminæ, Sulphas Aluminæ et Potassæ acidulus, Sulphas acidus Aluminæ et potassæ, Sulphas Kalico-aluminicum, Hypersulphas aluminæ et potassæ, Supersulphas aluminæ et potassæ, Supersulphas argillæ alcalisatum, Argilla kali-sulphurica seu *sulphurica alcalisata; στυπτηρία.*

Synonimes:—Alum.—Sur-sulfate d'oxide d'aluminium et de protoxide de potassium, Alun, Fr.; Alaun, Germ.; Schebb, Arab.; Chinakarum, Cyng.; Allun, Dan.; and Swed.; Puttakarie, Duk. and Hind.; Alumbre, Span.; Aluin, Dut.; Allume, Ital.; Zaibelar, Pers.; Halun, Pol.; Pedrahume, Port.; Kwaszu, Russ.; Puttika, Sputicca, Sans.: Paddicarum, Tam.; Paddicara, Telin.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Austr.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann.

This salt is in octahedral, and sometimes in cubic crystals, transparent, slightly efflorescent, and colourless; they are more soluble in warm than in cold water, they redden the infusion of turnsol, and are susceptible of aqueous fusion: they have an astringent and styptic taste.

It is found in commerce under two distinct forms.

1. *Roman Alum.*

This is either in transparent masses, or in small pieces covered with a reddish efflorescence. It always contains, more or less, sulphate of iron.

2. *Roche Alum.—Alumen rupeum* seu *à Rocca* seu *Rupei.*

This is alum which has undergone aqueous fusion; it receives its name from Rocca, in Syria, from which the art of making it was brought to Italy, three centuries ago.

This salt contains alumina, potassa, and ammonia.

It is astringent, and irritant; and, in large doses, is poisonous. It was formerly employed as an antiseptic. It is particularly useful in cases where tonic astringents are indicated, such as diarrhœa, seminal weakness, passive hæmorrhages, &c. The dose recommended by Cullen is from twelve to twenty grains.

It is incompatible with gallic acid, potass, magnesia, lime, and super-acetate of lead.

Several pharmacopœias (Bavar.; Hisp.; Gall.; Sard.; Brugnatelli; and Van Mons) direct it to be purified. They give the following process:

R. Alum of Commerce, one part.
Boiling Water, three parts.

Strain the solution, and set it aside to crystallize; then purify the crystals by dissolving and crystallizing again.

DRIED ALUM.

Alumen calcinatum seu *exsiccatum* seu *siccatum* seu *ustum, Sulphas Aluminæ fusus, Argilla sulphurica usta.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Austr.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

DRIED ALUM.

Alumen Exsiccatum.

R. Alum, any quantity.

Melt it in an earthen vessel over a fire, and gradually increase the heat till ebullition ceases. (Lond.)

R. Alum, any quantity.

Melt in an earthen or iron vessel, and keep it on the fire till it ceases to boil; then reduce it to powder. (Edinb.)

Alumen Siccatum.

R. Alum, any quantity.

Expose it in an earthen vessel, to the heat of a strong fire, till it ceases to boil; then reduce it to powder. (Dubl.)

R. Alum, any quantity.

Calcine it in an unglazed earthen vessel, till it ceases to boil, and is converted into a light and porous mass.

It is astringent, and very slightly escharotic. It is employed externally, as an escharotic; and may be given internally to the quantity of ten or twelve grains.

POWDER OF ALUM.

Pulvis aluminosus seu *stypticus.* (MIL. COPEN.; GENEV.; HANN.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

R. Alum, Sugar, } of each, one scruple.

Mix. (GENEV.; BRERA)

R. Alum in powder, twelve grains.
White Sugar, Gum Arabic, } of each, ten grains.

Mix.—This is for one dose. (MIL. COPEN.; AUGUSTIN)

HANN. prescribes equal parts of alum, of gum arabic, and of resin.

R. Alum, Cascarilla, } of each, ten grains.
Cinnamon, five grains.

To be taken three or four times a day. (AUGUSTIN)

ALUM WITH DRAGON'S BLOOD.

Alumen draconisatum seu *tinctum, Pulvis aluminosus Helvetii.* (WURCEB.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Alum two ounces.

Melt it in an iron ladle, and add

Dragon's Blood, in powder, one ounce.

Stir them together till mixed, then remove the mass from the fire, and pulverize it. (WURCEB.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; and SPIELMANN direct the mass to be made into pills of three grains each, when it is half cold.

HELVETIUS gave these pills in passive hæmorrhages, in the dose of from six to thirty-six grains a day. The last editor of the *Formulary* of CADET DE GASSICOURT says, "the employment of these pills is quite empirical; they ought not to be administered except with the greatest precaution, and till it is seen that rational means will not succeed." These strange expressions contain nothing worthy of notice except that which recommends precaution in administering these pills. How can medicines such as these be called empirical, which are composed of substances, whose mode of action is so well known? Why is it refused to admit this into the number of rational means against passive hæmorrhages, while, at the same time, astringents are said to be indicated in those affections?

ASTRINGENT POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Alum, half a dram.
Opium, three grains.

Divide them into six doses; one every three or four hours, in diarrhœa.

ASTRINGENT BOLUSES. (BORIES; ELLIS)

R. Alum, Nutmeg, Extract of Cinchona, } of each, half a scruple.

Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity to form one bolus. (ELLIS)

R. Alum, ten grains.
Catechu, five grains.
Kino, six grains.

Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity to form one bolus. (BORIES)

Three or four of these are to be taken daily, in blennorrhœa, diarrhœa, lientery, and in uterine and other hæmorrhages.

ASTRINGENT PILLS. (SARD.; RATIER)

R. Alum, half an ounce.
Catechu, Dragon's Blood, } of each, two drams.

Make a powder, and add

Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity to form a pilular mass. (SARD.)

R. Alum, six grains.
Extract of Opium, one grain.
Catechu, twenty-four grains.

Make them into six pills, to be taken in twenty-four hours. (RATIER)

RECAMIER prescribed these pills in passive hæmorrhages, and in atonic mucous discharges remaining after inflammations.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ALUM.

Pulvis Aluminis compositus, seu *aluminosus,* seu *kinosatus* seu *stypticus, Alumen kinosatum.* (EDINB.; MIL. COPEN.; FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; NIEMANN; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Alum, four parts
Kino, one part.

Rub them together into a fine powder. (EDINB.; and NIEMANN)

R. Alum, one ounce and a half.
Kino, three drams.

Triturate them together. (LUSIT.)

SUEC. prescribes two parts of alum, and one part each of kino and of compound powder of cinnamon.—SWEDIAUR—equal parts of alum and of kino.—FERR.—one ounce of alum, and six drams of kino.—ELLIS—one scruple of alum, and five grains of kino.

R. Alum, two ounces.
Kino, one ounce.

Dissolve them in a sufficient quantity of water, evaporate the liquor till a pellicle forms, and set it aside that crystals may form; then dry and pulverize them. (FULD.; LIPP.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Alum, } of each, equal parts.
Catechu, }

Triturate together. (Saunders)

Augustin prescribes two parts of alum and one part of catechu.

R. Armenian Bole, one ounce.
Alum, one dram and a half.
Catechu, one dram.

Rub them into a very fine powder. (Van Mons)

R. Alum, } of each,
Sulphate of Zinc, } equal parts.

Triturate them together. (Mil. Copen.)

These powders are employed internally and externally, in hæmorrhages; internally, the dose is from six grains to twenty; externally, it is applied, mixed with alcohol, on lint or linen cloths.

ESCHAROTIC POWDER.

Pulvis ad Excrescentias. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Savine, in powder, } of each,
Yellow Oxide of Iron, in powder, } equal parts.
Dried Alum, in powder, }

This is to be sprinkled upon venereal excrescences.

SACCHARATED ALUM.

Alumen saccharinum. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Alum, in powder, six ounces.
Subcarbonate of Lead, in powder, six drams.
Sulphate of Zinc, in powder, three drams.
White Sugar, in powder, one ounce and a half.
White of Egg, } of each,
Distilled Vinegar, } an equal part,

and a sufficient quantity of it to form the powders into a paste, which is to be made into trochiscs.

This preparation sometimes enters into collyriums and cosmetic lotions.

MEDICINAL STONE.

Lapis medicamentosus, Sulphas Aluminæ acetatus. (Hisp.; Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann)

R. Red Oxide of Lead, six ounces.
Litharge, } of each, four ounces.
Alum, }
Strong Vinegar, one pound and a half.

Macerate for three days; then evaporate to dryness, and calcine with a strong heat for an hour. (Sard.)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, two ounces.
Litharge, } of each, four ounces.
Alum, }
Armenian Bole, }
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to cover, by two fingers' breadth, the powders mixed together. Macerate for two or three days, and add

Nitrate of Potass, eight ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, two ounces.

Evaporate to dryness, and calcine with a violent heat, for an hour. (Hisp.; Herbip.)

R. Sulphate of Zinc, four ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each,
Armenian Bole, } one ounce.
Vinegar, }

Boil to dryness, in a delft-ware vessel. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Tritoxide of Iron, } of each,
Alum, } twelve ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Muriate of Soda, } three
Subcarbonate of Potass, } ounces.
Vinegar, one hundred ounces.

Boil for half an hour, and add

Subcarbonate of Lead, eight ounces.
Armenian Bole, four ounces,

and evaporate to dryness, constantly stirring. (Spielmann)

R. Iron Filings, } of each,
Native Oxide of Lead, in powder } three ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, six ounces.
Proof Spirit, a sufficient quantity

to form the powders into a paste; dry it, and again soften it with fresh spirit. Repeat this operation several times, then pulverize the mass, and add to it

Mastic, in powder, } of each,
Saffron, in powder, } half an ounce.
Myrrh, in powder, } of each, one ounce.
Aloes, in powder, }
White Wine, forty-four ounces.

Digest for several days; then evaporate to dryness, and mix it, powdered, with proof spirit, so as to form a paste, and roll it into balls. (Spielmann)

This absurd preparation was formerly much celebrated: it was dissolved in water, and the filtered solution was applied, by means of compresses, to foul ulcers; it was also injected into obstinate fistulæ.

ASTRINGENT PILLS.

Pilulæ Aluminis seu *Chinæ aluminatæ.* (Augustin)

R. Alum, one dram.
Aqueous Extract of Cinchona, two drams.

Make into thirty-six pills.—Dose, four, three times a day, in hæmorrhages, and in diarrhœa.

R. Extract of Cinchona, prepared cold, Hydrochlorate of Iron and of Ammonia, Alum, Compound Powder of Cinnamon, } of each, one dram and a half.
Essential Oil of Cinnamon, twelve drops.

Make into pills of two grains each.—Dose, five or six, morning and evening, in hæmorrhages and mucous discharges.

ZOBEL'S SPECIFIC.

Specificum Tartari pharyngicum. (WIRTEM.)

R. Alum, Nitrate of Potass, } of each, three ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Distilled Vinegar, four pounds.

Dissolve, and evaporate the solution to dryness.

Recommended strongly for angina, in the form of gargle, in the proportion of half an ounce to eight ounces of medium.

SULPHURETUM VINI. (BRUNS.)

R. Alum, Florentine Iris, Sulphur, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Storax, one ounce.
Olibanum, Root of Elicampane, Flowers of Marigold, ——— Blue-bottle, ——— Red Rose, } of each, half an ounce.
Root of Zedoary, ——— White Ginger, Mastic, Juniper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, } of each, three drams.
Anise, Coriander, Elder Flowers, } of each, two ounces.

Cut, bruise, and mix together.

PASTE FOR CHILBLAINS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PLANCHE; PIERQUIN)

R. Bitter Almonds, blanched, White Honey, } of each, eight ounces.
Dried Alum, Olibanum, Benzoin, } of each, three drams.
Mustard-flour, one ounce.
Camphor, pulverized with Alcohol, five drams.
Yolks of boiled Eggs five.
Oil of Bergamot, one dram.

Pound the almonds very fine, and incorporate gradually the yolks of the eggs, the honey and the powders; and, lastly add the oil. (PLANCHE)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, and pounded, half a pound.
Pure Honey, six ounces.
Spirit of Camphor, } of each,
Mustard-flour, } half a dram.
Dried Alum, Olibanum, } of each, two drams.
Yolks of Eggs eight.

Mix well. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

In another place, where this formula reappears under the name of *Ointment for Chilblains*, CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes after SWEDIAUR, eight ounces of bitter almonds, six of honey, two of dried alum, two of olibanum, half an ounce of mustard, half an ounce of camphor, and three yolks of eggs. — PIERQUIN — four ounces of sweet almonds, three of honey, two drams of camphor, two of mustard, one dram of dried alum, one of olibanum, and two yolks of eggs.

This paste is mixed with a little water, and rubbed upon the hands or feet, night and morning: they are then to be washed in luke warm water, and to be wiped very dry.

ELECTUARY FOR ULCERATIONS OF THE MOUTH. (BRUNS.; FULD.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Florentine Iris, in powder. Dragon's Blood, in powder, } of each, three drams.
Alum, Myrrh, Mastic, } of each, one dram.
Balsamic Syrup, five ounces.

Mix. (BRUNS.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Florentine Iris, in powder, three drams.
Compound Powder of Alum, (formula of FULD.) two drams.
Myrrh, in powder, one dram.
Honey of Roses, three ounces.

It is astringent and antiseptic; and is recommended in ulceration and sponginess of the gums.

DUHAUME'S ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Alum, two drams.
Dragon's Blood, } of each,
Extract of Cinchona, } one dram.
Conserve of Roses, four drams.
Syrup of Coral, a sufficient quantity to make an electuary. (PIERQUIN)

SAINTE-MARIE prescribes one dram of alum, two drams each, of catechu and of extract of cinchona, six drams of conserve of roses, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of

coral, of pomegranate, of quince, or of great comfrey.

It is recommended in passive hæmorrhages, leucorrhœa, blennorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, and in all atonic discharges.—Dose, one dram every four or five hours.

ASTRINGENT OINTMENT. (HANN.)

R. Alum, one dram.
Apple Ointment, one ounce.
Mix.—For Piles.

SOLUTION OF ALUM.

Aqua aluminosa seu *sulphatis aluminæ*, *Potus ad Perniones* seu *aluminosus*. (HISP.; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Alum, eight ounces.
Water, five pounds.
Dissolve. (SAINTE-MARIE)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of alum, and five parts of water.

R. Alum, one dram.
Rose Water, one pound and a half.
Dissolve. (HISP.)

SPIELMANN prescribes three drams of alum, twenty-four ounces of rose-water, and as much of plantain-water.

R. Alum, two drams.
Vinegar, half a pound.
Dissolve, and add
Proof Spirit, half a pound.
Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

It is astringent, and is recommended to be used externally, either to arrest hæmorrhage, or to disperse chilblains and articular swellings.

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF ALUM.

Liquor Aluminis Compositus.

R. Alum, } of each, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Zinc, }
Boiling Water, two pints.

Dissolve the alum and the sulphate of zinc in the water, and filter through paper. (LOND.)

ALUMINOUS SOLUTION OF FALLOPIUS. (SPIELMANN)

R. Alum, } of each, two drams.
Oxymuriate of Mercury, }
Rose Water, } of each, twelve ounces.
Scordium Water, }

This is a bad preparation: the oxymuriate in it is converted to submuriate, which falls to the bottom of the vessel.—It was formerly employed in dressing venereal, and other foul ulcers.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Alum, six drams.
Spirit (32 degrees), one ounce and a half.
Decoction of Cinchona, ——— Pomegranate Bark, ——— Oak Bark, } of each, one pound.
Mix.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Alum, four drams.
Water, two pounds.
Essence of Roses, two drops.
This is used in *procidentia uteri*. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Alum, one dram.
Kino, two drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Water, one pound.
This is used in chronic gonorrhœa. (HISP.)

R. Acetate of Lead, six grains.
Alum, one dram and a half.
Water, six ounces.
Sydenham's Laudanum, half a dram.
For the same use as the preceding. (AUGUSTIN)

ALUMINOUS COLLYRIUM.

Aqua opthalmica aluminosa seu *adstringens*, *Collyrium* seu *Linimentum aluminosum*. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Alum, one part.
Water, two hundred parts.
Dissolve. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

NIEMANN prescribes one part of alum and thirty two parts of water.—FULD.—one part of alum and ninety-six parts of water.

R. Alum, one scruple.
Rose Water, two ounces.
Dissolve. (HAMB.)

RATIER prescribes one scruple of alum, two ounces of pure water, and two of rose water.—SAUNDERS—half a scruple of alum, and six ounces of rose water.—SWEDIAUR—one scruple of alum, and six ounces of rose water.—ELLIS—from twelve to twenty grains of alum, and four ounces of rose water.

R. Alum, two scruples.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Rose Water, four ounces.
Dissolve. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Alum, half a dram.

Beat it up with the white of one egg. (ELLIS)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one ounce of alum, and half a dram of white of egg.

R. White of one Egg.
Rose Water four ounces.

Beat them together, and add

Alum, in powder, half a dram.

Mix well. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

BRUNS.; and NIEMANN prescribe one dram of alum, the white of one egg, and one ounce each of rose water and of elder-flower water.—VAN MONS—one dram of alum, the white of one egg, and two ounces of rose water.—PIDERIT—two scruples of alum, the white of one egg, and eight ounces of rose water.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one dram of alum, the white of one egg, and one ounce of rose water.—AUGUSTIN—eight grains of alum, the white of one egg, and one ounce of rose water.

The last preparation is sometimes called *Albumen Aluminosum*, it is also called *Common Ophthalmic Liquor* (*Eau Ophthalmique Commune*).

R. Alum, } of each,
Sulphate of Zinc, } half a dram.
Camphor, } of each,
Sub-acetate of Copper, } half a scruple.

Triturate them together, adding gradually

Rhenish Wine, } of each, three ounces.
Rose Water, }

Mix. (VAN MONS)

ALUMINOUS LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Alum, half an ounce.
Whites of Eggs four.
Spirit of Camphor, two ounces.

Mix.—To be applied to excoriations produced by long recumbence.

ALUMINOUS COLLUTORIUM.

Aqua ad Gengivas, Collutorium aluminosum seu *adstringens*. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Alum, half an ounce.
Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and add to the solution, if required

Alcohol, four ounces.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Alum, one dram.
Juice of Houseleek, } of each,
Honey, } one ounce.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

SAINTE-MARIE prescribes one dram of alum, one ounce of juice of houseleek, and five ounces of honey.

R. Alum, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, thirty ounces.

Add to the solution, when cold,

Essential Oil of Cinnamon, six drops.
——————Cloves, two drops.
——————Lemon, ten drops.

Mixed with

Alcohol, six ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Mix and filter. (SPIELMANN)

These liniments are applied to aphthæ, several times a day. The patient should not be allowed to swallow them.

R. Dried Alum, one scruple.
Gum Lac, one dram and a half.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

This application is recommended in chaps and ulcerations of the mouth.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (MIL. COPEN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; LIPP.; AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Alum, two drams.
Water, ten ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Tincture of Burnet Saxifrage, half an ounce.
Clarified Honey, two ounces.

Mix. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Alum, half an ounce.
Barley Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and add

Honey of Roses, three ounces.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Alum, one dram.
Decoction of Barley, } of each,
Infusion of Roses, } three ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Honey of Roses, two ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Alum, one dram.
Infusion of Roses, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Honey, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Oak-bark, one ounce.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound, and add

Alum, half a dram.
Proof Spirit, two ounces.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS)

R. Alum, two scruples.
Infusion of Sage, eight ounces.
Dissolve, and add
Honey, one ounce.
Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

Hamb. prescribes three drams of alum, twelve ounces of infusion of sage, and two ounces of honey of roses.

R. Alum, one dram.
Infusion of Contrayerva, eight ounces.
Dissolve, and add
Vinegar, } of each,
Tincture of Myrrh, } one ounce.
Mix. (Saunders)

R. Leaves of Sage, one ounce.
Rhenish Wine, eight ounces.
Infuse with a gentle heat, and add when strained
Alum, two drams.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.
Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Pomegranate Bark, one ounce.
——— Flowers, half an ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity, to obtain sixteen ounces of liquid after boiling for half an hour. Add to the strained decoction
Alum, half an ounce.
Syrup of Roses, one ounce,
Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Wood of Mastic-tree, half an ounce.
Petals of Red Roses, } of each,
Flowers of Pomegranate, } half a handful.
Water, a sufficient quantity, to obtain a pound of liquid, after sufficient boiling. Add to the strained decoction
Alum, three drams.
Mix. (Pierquin)

ALUMINOUS POTION. (Herbip.; Augustin; Bories; Ellis; Niemann; Pierquin; Ratier; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann)

R. Alum, one dram and a half.
Rose Water, four ounces.
Dissolve and add
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Mix. (Ratier)

To be taken in doses of a spoonful, in uterine hæmorrhage.

R. Alum, six grains.
Dragon's Blood, fifteen grains.
Juice of White Nettle, four ounces.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful, in hæmoptysis. (Pierquin)

R. Alum, twelve grains.
Water, eight ounces.
Dissolve, and add
Sulphuric Acid, eight drops.
Syrup of Great-Comfrey, four ounces.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful, every quarter-hour, half-hour, or hour, in asthenic hæmorrhage. (Sainte-Marie)

Herbip, directs diluted sulphuric acid to be dropped into a concentrated solution of alum, till it acquires the acidity of lemon-juice.

R. Alum, half a dram.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Water of Red Poppy Flowers, half a pound.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a table-spoonful, in passive hæmorrhage. (Cadet de Gassicourt). This formula is by Quarin.

R. Alum, one scruple.
Mint-water, six ounces.
Tincture of Cinnamon, } of each,
Syrup of Opium, } one ounce.

To be taken in atonic uterine discharges, and in excessive hæmorrhoidal discharge, in doses of two spoonfuls, at first, every hour; afterwards, every two hours. (Niemann) This formula is by Plenk.

R. Plaintain Water, } of each.
Rose Water, } three ounces.
Dragon's Blood, twenty-five grains.
Alum, fifteen grains.
Syrup of Roses, one ounce.

This is to be taken at two doses, one in the morning and the other in the evening, in all hæmorrhages when astringents are indicated. (Bories)

R. Juice of Hypocist, one dram.
Dragon's Blood, } of each,
Alum, } half a dram.
Astringent Ptisan, four ounces.
Syrup of Myrtle, one ounce.

This is to be taken in the same manner as the preceding. (Spielmann)

R. Extract of Cinchona, half an ounce.
Alum, two scruples.
Cinnamon Water, five ounces.
Syrup of Lemon, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful, every two hours. (Ellis)

R. Alum, half a dram.
Water, six ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one ounce and a half.
Syrup, one ounce.

Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours. (Augustin)

R. Alum, } of each.
Gum Arabic, } two drams.
Peppermint-water, four ounces.
Tincture of Opium, one dram.
——— Cinnamon, two drams.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful. (Augustin)

R. Alum, one scruple.
Mint Water, six ounces.
Tincture of Cinnamon, } of each,
Syrup of Opium, } one ounce.

A spoonful to be taken every hour. (Augustin)

R. Alum, fifteen grains.
Mint Water, four ounces.
Tincture of Cinnamon, } of each,
Syrup of Poppies, } one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful. (Augustin)

ALUM-WHEY.

Serum Lactis aluminosum seu *aluminatum*. (Bruns.; Mil. Copen.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Augustin; Brugnatelli; Ellis; Niemann; Sainte-Marie)

R. Cow's Milk, two pounds.

Boil, and add gradually to it

Alum, in powder, two drams.

Separate the curd, remove the whey from the fire, and strain. (Mil. Copen.; Brugnatelli)

Bruns. prescribes four pounds of milk, and three drams of alum.—Lusit.—two pounds of milk, and half an ounce of alum.—Sainte-Marie—two pounds of milk, and one scruple of alum.—Niemann and Ellis—one pound of milk, and one or two drams of alum.—Fuld.—one pound and a half of boiling milk, and two or three drams of alum.—Lipp.—thirty-six parts of milk, and one part of alum.

R. Cow's Milk, one pound.
Alum, in powder, one dram and a half.

Coagulate, separate the curd, and add to the whey

White Sugar, one ounce.

Dissolve. (Augustin)

This whey is recommended in atonic hæmorrhages. A wine glassful at a time is to be taken cold.—Sugar, syrup of cinchona or of gum arabic, or any other syrup may be added at pleasure.

ALUM-WHEY WITH CINNAMON.

Serum Lactis aluminosum cum cinnamomo. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Alum, in powder, one dram.
Sugar of Milk, half a dram.
Cinnamon, in powder, fifteen grains.
Cow's Milk, one pound and a half.

Boil for a short time, and strain. (Niemann)

Augustin prescribes one ounce of alum, one ounce and a half of sugar of milk, half a dram of cinnamon, and one pound and a half of milk.

Osiander recommends this whey, sweetened with sugar, in uterine hæmorrhages, whenever astringents are indicated. It is to be taken cold, in two doses, one in the morning, and the other in the evening.

In this case as in the former, part of the alum remains combined with the curd; the preparation should, therefore, not be trusted to, as the quantity of alum administered is quite uncertain.

ACETATE OF ALUMINA. (Van Mons)

R. Alum, any quantity.

Dissolve it in water, precipitate the solution with solution of ammonia, decant, receive the precipitate on a filter, and, before it becomes dry, dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of concentrated acetic acid; filter and preserve the liquor.

The *Acetate of Alumina* has been recommended, diluted with water, in chronic gonorrhœa; also, mixed with a little tincture or syrup, in slight hæmoptysis.

AMANITA.—FLY AGARIC.

Amanita muscaria, Persoon.

Synonimes:—Oronge, Oronge fausse, Agarictue-mouche, Fr.; Fliegenschwamm, Fliegenwulst, Blætterschwamm, Germ.; Fluesvamp, Dan.; Vlieg doodende kampernoelje, Dut.; Flugsvampen, Swed.

A mushroom (*Agaricus muscarius*) common throughout Europe. (*Fig.* Schæff. I. t. 27 and 28.)

It is usually of the height of five or six inches; its head is perfectly circular, with striated borders; it is of a fiery red colour gradually passing to a simple red tint, having a small, angular, and white cuticle, dispersed without order over its surface in the form of spots, which are the remains of the volva. It has beautiful white leaves underneath; the stipa is white, full and bulbous at the base.

It is irritant and poisonous; but exercises its deleterious properties only at a certain dose, under which it produces inebriation, and sometimes apoplectic sleep. The Ostiaques and Kamtschatkadales prepare a liquor from it, the inebriating property of which is communicated to the urine. The

latter then is said to be more inebriating than the liquor itself: it is even said that this property remains with it after it has passed through several individuals successively.

This mushroom has been recommended in epilepsy, in the dose of from ten to twenty grains in powder: (WHISTLING). The bulbous part of the stipa which under the ground is that which is employed. REINHARD has represented a tincture of it to be a powerful remedy in *tinea capitis*, taken internally.

CONFECTION OF FLY-AGARIC.

Conditum muscarium. (VAN MONS)

R. Dried Fly Agaric, two drams.
Almonds, blanched, one ounce and a half.
White Sugar, three ounces.

Rub the sugar and the agaric together, and incorporate them with the almonds, adding a sufficient quantity of syrup.

It is recommended in epilepsy, and proposed also in palsy.—Dose, from two to six drams, gradually increased, twice a day.

AMBRA.—AMBERGRIS.

Ambra grisea seu *vera* seu *ambrosiaca*, *Ambarum cineritium.*

SYNONIMES: — Ambre, Ambregis, FR.; Graner Amber, GERM.; Anbar, ARAB. and MAL.; Mussambra, CYNG.; Amber, DAN.; HIND. and SWED.; Ambergrys, DUT.; Ambra, ITAL.; POL. and RUSS.; Schahbui, PERS.; Ambar, PORT.; Ambara, SANS.; Min amber, TAM.

AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

Ambergris is found in irregular, rounded masses, of a scaly fracture; it softens and melts with heat: its colour is grey, sprinkled with yellow and black: its odour is sweet, and very diffusive: it is almost devoid of taste.

This substance appears to be the product of an alteration of the hepatic secretion in the *Physeter macrocephalus*, LINN., constituting a kind of biliary calculus.

It contains, according to BUCHOLZ, PELLETIER, and CAVENTOU, resin, benzoic acid, a carbonaceous matter, and a peculiar matter, *ambreina*, which closely resembles *cholesterina.**

Although it is to be considered rather as belonging to perfumery than to medicine, yet it is sometimes found to be valuable as a stimulant, which property it exercises in a special manner on the nervous system.—The dose is from five grains to a dram.

* *Cholesterine* (χολή, bile, στερεὸς, solid); an inodorous and insipid substance, in brilliant and white scales, fusible with heat, forming radiating crystals on cooling, and soluble in alcohol. It constitutes the crystalline part of certain biliary calculi.

ESSENTIA AMBRÆ SICCA. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Ambergris, one dram.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Triturate them together, and form a powder. (SPIELMANN)

R. Ambergris, one dram.
Musk, dissolved in Spirit of Roses, half a scruple.
Essential Oil of Cinnamon, five drops.
White Sugar, two ounces.

Mix, and preserve them in a well-stopped bottle. (WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. omits the oil of cinnamon, and prescribes three drams of sugar.

It is stimulant, recommended formerly in serous apoplexy, and in other diseases of the head.—Dose, from ten grains to a scruple.

TROCHISCS OF AMBERGRIS. (WIRTEM.; PIERQUIN)

R. Ambergris, half a scruple.
Essential Oil of Cinnamon, six drops.
Musk, four grains.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity

to make small trochiscs. (WIRTEM.)

R. Ambergris, fifteen grains.
Musk, seven grains.
Essential Oil of Cinnamon, five drops.
Purified Storax, one scruple.
White Sugar, one ounce.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

PILLS OF AMBERGRIS. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Orange Peel, } of each,
——— Bark, } one dram.
Ambergris,
Opium, two grains.

Make the mass into pills of two grains

each.—Dose, from five to fifteen, every three hours. These pills are regarded as aphrodisiac.

TONIC LIQUOR. (PIERQUIN)

R. Ambergris, two drams.
Musk, two scruples.
Aloes, one dram and a half.
Benzoin, three drams.

Pound them together, and pour upon them

Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

to cover it by five fingers' breadth; let it digest in a sand-bath, and distil.—Dose, three, four, or five drops, in any vehicle.

TINCTURE OF AMBERGRIS. (GALL.)

R. Ambergris, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days, and strain.

It is stimulant, antispasmodic, and nervine; and is particularly recommended in what are called nervous affections.—Dose, from one scruple to five drams.

ALCALINE TINCTURE OF AMBERGRIS.

Essentia Ambræ Hoffmanni. (SPIELMANN)

R. Ambergris, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } two drams.

Triturate them well together, and add

Tartarized Spirit of Roses, eight ounces.

Boil till the ambergris is dissolved.—Dose, thirty drops.

BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AMBERGRIS OF DIPPEL. (WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Ambergris, } of each,
Balsam of Peru, } two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six drams.

Triturate and mix them perfectly together in a marble mortar, adding

Concentrated Alcohol, nine ounces.

Digest, gradually augmenting the heat till the liquid begins to boil; set it aside, decant, and filter.

It is stimulant and antispasmodic; and is particularly recommended in *Trismus nascentium.*—Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops.

TINCTURA REGIA. (NIEMANN)

R. Ambergris, two scruples.
Musk, one scruple.
Civet, ten grains.
Alcohol, four ounces and a half.

Dissolve the amber in the alcohol by means of a slight boiling, then add the musk and civet.

It is stimulant, antispasmodic, and nervine.—Dose, from ten to thirty drops in wine.

MINDERERUS' TINCTURE OF AMBERGRIS. (PALAT.)

R. Ambergris, one scruple.
Musk, four grains.
Rectified Spirit of Black Cherries, one ounce.
Matthiole's complete Elixir Vitæ, two ounces.

Infuse for several days, and filter.—Dose, from five to twenty drops, or more.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF AMBERGRIS. (GALL.; SAX.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Ambergris, one part.
Sulphuric Æther (46 degrees), four parts.

Macerate for two days, and decant. (GALL.)

SAX.; and VAN MONS prescribe one part of amber, and sixteen parts of æther: to be macerated for ten days.—NIEMANN recommends, after PFAFF, thirty grains of amber, and one ounce of æther.—Dose, from ten grains to two scruples, in four ounces of vehicle.

ESSENTIA SEU TINCTURA AMBRÆ LIQUIDA. (HASS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; PIDERIT)

R. Ambergris, one scruple.

Melt it in a bottle, with a very gentle heat, and pour upon it

Mineral Anodyne Liquor, slightly warmed, two ounces.

Then add

Musk, four grains,

and preserve it in a well stopped bottle. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

HERBIP. prescribes one dram of amber, eight ounces of sulphuric æther, and half a dram of musk.—AUGUSTIN—one dram of amber, one dram of musk, and three ounces and a half of æther.

It is stimulant; and is said to be aphrodisiac, and to strengthen the memory.—Dose, from twenty to forty drops.

BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AMBERGRIS.

Tinctura ambræ moschata ætherea. (NIEMANN)

R. Ambergris, one dram.
Sulphuric Æther, half an ounce.

Digest for twelve hours, shaking frequently. Then add

Musk, one dram.
Sulphuric Æther, three ounces.

It is stimulant; and is recommended in *Trismus nascentium.*— Dose, from six to thirty grains.

AMMONIA.

Alcali Ammoniacum causticum seu *volatile causticum* seu *fluor* seu *purum*, *Ammonia caustica* seu *pura*, *Ammoniacum*, *Ammoniacum causticum*, *Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci* cum *Calce paratus* seu *urinosus* seu *volatilis*, *Spiritus volatilis causticus*. *Hydrogène Azoté*.

1. IN THE GASEOUS STATE.

SAL AMMONIAC COLLYRIUM. (HENRI)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, 0.454.
Slaked Lime, 6.43.
Cinnamon, in powder, 0.22.
Essential Oil of Cloves, 0.1.

Make several layers of this mixture in the vessel which is to contain it, and cover it with a great quantity of lime, in proportion to the salt.

The bottle is to be unstopped and placed under the eye of the patient, and moved backwards and forwards. This application is very stimulating.

RESOLVENT APPLICATION.

Sachet Resolutif. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Slaked Lime, six parts.
Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Cinchona, in powder, } one part.

Mix. This is recommended in lymphatic tumours of the joints.

2. DISSOLVED IN WATER.

SOLUTION OF AMMONIA.

Liquor Ammoniæ seu *A. puræ* seu *Ammonii caustici* seu *puri*, *Aqua Ammoniæ* seu *A. puræ* seu *causticæ*, *Alcali Ammoniacum fluidum*, *Ammonia liquida* seu *caustica liquida* seu *pura liquida*, *Lixivium Ammoniacale* seu *A. causticum*, *Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci aquosus*. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AUSTR.)

Liquor Ammoniæ. (LOND.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, eight ounces.
Fresh-burnt Lime, six ounces.
Water, four pints.

Pour one pint of the water upon the lime, then cover the vessel, and set it aside for an hour. Dissolve the muriate of ammonia in the remainder of the water previously made hot, add the mixture of lime and water to it, and cover the vessel again; when the liquor is cold, strain it, and distil twelve fluid ounces of solution of ammonia into a receiver, the temperature of which does not exceed 50 degrees.

Aqua Ammoniæ. (EDINB.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one pound.
Fresh-burnt Lime, one pound and a half.
Distilled Water, one pound.
Water, nine ounces.

Break the lime to pieces, and pour the water upon it in an iron or earthen vessel, and keep it covered till the mixture becomes cold: then reduce the muriate to a fine powder, mix it with the lime in a mortar, and put them directly into a green-glass retort. Place the retort in a sand-bath, and adapt a receiver to it furnished with a tube passing into a flask containing the distilled water, the flask being sufficiently large to hold double the quantity of water. Then apply heat, augmenting it gradually till the bottom of the iron vessel becomes red hot, and so long as gas and vapour are produced.

The specific gravity of this solution of ammonia is to that of distilled water as 0.939 to 1000. It should be kept in small, well stopped bottles.

Aqua Ammoniæ Causticæ. (DUBL.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, three parts.
Fresh-burnt Lime, two parts.
Water, ten parts.

Put the lime in an earthen vessel, and pour upon it one part of the water, previously heated, and cover it. Dissolve the muriate in the remainder of the water, also heated. When the solution is cold, add the lime now fallen into powder, and cold; put the mixture in a retort, and

distil five parts with a medium heat, into a receiver kept cold.

The specific gravity of this solution is to that of distilled water as 0.950 to 1000.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, two parts.
Lime, slaked with one part of water, five parts.

Mix the muriate with four parts of the lime, put the mixture into a retort, and then add the remaining fifth part of the lime, so as to cover the mixture; then attach the retort, by means of a glass tube, to a Woulf's apparatus, the first and smallest flask of which contains only one third of water to the muriate employed, while two other larger ones are each to contain a quantity of water equal in weight to the muriate. The apparatus being well luted, and furnished with the necessary safety tubes, heat the retort in a sand-bath, and increase the fire gradually, till no more gas passes over: then let the apparatus cool, and set aside the flasks; the first of which contains a weak solution of ammonia with impurities, the second, a very pure and saturated solution, and the third, a solution equally pure, but containing less ammonia. (Batav.)

Gall. and Form. Hôp. Fr. direct one part of muriate of ammonia to be distilled with one of slaked lime, and the gas to be received in a Woulf's apparatus composed of three flasks, the first containing very little water; and the two others containing each, one part of distilled water.

Hann.—one pound and a half of quick lime to be mixed with nine ounces of water; two thirds of the powder thus formed is to be mixed with one pound of muriate of ammonia, the mixture to be put into a retort, and covered with the other third of the slaked lime; it is then to be distilled into a Woulf's apparatus composed of four flasks, the first containing an inch of lime water, the second, one pound of water, the third, half a pound of water, and the last, about three fifths of its depth of water. The operation being finished, the third flask is to be weighed, and so much of the liquor contained in the fourth flask is to be added, as to make the total weight amount to three pounds.

Swediaur directs six pounds of lime reduced to powder by means of water, to be distilled with four pounds of muriate of ammonia, in a Woulf's apparatus.

R. Lime, one part.
Slake it gradually with
Water, three parts.

Put the powder, when cold, into a cucurbit placed in a sand-bath, and containing

Muriate of Ammonia, one part.

Lute the capital, and adapt a receiver to it containing

Distilled Water, one part and a half.

To the bottom of this the tube is to be plunged which is to conduct the gas: paste on the receiver a slip of paper marking the height to which three parts of water rise. Then distil, keeping the receiver cool, and stop the distillation when the liquor has risen to the slip of paper. (Bavar.)

Ferr. prescribes two pounds of slaked lime, and one pound of muriate of ammonia.

R. Quick Lime, sixteen ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity to reduce it to a soft paste. Put it into a glass cucurbit, and add

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, sixteen ounces.

Mix them well together, and adapt the capital. Let the gas be conveyed, by means of a glass tube, to the bottom of a flask containing twenty-four ounces of distilled water: paste on the surface of the flask a slip of paper marking the height to which forty-eight ounces of water would rise: and distil the liquor till it reaches it. (Ant.; Brugnatelli)

Belg.—slaked lime three parts, muriate of ammonia two parts, water two parts; distil into a receiver containing two parts of water.

Dan.—two pounds of lime, a sufficient quantity of water to reduce it to powder, muriate of ammonia two pounds, water three pounds; distil two pounds and a half of liquor into a receiver containing half a pound of water.

Mil. Copen.— one pound of lime, a sufficient quantity of water to slake it, one pound of muriate of ammonia, and enough of water to make a soft paste; distil into a receiver containing twenty-four ounces of water.

Hisp.—one pound and a half of slaked lime, one pound of muriate of ammonia, and one pound and a half of water; distil into a receiver containing six ounces of water, till ten or eleven ounces of liquor are obtained.

Fenn.—one pound of lime, one pound and a half of water to slake it, one pound of muriate of ammonia, and two ounces of water; distil into a receiver containing one pound of water.

Pol.; Borus.; and Sax.—one pound and a half of lime, nine ounces of hot water to slake it, one pound of muriate of ammonia, and four pounds of water; distil two pounds

of liquid into a receiver containing one pound of water, so as to obtain three pounds of solution.

The following are prepared according to the method of Lond.

Amst.—two pounds of lime, one pound of muriate of ammonia, and five pounds of water; distil one pound and a half.

Bruns. and Wirtem.—twelve ounces of lime, four of muriate, and two of water; distil eight ounces of liquor.

Ross.—one pound of lime, a sufficient quantity of water to slake it, six ounces of the muriate, and thirty-six of water; distil eight or twelve ounces.

Hass. and Piderit—one pound of lime, one of water to slake it, four ounces of the muriate, and four pounds of water; distil eight ounces.

Olden.—one pound and a half of lime, nine ounces of water to slake it, one pound of the muriate, and three pounds of water; distil two pounds and a half.

Lusit.—three pounds of slaked lime, one pound of the muriate, and one of water.

R. Quick Lime, one pound.
Slake it with
Water, one pound and a half.
Put it into a retort, and add
Muriate of Ammonia, half a pound.
Distil till no more gas passes over. (Genev.; Herbip.)

Sard. prescribes four pounds of lime, one and a half of the muriate, and eight ounces of water.

Spielmann—forty ounces of slaked lime, sixteen of the muriate, and thirty of water to be mixed with the product.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, five parts.
Quick Lime, three parts and a half.

Reduce them separately to powder, then mix them together quickly, and put the mixture into a retort, which it may fill to three fourths; put it upon a sand-bath, and let it communicate, by a long adapter, with a receiver furnished with a safety tube and containing fifteen parts of water. Having luted the apparatus, cover the retort with sand, and then with an earthen cover: at first, let the fire be very gentle, then stronger, till towards the end of the operation it is of a white heat; keep the receiver cool with cloths wet with cold water, or by putting it in water, taking out a quantity occasionally, and replacing it with cold. When nothing more passes over, remove the receiver, close the mouth with a cork, put it in a cool place, and pour out the liquor when it is cold. (Van Mons)

Austr. directs a mixture of two pounds of quick lime, and one pound of muriate of ammonia to be put into a retort containing already about half a pound of quick lime. A Woulf's apparatus is to be adapted, the second and third flasks of which contain each half a pound of distilled water. The distillation is to be continued till the liquid is increased in weight by three ounces.

Suec.—three parts of quick lime, and two of muriate of ammonia, to be distilled together, and the gas to be received in distilled water till it is perfectly saturated.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one pound.
Purified Subcarbonate of Potass, half a pound.

Dissolve them separately in a sufficient quantity of water; pour the solutions into a tubulated glass retort, placed in a sand-bath, and containing

Quick Lime, recently slaked, three pounds.

Distil gently, till eight or nine ounces of liquor have passed over. (Fuld.)

Palat. prescribes two pounds of the muriate, half a pound of subcarbonate of potass, and eight pounds of lime mixture. (*Lait de Chaux Vive.*)

R. Quick Lime, sixteen ounces.

Slake it with six pounds of water; when cold put into a cucurbit, and add to it

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, eight ounces.
Muriate of Soda, in powder, one ounce and a half.

Stir the mixture for some time, and distil gently, from a sand-bath, till about eight ounces of liquor have passed into the receiver. (Lipp.)

It is the case with solution of ammonia, as with every other liquid chemical preparation. Its degrees of concentration are as different as there are different pharmacopœias, among which, only the following require it to be of a particular strength:—

Lond.; Batav.; and Hann.—16 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.960); Batav.; and Belg.—17 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.9054); Edinb.—18 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.939); Ant.; and Fenn.—19 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.94); Dubl.—20 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.936); Gall.; and Form. Hôp. Fr.—22 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.923); Suec.; and Olden.—23 degrees (Sp. gr. 0.9166); Austr.—24 degrees. (Sp. gr. 0.910.)

Water absorbs one third of its weight of ammoniacal gas, and its volume is then augmented by one third. In a saturated solution of the gas, marking 30½ degrees (Sp. gr. 0.895), there are condensed in one measure of water, six hundred and seventy measures of the gas; or, in other terms, thirty-four parts of water contain sixteen and a half of the gas; while, in a

solution of ammonia at 19 degrees, there are sixty-four parts of water, combined with the same quantity of gas. From these statements it will be easy to judge of the concentration of the liquor.

Muriate of ammonia contains one third of its weight of ammonia. If this were remembered it would be easy to obtain a solution at any degree of concentration, as it furnishes a rule for fixing the quantity of water to be employed, taking into account that the water held by the chloruret of calcium, (which is formed during the operation), at the degree of incandescence, abandons the latter and passes over in the distillation, augmenting the quantity of the product, and, consequently, diminishing its strength in the same proportion. This is one of the most violent irritants

It is sometimes employed internally, as stimulant, diaphoretic, and alexipharmic, in the dose of from twenty to forty drops in five or six ounces of vehicle, taken by spoonfuls. But it is more frequently employed externally, either as an irritant to the pituitary and conjunctive mucous membranes; or, principally, as a rubefacient; or lastly, as a caustic or escharotic.

DILUTED SOLUTION OF AMMONIA. (COXE)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one part.
Distilled Water, two parts.

Mix.

POTION AGAINST INEBRIATION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, seven or eight drops.
Water, half a glassful.

The effect of this draught is far from being infallible, as GIRARD has pretended: it fails very frequently. It ought never to be given till after vomiting.

AMMONIACAL GARGLE. (SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one ounce.
Aromatic Infusion, one pound.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Solution of Ammonia, half an ounce.

Pour it upon the following

R. Root of Marshmallows, } of each,
Figs, } six drams.

Boil them in sixteen ounces of milk, till the liquor is reduced to twelve ounces, and strain.

PRINGLE employed this gargle, as resolvent, in certain cases of inflammation of the throat.

ASTHMATIC POTION. (SPIELMANN)

R. Live Wood-lice, one hundred and twenty.
Pennyroyal Water, eight ounces.

Express the liquor strongly, and add

Gum Ammoniac, three drams.
Solution of Ammonia, two drams.
Balsamic Syrup, one ounce.

FULLER recommended this potion in humid asthma.—Dose, several spoonfuls in the day.

CARMINATIVE POTION.

Mixtura Liquoris Ammoniæ causticæ. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Ammonia, half a dram, or one dram.
Mint Water, eight ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Dose, a spoonful, every hour; or, every three hours.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Solution of Ammonia, two drams.
Tincture of Castor, } of each,
——— Assafœtida, } half an ounce.

Dose, a tea-spoonful.

ABSORBENT POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } two drams.
Cinnamon Water, four ounces.

Mix.

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Calcined Magnesia, } one dram.
Spirit of Cinnamon, three drams.
Water, five ounces and a half.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours.

EMMENAGOGUE INJECTION.

Injectio Vaginalis emmenagoga. (BRERA)

R. Solution of Ammonia, ten or twelve drops.
Cow's Milk, two spoonfuls.

This injection is to be repeated three or four times a day. It was originally recommended by LAVAGNA. It first produces a white discharge, which is sometimes followed by the menstrua. It may, at the commencement, be rendered less stimulating, thus:

R. Solution of Ammonia, forty drops.
Decoction of Barley, eight ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, half a dram.

To be injected at four times, at intervals of five or six hours.

But this is a hazardous remedy, and should never be employed but with great circumspection; it would perhaps be better, even to throw it aside altogether, although it may have been sometimes useful.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF AMMONIA. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Red Wine, twelve parts.
Root of Soap-wort,
Leaves of Leopard's-bane,
———— Buck-bean,
———— Fumitory, } of each, four ounces.
Juniper Berries,
Root of Caper,
——— Chinese Smilax,
Elder Flowers,
Guaiac Wood,
Sassafras Wood, } of each, two ounces.
Common Arum, one ounce.

Boil them together, and add when strained,

White Sugar, fifteen pounds.

Strain, and evaporate to the consistence of a syrup. To every quart of it add

Solution of Ammonia, half a dram.

It is recommended in scrofulous, syphilitic, psoric, and herpetic diseases.—Dose, from two drams to one ounce and a half.

3. DISSOLVED IN ALCOHOL.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Spiritus Ammoniæ seu *Salis ammoniaci vinosus* seu *dulcis* seu *dulcificatus*, *Solutio Subcarbonatis Ammoniaci spirituosa*, *Alcali ammoniacum spirituosum*, *Alcohol ammoniatum* seu *ammoniatus*, *Ammoniaca alcoholisata*, *Liquor Ammonii vinosus* seu *Ammoniæ spirituosus*, *Lixivium ammoniacale vinosum*. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Spiritus Ammoniæ.

R. Rectified Spirit, three pints.
Muriate of Ammonia, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.

Mix, and distil one pint and a half with a gentle heat, into a receiver kept cool. (LOND.)

R. Rectified Spirit, three pints.
Carbonate of Ammonia, in powder, three ounces and a half.

Dissolve with a moderate heat, and filter. (DUBL.)

Alcohol Ammoniatum.

R. Alcohol, (0.835), thirty-two ounces.
Fresh-burnt Lime, twelve ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, eight ounces.
Water, six ounces.

Ammoniated alcohol is to be prepared from these according to the method prescribed for aqua ammoniæ. (EDINB.)

R. Solution of Ammonia, (0.9166) one part.
Alcohol, (0.83), two parts.

Mix. (BAVAR.; GENEV.; SAX.)

AMST. prescribes one part of the solution and two parts of alcohol (0.884).—BORUS.; SUEC.; and HERBIP.—one of solution, and two of alcohol.—HANN.; OLDEN.; and POL.—one of solution (0.960), and two of alcohol (0.82).—VAN MONS.—an equal part of each.—SWEDIAUR—thirty-two of alcohol (0.835), and four of solution; or, two of alcohol (0.815), and one of solution.—SPIELMANN—directs sixteen ounces of distilled water, and thirty-two of alcohol, to be added to the product of the distillation of sixteen ounces of muriate of ammonia, with forty-eight ounces of subcarbonate of potass.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, five parts.

Put it into a retort, and pour upon it,

Proof Spirit, thirty parts.

holding in solution,

Dried Caustic Potass, five parts.

Place the retort in a sand-bath, and adapt a receiver provided with a safety-tube, and leave them to digest without heat, for some time; then draw off twenty-four parts with a moderate heat. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS elsewhere directs one pound of caustic potass, and five pounds of proof spirit to be distilled together with one pound of muriate of ammonia; and three pounds of liquid to be drawn off.

R. Solution of Ammonia, one pound.
Proof Spirit, three pounds.

Distil about two thirds. (VAN MONS)

R. Quick Lime, one pound.
Water, six ounces.

Pour the water gradually upon the lime, when it is slaked and cold, put it into a glass retort, to which is adapted a receiver plunged into cold water. Add

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, eleven ounces.
Alcohol, four pounds.

Distil till about two pounds and a half of liquid have passed over. (COXE)

Brugnatelli directs sixteen ounces of lime, and eight of muriate of ammonia, to be reduced separately, to powder; they are then to be mixed, and put into a glass retort, with thirty-two ounces of alcohol: to be distilled to dryness.—Swediaur—a mixture of one part of muriate of ammonia, two parts of quick lime, and four of alcohol: to be distilled to dryness.

The following process, like that of Spielmann, detailed above, gives a spirit, the ammonia in which is combined, more or less, with carbonic acid.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, half a pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.

Mix: put them into a retort and add

Alcohol, two pounds.

Distil about one pound of liquid, with a gentle heat. (Hass.; Ross.; Piderit)

Bruns.; and Palat. direct half a pound of muriate of ammonia, one pound of subcarbonate of potass, one pound of alcohol, and half a pound of water to be distilled, and ten or eleven ounces of liquid drawn off.—Swediaur—one pound of muriate, two pounds of subcarbonate, and six of proof spirit, to be distilled together, and three pounds drawn off.—Fuld.—one pound of muriate, two pounds of subcarbonate, and three of proof spirit, to be distilled, and one pound and a half of liquid to be drawn off.—Swediaur—to distil four pounds of the product of a mixture of one pound and a half of subcarbonate, one pound of muriate of ammonia, three pounds of proof spirit, and one pound and a half of water.—Van Mons—five parts of muriate, six and a half of subcarbonate, and fifteen of proof spirit; and five parts to be distilled.

The ammonia is completely carbonated in the following preparation:

R. Subcarbonate of ammonia, one ounce and a half.
Distilled Water, nine ounces.

Dissolve and add

Rectified Spirit, one pound and a half.

Mix them well together and preserve. (Lipp.)

Fuld. gives, under the name of *Spiritus Lumbricorum vinosus*, a formula which ought to be placed here:

R. Earth-worms, bruised, six pounds.

Leave them in a covered vessel till a urinous odour exhales from them. Then pour upon them

Proof Spirit, six pounds

and distil one half.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA WITH ANISE.

Liquor Ammoniæ anisatus seu *Salis ammoniaci anisatus, Alcali volatilis anisatus, Lixivium ammoniacale anisatum, Spiritus Ammoniæ anisatus* seu *ammoniato anisatus* seu *Salis ammoniaci anisatus.* (Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, three ounces.
Essential Oil of Anise, one dram and a half.

Dissolve. (Palat.)

Hass.; and Piderit prescribe one pound of the spirit, and one of spirit of anise.

R. Alcohol, twenty-four parts.
Essential Oil of Anise, one part.

Mix: and add gradually, continually shaking

Spirit of Ammonia, six parts.

Preserve. (Van Mons)

R. Alcohol (0.840), twenty-four parts.
Essential Oil of Anise, one part.

Mix, and add

Solution of Ammonia, (0.960), six parts.

Preserve. This is of the sp. gr. of 0.890. (Bavar.)

Belg.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sax. prescribe one pound of alcohol, half an ounce of oil of anise, and three ounces of solution of ammonia.—Lipp.—one part of oil, sixteen parts of alcohol, and forty-eight of solution.—Cadet de Gassicourt—one part of oil, thirty-two parts of alcohol and six of solution.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, one pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two pounds.
Seeds of Anise, bruised, eight ounces.
Proof Spirit, four pounds.

Distil two pounds and a half of spirit. (Bruns.)

Herbip. gives the same proportions, only it prescribes four pounds each, of water and of alcohol; and to draw off five pounds.—Wirtem.—one pound and a half of muriate, one pound of subcarbonate, three ounces of anise, and four pounds of proof spirit; and two pounds and a half of liquor to be distilled.

R. Quick Lime, in powder, three parts.
Muriate of Ammonia, five parts.

Triturate them together as quickly as possible; put so much of the mixture into a glass retort, as to fill it to three fourths, and adapt to it a receiver, containing

Spirit of Anise, fifteen parts.

Distil, first, with a gentle fire, and augment it gradually, till no more gas passes over: preserve the product. (Van Mons)

This liquor is more agreeable than the preceding; it is applied to the same purposes.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.

Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum. (Lond.; Coxe; Niemann; Lusit.)

R. Solution of Ammonia, six ounces.
Spirit of Lavender, two pints.

Distil two pints with a gentle heat, and dissolve in the product,

Camphor, two ounces.

STIMULANT SPIRIT FOR HEAD-ACH.

Alcohol Serpylli Compositum. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Swediaur)

R. Solution of Ammonia, four ounces.
Alcohol, one pound.
Camphor, two ounces.
Essential Oil of Anise, half an ounce.

The vapour of this spirit is to be inspired, and compresses are to be wetted with it and applied to the forehead. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Solution of Ammonia,
Spirit of Wild Thyme,
Spirit of Camphor, } of each, an equal part.

Mix. (Swediaur)

EMBROCATION FOR CHILBLAINS. (Spielmann)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, one ounce.
——— Camphor, three ounces.
Petroleum, one ounce and a half.

Mix.

ANODYNE SPIRIT. (Spielmann)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, six ounces.
Essence of Saffron, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Lavender, half an ounce.

This is employed in fomentations, for chronic rheumatic pains.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA AND TURPENTINE. (Niemann)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one dram.
Alcohol, one ounce.
Spirit of Turpentine, two drams.

Shake them together.

Weikeard recommended this for frictions in *œdema*.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA AND OF CANTHARIDES. (Niemann)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one dram and a half.
Spirit of Turpentine, three drams.
Tincture of Cantharides, one ounce.

This is recommended, as a diuretic, in dropsy, employed in the form of embrocation to be rubbed upon the loins and the perineum.

AMMONIACAL EMBROCATION. (Saunders)

R. Solution of Ammonia,
Tincture of Opium,
Spirit of Camphor, } of each, one ounce. six ounces.

Mix.

VICAT'S ANODYNE LIQUOR. (Spielmann)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, one ounce.
Opium, two scruples.
Camphor, one scruple.

Digest without heat, for three days, shaking frequently, and strain.

This liquor, applied by means of cotton, allays the pain of carious teeth; it is also useful, applied to the nose, in nervous head-ach.

STOMACHIC TINCTURE.

Tinctura Stomachica Lipsiensis. (Wirtem.)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two ounces.
Rectified Spirit, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Wormwood, three drams.

Digest, and add

Tincture of Red Sanders Wood, one ounce.

Dose, twenty or thirty drops.

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Alcohol ammoniacatum aromatisatum, Alcohol aromaticus ammoniatus, Liquor oleosus Sylvii, Lixivium ammoniacale aromaticum, Sal volatile oleosum Sylvii, Spiritus Ammoniæ aromaticus, seu *compositus, Spiritus salinus aromaticus, Spiritus aromaticus ammoniacalis, Spiritus volatilis aromaticus,* seu *oleosus, Spiritus oleosus aromaticus Sylvii, Tinctura ammoniata aromatica.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

AROMATIC SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.

R. Cinnamon, bruised,
Cloves, bruised,
Lemon peel,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each, two drams. four ounces. half a pound.

Muriate of Ammonia, five ounces.
Rectified Spirit, four pints.
Water, one gallon.

Mix, and distil six pints. (Lond.)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.
Essential Oil of Lemon, two drams.
Nutmegs, bruised, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, bruised, three drams.

Macerate them in a covered vessel, for three days, frequently shaking, and distil one pint and a half. (Dubl.)

Alcohol Ammoniatum Aromaticum.

R. Ammoniated Alcohol, eight ounces.
Essential Oil of Rosemary, one dram and a half.
Essential Oil of Lemon, one dram.

Mix. (Edinb.)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, six ounces.
Alcohol (0.835), two pounds.

Add to the solution

Essential Oil of Nutmegs, } of each,
——— Lemon, } two drams and a half.
Solution of Ammonia, one ounce and a half.

Preserve. (Swediaur)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Compound Spirit of Ammonia, one pound and a half.

Mix. (Ant.)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, eight ounces.
Essential Oil of Rosemary, one dram and a half.
——— Sassafras, one dram.

Mix. (Amer.; Coxe)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, nine ounces.
Essential Oil of Anise, } of each,
——— Cloves, } half a
——— Cinnamon, } dram.
——— Mace, one scruple.
——— Zedoary, } of each,
——— Amber, } half a scruple.

Digest in a covered vessel, and preserve. (Hann.; Wirtem.)

Palat. prescribes one scruple each of oil of mace, oil of cinnamon, and oil of cloves, and three ounces of spirit of ammonia.—Spielmann—half a dram of any aromatic oil, and one ounce of spirit of ammonia.—Herbip.—one or two drams of any essential oil, and half a pound of spirit of ammonia.—Genev.—two drams of oil of pepper, and one pound of spirit of ammonia.—Lipp.—one dram of oil of rosemary, half a dram each of oil of cloves, oil of cinnamon, and oil of bergamotte, and eight ounces of spirit of ammonia.

Lusit. prescribes two pounds of solution of ammonia, two drams of oil of nutmeg, and as much of oil of bergamotte.

The last is the only pharmacopœia which does not employ the spirit of ammonia in this preparation.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } one pound.
Essential Oil of Juniper, } of each,
——— Cinnamon, } half a
——— Mace, } dram.
Alcohol, six ounces.

Triturate the salts with the oils in a stone mortar. Put the whole into a long-necked matrass, distil in a sand bath, and receive the salt and the spirit which pass over. (Sard.)

Spielmann directs half a dram each, of oil of anise, oil of cloves, and oil of cinnamon, one scruple of oil of mace, and half a scruple each, of oil of zedoary and oil of amber; to be digested with six ounces of subcarbonate of potass and eighteen of proof spirit; six ounces of muriate of ammonia are then to be added, and ten ounces of liquor to be distilled over.—Bruns.—a mixture of half a dram of oil of cloves, two drams of oil of lemon, two of oil of nutmeg, and two pounds of spirit of ammonia.

R. Fresh Lemon-peel, one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon, } of each, two drams.
Nutmegs, }
Cloves, }
Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Spirit of Wine (20 degrees), two pounds.

Macerate for two days, and distil fourteen ounces. Batav.; Belg.)

R. Fresh Orange-peel, } of each,
——— Lemon-peel, } two ounces.
Cinnamon, one ounce and a half.
Mace, } of each, six drams.
Nutmeg, }
Cloves, two drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Macerate for two days, and distil three pounds and a half of liquor. (Amst.)

R. Orange-peel, Lemon-peel, } of each, twenty-four parts.
Vanilla, eight parts.
Cloves, two parts.
Cinnamon, four parts.
Muriate of Ammonia, Distilled Cinnamon-water, Alcohol (22 degrees), Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Distil one hundred and twenty-eight parts. (Gall.)

R. Carraway-seeds, Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, two drams.
Lavender, three drams.
Cloves, half an ounce.
Marjoram, Mentha Crispa, Sage, } of each, five drams.
Mace, Nutmegs, } of each, six drams.
Cinnamon, one ounce and a half.
Fresh Orange-peel, ——— Lemon-peel, } of each, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, one hundred and twenty ounces.
Pure Water, two hundred and fifty ounces.

Distil till the liquor begins to whiten, and rectify the product with

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, five ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, in powder, six ounces and a half.

Preserve. (Van Mons)

R. Rosemary, Savine, } of each, two drams.
Wormwood, Lavender, Scordium, } of each, one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, five ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces and a half.
Proof Spirit, seventy-two ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.

Distil till all the salt in the cucurbit and in the receiver become re-dissolved. (Van Mons)

R. Cinnamon, two ounces.
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Fresh Orange-peel, } of each, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, sixteen ounces.
Proof Spirit, three pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, and add

Muriate of Ammonia, eight ounces

dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water; and distil about ten ounces. (Palat.)

R. Cinnamon, two ounces.
Mace, Cloves, Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, half an ounce.
Cubebs, Anise-seeds, } of each, two drams.
Fresh Lemon-peel, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
Muriate of Ammonia, half a pound.
Alcohol, Water, } of each, three pounds.

Macerate for several days, and distil one half. (Bruns.)

R. Cinnamon, one ounce.
Mace, Nutmegs, } of each, six drams.
Cloves, two drams and a half.
Fresh Lemon-peel, ——— Orange-peel, } of each, two ounces.
Lesser Cardamoms, Cubebs, } of each, two drams.
Alcohol, three pounds.

Digest for three days, and add

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.
Spring Water, one pound.

Distil till there remains one pound and a half of liquid. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Angelica, ——— Galanga, Tops of Marjoram, ——— Rosemary, Lemon-peel, Orange-peel, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, } of each, six drams.
Proof Spirit, three pounds.

Digest for three days, and add

Subcarbonate of Potass, Muriate of Ammonia, } of each, four ounces.

Distil one half. (Wirtem.)

The greater number of these formulæ give a spirit which is charged, at the same time, with pure ammonia and with subcarbonate of ammonia, the latter being held in solution by the aqueous portion of the compound.

The *Spirit of Ammonia with Anise* might very properly be substituted for this preparation, as it acts precisely in the same manner.

Fetid Spirit of Ammonia.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.
Assafœtida, two ounces.

Macerate for twelve hours, and dis-

til one pint and a half, with a gentle heat, into a cool receiver. (LOND.)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.
Assafœtida, one ounce and a quarter.

Macerate for three days in a closed vessel, frequently shaking, and distil one pint and a half, with a gentle heat, into a cold receiver. (DUBL.)

Tinctura Assafœtida Ammoniata.

R. Ammoniated Alcohol, eight ounces,
Assafœtida, half an ounce.

Digest for twelve hours, in a close vessel, and distil eight ounces by the heat of boiling water. (EDINB.)

4. DISSOLVED IN ÆTHER.

AMMONIACAL ÆTHER. (FERR.; FENN.; SUEC.; FEE; VAN MONS)

R. Purified Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Distilled Water, } one part.

Dissolve them in a retort, and add

Quick Lime, } of each, one part.
Sulphuric Æther, }

Distil into a large receiver, surrounded with ice or cold water. (FENN.; SUEC.; FEE)

VAN MONS directs three parts of lime to be slaked, and the powder to be mixed with four parts of muriate of ammonia; three parts of sulphuric æther to be poured upon the mixture, and then three parts of water. To be distilled with a very gentle heat.

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } an equal part.

Mix. (FERR.)

STIMULANT MIXTURE. (HUFELAND.

R. Valerian, half an ounce.
Angelica, }
Flowers of Leopard's-bane, } of each, two drams.

Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain eight ounces on straining, after being infused for half an hour, add

Spirit of Ammonia with Anise, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } one dram.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

5. COMBINED WITH OILY AND FAT BODIES.

VERMIFUGE POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, two drams.
Olive Oil, eight ounces.

Dose, three spoonfuls night and morning.

EPISPASTIC AMMONIACAL OINTMENT.

Pommade de Gondret. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; HENRI; FEE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Mutton Suet, } of each, one part.
Olive Oil, }

Melt them together with a gentle heat, pour them into a glass flask, and add

Solution of Ammonia, two parts.

Shake together till the mixture becomes concrete. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; HENRI)

CADET DE GASSICOURT and PIERQUIN prescribe one part each of oil and of lard.

This is employed for cauterizing the skin in a slow and painful manner, in certain cerebral affections.

VAN MONS prescribes under the name of *Saponaceous Ammoniacal Ointment*, a similar preparation; it is obtained by melting one part of beef-marrow in a warm water-bath, and adding gradually to it, stirring constantly, an equal quantity of strong solution of ammonia.

AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.

Linimentum Ammoniæ seu *ammoniatum*, seu *ammoniacum* seu *ammoniatum* seu *volatile* seu *Anglicanum, Oleum ammoniatum, Sapo Ammoniæ, Unguentum album resolvens.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; FENN.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; ELLIS; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

Linimentum Ammoniæ Fortius. (LOND.)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one fluid ounce.
Olive Oil, two fluid ounces.

Shake them together till they incorporate.

Oleum Ammoniatum. (EDINB.)

R. Olive Oil, eight parts.
Water of Ammonia, one part.

Mix.

Linimentum Ammoniæ. (DUBL.)

R. Water of Caustic Ammonia, two fluid drams.
Olive Oil, two fluid ounces,

R. Solution of Ammonia (22 degrees), one part.
Oil of Almonds, eight parts.
Mix. (Hisp.; Gall.; Ratier; Van Mons)

Herbip. prescribes one part of solution, and two parts of oil of almonds.—Saunders and Pierquin—one part of solution, and eight parts of oil.—Ferr. and Pierquin—one part of solution, and four parts of oil.

Amer.; Coxe; Ellis; and Disp. Cha. Paris—equal parts of solution and of olive oil.—Amst.; Batav.; Suec.; Coxe; Swediaur; and Ph. Syph.—one part of solution, and two parts of oil.—Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Fenn.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sax.; Herbip.; Belg.; Dan.; Genev.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Ratier; and Spielmann—one of solution, and four of oil.

Form. Hôp. Fr.—one of solution, and six of oil.—Brugnatelli—three of solution, and eight of oil.

Lusit.—one part of solution, and three parts of oil of rape-seed.—Mil. Copen.—one of solution, and four of the oil.

Pol.—one part of solution, and three parts of oil of clove-pink.—Pierquin—one of solution, and one of oil of chamomile or of linseed-oil.

Ant.—one part of solution, and four parts of lard.

It is irritant, and is employed in frictions.

STIMULANT LINIMENT.

Linimentum Petrolei ammoniatum. (Augustin)

R. Solution of Ammonia. two ounces.
Petroleum, one ounce.
This is recommended in what are called asthenic inflammations, in spasms, and in colic.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL LINIMENT.

Linimentum volatile camphoratum seu *cum Camphora.* (Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Cast. Borus.; Sax.; Wurceb.; Augustin; Brera; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Ratier; Saunders; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one part.
Olive Oil, three parts.
Mix well together; and to each ounce of it add
Camphor, one dram.
Preserve. (Hann.; Sax.; Wurceb.)

Mil. Copen. prescribes one part of solution, four parts of oil, and half a dram of camphor to every ounce of the mixture.—Ratier—one part of solution, one part of camphor, and sixteen parts of oil; or, one part of solution, two parts of camphor, and sixty-four of oil.—Dan—four parts of solution, one part of camphor, and sixteen parts of oil.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—five parts of solution, two of camphor, and thirty of oil.—Cast. Borus.—two parts of solution, one part of camphor, and six parts of oil.—Fuld.; and Hass.—two parts of solution, one part of camphor, and eight parts of oil.—Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; and Piderit—two parts of solution, one part of camphor, and sixteen parts of oil.—Brera—six parts of solution, one part of camphor, and forty-eight parts of oil.

R. Neat's-foot Oil, four parts.
Spirit of Camphor, } of each,
Solution of Ammonia, } one part.
Mix. (Saunders)

Swediaur prescribes one part each of spirit of camphor and of solution, and four parts of palm oil.

R. Solution of Ammonia, eight parts.
Marrow-soap, one part.
Dissolve, and gradually incorporate
Camphorated Oil, thirty-two parts.
Put the mixture, contained in a stopped flask, in a warm water bath, and decant after a sufficient time. (Van Mons)

R. Ammoniacal Liniment, one ounce.
Camphor, one dram.
Mix. (Augustin)

RESOLVENT LINIMENT. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Solution of Ammonia, two drams.
Olive Oil, two ounces.
Camphor, one scruple.
Rum (*Eau Thériacale*), one dram.
This is recommended by Fuller in chronic rheumatism, and in puerperal mammary tumours.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC LINIMENT. (Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ellis; Niemann)

R. Solution of Ammonia, two drams.
Tincture of Opium, } of each,
Rum (*Eau Thériacale*), } one ounce.
Olive Oil, }
Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Spirit of Camphor, } one part.
——— Turpentine, four parts.
Mix. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Ammoniacal Liniment, one ounce and a half.
Spirit of Turpentine, half an ounce.
Mix. (Ellis)
This liniment is recommended in asthenic gout.

ANODYNE LINIMENT.

Linimentum anodynum seu *antispasticum, Oleum Hyosciami ammoniato-camphoratum, Linimentum Ammonii opiatum.* (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Lipp.; Augustin; Ratier)

R. Solution of Ammonia, five parts.
Tincture of Opium, four parts.
Olive Oil, thirty parts.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one dram.
Fioraventi's Balsam, } of each,
Olive Oil, } two ounces.
Spirit of Camphor, one ounce.

Mix. (Ratier)

R. Henbane Oil, } of each,
Oil of St. Ignatius'-bean, } one ounce.
Solution of Ammonia, one dram and a half.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, two grains.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Henbane Oil, } of each, six parts.
Olive Oil, }
Solution of Ammonia, two parts.
Sydenham's Laudanum, one part.

Mix. (Lipp.)

R. Henbane Oil, one ounce and a half.
Solution of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Camphor, } of each,
Tincture of Opium } two drams.

Mix. (Augustin)

This is recommended for relieving pains attending spasms, and what are called asthenic inflammations, such as those attending puerperal fever.

COMPOUND AMMONIACAL LINIMENT. (Swediaur)

R. Ammoniacal Liniment, } of each,
Acetate of Ammonia, } one ounce.

Mix.

LINIMENT FOR TINEA. (Bories)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one ounce.
Camphor, half a dram.
Sulphuret of Potass, four drams.
Olive Oil, six ounces.

FETID AMMONIACAL LINIMENT. (Augustin)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one ounce and a half.
Dippel's Animal Oil, half an ounce.
Oil of Chamomile, three ounces and a half.

It is recommended in those painful spasmodic diseases which are called asthenic.

SAPONACEOUS AMMONIACAL LINIMENT. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Niemann)

R. Solution of Ammonia, one part.
Soap, five parts.
Alcohol (33 degrees), fifteen parts.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Niemann directs six ounces of soap to be dissolved in nine pounds of water and six pounds eight ounces of proof spirit, and five pounds four ounces of solution to be added.

OPODELDOC BALSAM.

Linimentum saponaceum seu *saponato-camphoratum* seu *Saponis compositum, Sapo aromaticus* seu *ammoniaco-camphoratus* seu *alcoholico-ammoniatus, Tinctura Saponis camphorata, Unguentum Opodeldoch, Balsamum Saponis.* (Austr.; Bavar.; Belg.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sax.; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Medicinal Soap, two ounces.
Rectified Spirit, twelve ounces.
Distilled Water, } of each,
Camphor, } two ounces.

Dissolve, and mix in a water-bath, and filter the mixture while hot; when it is a little cooled, add

Essential Oil of Rosemary, eight scruples.
——— Thyme, two scruples.
Solution of Ammonia, two drams.

Mix well. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Marrow Soap, scraped, sixty-four parts.
Alcohol (26 degrees), three hundred and seventy-six parts.
Distilled Water of Thyme, sixty-four parts.
Camphor, twenty-four parts.

Put them into a matrass, covered with bladder pierced with holes, and dissolve in a water-bath, strain while hot, and add, when it is a little cooled,

Essential Oil of Rosemary, six parts.
——— Thyme, two parts.
Camphorated Ammonia, eight parts.

Mix well. (Gall.; Fee; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Soap, scraped, one ounce and a half.
Rectified Alcohol, five ounces and a half.
Pure Water, one ounce.
Camphor, one dram.

Dissolve in a close vessel, with a moderate heat, and add

Solution of Ammonia, one dram.
Essential Oil of Rosemary, fifty drops

and let it cool. (Cast. Borus.)

Hann.; Borus.; and Niemann give

the same formula, but prescribe thirty drops of oil of rosemary, and eight of oil of thyme.—Palat.; and Niemann—two ounces of Spanish soap, eight ounces of alcohol, three ounces and a half of camphor, six drams of solution of ammonia, half a dram of oil of rosemary, and one dram of oil of thyme.

R. Soap, two ounces.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Dissolve in a water-bath, set aside, decant, and add

Camphor, one ounce.
Oil of Rosemary, one dram.
Solution of Ammonia, one ounce.

Pour the hot liquid into vessels of the capacity of one ounce each, and cover them with wetted bladder. (Pol.)

Austr. prescribes three parts of soap, twelve of alcohol (0.850), one half part of camphor, as much of oil of rosemary, and two parts of solution of ammonia.

R. Soap, two parts
Rectified Spirit, twelve parts.
Camphor, one part and a half.
Solution of Ammonia, one half part.

Dissolve in a close vessel, in a sand-bath, and add

Oil of Rosemary, } of each,
——— Bergamotte, } one sixth part.

Set aside to cool. (Sax.)

R. Soap, six parts.
Camphor, one part.
Proof Spirit, twenty-four parts.

Filter the solution while hot, and add

Solution of Ammonia, six parts.
Oil of Rosemary, one part.

Mix, and throw the mass into cold water, that it may suddenly solidify. (Bavar.)

R. Marrow Soap, scraped, one ounce.
Spirit of Rosemary, } of each,
——— Thyme, } two ounces and a half.
Solution of Ammonia, two drams.

Mix in a water-bath, and add

Camphor, one dram.

Strain the solution, while hot, through flannel. (Van Mons)

Swediaur prescribes one ounce of marrow soap, four ounces of spirit of rosemary, one ounce of spirit of thyme, and one dram of camphor rubbed down with two drams of spirit of ammonia.

R. White Soap, two ounces and a half.
Spirit of Rosemary, one pound.
Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Camphor, } two drams.

Dissolve in a water-bath. (Belg.)

R. Medicinal Soap, two ounces.
Alcohol (25 degrees), five ounces and a half.
Water, one ounce.
Camphor, one dram.

Dissolve, and add

Solution of Ammonia, one dram.
Essential Oil of Lemon, two scruples.

Preserve. (Ferr.)

R. Camphor, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Dissolve, and beat up, gradually, with it

Soft Soap, four ounces.

Then add

Solution of Ammonia, eight ounces.
Acetate of Ammonia, sixteen ounces.

Mix well. (Swediaur)

R. Medicinal Soap, scraped, two ounces.
Camphor, powdered, one dram.
Spirit of Ammonia, one ounce and a half.
Oil of Rosemary, sixty drops.

Dissolve in a covered vessel, placed in a sand-bath. (Olden.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann)

This very simple formula belongs to Hoff.

R. Alcoholic solution of Soap, filtered, six ounces.

Mix it with boiling water, and add

Camphor, one dram.

Dissolved in

Spirit of Ammonia, two drams.
Oil of Rosemary, one dram and a half.
—— Thyme, twelve grains.

Mix well. (Niemann)

This formula is given after Roloff.

R. Spanish Soap,
Spirit of Earth-worms (*Spirit of Ammonia*), three ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Camphor, one dram.

Preserve. (Fuld.)

ACOUSTIC BALSAM. (Van Mons)

R. Opodeldoc Balsam, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } one part.
Tincture of Castor, } of each,
Tincture of Opium, } one half part.

Mix.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Ammoniacum succinatum, *Aqua Luciæ*, *Liquor ex Ammonia et Oleo Succini*, *Liquor excitans*, *Spiritus Ammoniæ* cum *Succino*, seu *Salis ammoniaci lactescens* seu *lacteus*. *Eau de Luce*. (Lond.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Bruonatelli;

Coxe; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

1. *Without Soap.*

Spiritus Ammoniæ Succinatus.
(Lond.)

R. Mastic, three drams.
Rectified Spirit, nine fluid drams.
Oil of Lavender, fourteen minims.
—— Amber, four minims.
Solution of Ammonia, ten fluid ounces.

Macerate the mastic in the spirit, and when it is dissolved, pour off the clear tincture, then add the other ingredients, and mix by shaking them together.

R. Spirit of Ammonia, twelve parts.
Oil of Amber, twice rectified, one part.

Mix them gradually together, shake the mixture, and if, after it has been set aside for a short time, it does not become clear, apply a moderate heat, by means of a warm water-bath. Filter at the end of twenty-four hours. (Van Mons)

Ross. prescribes sixty drops of oil of amber, and twelve ounces of spirit of ammonia.

R. Rectified Spirit (0.83), one ounce.
——Oil of Amber, one scruple.

Dissolve and filter: add

Solution of Ammonia (0.9166), four ounces.

Preserve. (Suec.)

Spielmann directs eight grains of oil of amber to be dissolved in half an ounce of alcohol, and four ounces of solution of ammonia to be added.

R. Solution of Ammonia, six ounces.
Rectified Oil of Amber, thirty-one grains.

Shake them well together, and add a few grains of powdered mastic.

Preserve in a well stopped bottle. (Brugnatelli)

R. Rectified Oil of Amber, twelve parts.
Balm of Mecca, eight parts.
Alcohol (36 degrees), fifty parts.

Digest for four days, then drop very gradually one part of the tincture into

Solution of Ammonia (20 degrees), sixteen parts.

Mix well. Gall.

2. *With Soap.*

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, three drams.
Oil of Amber, one dram and a half,

Triturate them together in a glass mortar, and add *guttatim*

Alcohol, four ounces.

Put the mixture into a bottle, lightly corked, and let it digest with a moderate heat, for a quarter of an hour, then pour off the supernatant liquor, and mix it with solution of ammonia, in the proportion of sixty drops of the former, to one ounce and a half of the latter. (Van Mons)

Brugnatelli directs three ounces of rectified oil of amber to be incorporated with two ounces of caustic potass dissolved in alcohol, and then three ounces of alcohol to be added to the mixture; let it be digested in a sand-bath, then filtered, and well mixed with one pound of solution of ammonia.

R. Spanish Soap, ten grains.
Rectified Oil of Amber, one scruple.

Macerate them in

Alcohol, one ounce.

Add, when dissolved,

Solution of Ammonia, four ounces.

Mix well. (Lusit; Brugnatelli)

Van Mons prescribes one scruple of soap, one dram of oil of amber, three ounces of alcohol, and twelve ounces of solution of ammonia. — Swediaur—twelve grains of soap, two drams of oil of amber, four ounces of alcohol, and sixteen ounces of solution of ammonia. — Ferr. — two grains of soap, one scruple of oil of amber, one ounce of alcohol, and four ounces of solution of ammonia. — Brugnatelli — four grains of soap, two scruples of oil of amber, two ounces of alcohol, and eight ounces of solution of ammonia.—Sax.— one part of soap, one of oil of amber, twenty-four parts of alcohol, and ninety-six of the solution.—Herbip.—ten grains of soap, one dram of oil of amber, four ounces of alcohol, and twenty ounces of the solution.—Fuld.—six grains of soap, one dram of oil of amber, two ounces of alcohol, and so much of the solution, as will make the mixture lactescent.—Lipp.—three grains of soap, half a dram of oil of amber, one ounce of alcohol, and four ounces of the solution.

Some pharmacopœias prescribe, as has been seen, mastic instead of soap. It has the advantage, according to them, of rendering the density and lactescence of the preparation more permanent.

This preparation possesses the same properties as the preceding, being stimulant, irritant, and rubefacient. It is employed externally, in rheumatism, and in paralysis. It is also made to be inspired in syncope.

This preparation (*Eau de Luce*) acquired, by a celebrated accident, the reputation of

possessing alexipharmic or anti-venemous properties, but subsequent trials and observation have shewn that it is not to be depended on.

ANTI-TETANIC POTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, two drams.
Camphor, } of each,
Musk, } one dram.
Infusion of Leopard's-bane, four ounces.

This is to be taken in the dose of one spoonful every hour.

NERVINE OINTMENT. (HUFELAND)

R. Ointment of Marshmallow, four ounces.
Solution of Ammonia, one ounce.
Camphor, } of each,
Petroleum, } half an ounce.
Spirit of Turpentine, }
Oil of Rosemary, two drams.
—— Bergamotte, one dram.

Mix.

AROMATIC BALSAM. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Oleoso-balsamic Mixture, one ounce.
Solution of Ammonia, one dram.
Oil of Chamomile, twenty drops.
Rectified Spirit, half an ounce.

LŒBEL DE LŒBENSTEIN commends this highly in weakness of the sight. It is to be rubbed upon the eye-lids and forehead.

AMMONIACAL ÆTHEREAL LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Sulphuric Æther, } of each,
Solution of Ammonia, } one dram
Tincture of Cantharides, } and a half.

Mix.

This is recommended in sciatica.

IRRITATING LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Ammoniacal Liniment, one ounce.
Aromatic Tincture, } of each,
Tincture of Cantharides, } one dram.

Mix.

This is recommended in chronic rheumatism. It has also been recommended in hydrophobia, combined with opium, internally and externally.

R. Ammoniacal Liniment, one ounce.
Camphor, one dram.
Tincture of Cantharides, } of each,
Spirit of Ants, } five drams.

Mix.

This liniment is recommended in paralysis, and in hypochondria.

PAJOT-LAFORET'S CORN PLASTER.

R. Galbanum Plaster, }
Diachylon Plaster with Gum, } of each,
Gum Ammoniac, } half an ounce.
Saffron, }
Solution of Ammonia, one ounce.
Camphor, two ounces.
Opium, fifteen grains.

Mix.

This plaster is to be laid thickly upon a piece of linen, of a size sufficient to cover the corn; if it be larger, it will blister the surrounding skin.

BICARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Ammoniæ Bicarbonas. (DUBL.)

R. Solution of Carbonate of Ammonia, any quantity.

Expose it, in a proper apparatus, to a stream of carbonic acid gas, extricated from white marble, by means of diluted muriatic acid: when the effervescence has ceased, remove the crystals, dry them without heat, and preserve them in closely stopped vessels.

SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Alcali volatile aeratum seu *ammoniacale* seu *volatile ex Sale ammoniaco, Ammoniacum volatile mite, Ammonia preparata, Ammonium carbonicum* seu *subcarboneum, Carbonas Ammoniæ alcalinus* seu *incompletus* seu *superammoniacus* seu *Ammoniacæ* seu *Ammoniæ, Hypocarbonas Ammoniæ, Subcarbonas Ammoniæ.*

A.

IN A PURE STATE.

1. *In a solid state.*

CONCRETE VOLATILE ALCALI.

Subcarbonas Ammoniæ, Carbonas Ammoniæ seu *Ammoniæ solidus,* seu *crystallizatus, Alcali volatile concretum, Flores Salis ammoniaci volatiles, Sal ammoniacus volatilis, Sal urinosus purissimus.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Ammoniæ Subcarbonas.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one pound.

Prepared Chalk, dried, one pound and a half.

Reduce them separately to powder; then mix them together, and sublime, gradually increasing the heat, till the retort becomes red-hot. (Lond.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one part.
Soft Carbonate of Lime, two parts.

Reduce them separately to powder, and mix them together, then sublime from a retort into a receiver kept cool. (Edinb.)

Ammoniæ Carbonas.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, dried, } of each,
Carbonate of Soda, } one part.

Reduce them separately to powder, and mix them together; put them into an earthen retort, and sublime with a gradually augmented heat, into a receiver kept cool. (Dubl.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, four parts.
Very dry chalk, five parts.

Pulverize them separately, and mix: fill a receiver to three fourths with the mixture: let the retort communicate, by means of a large tube, with a small receiver, and sublime gradually augmenting the heat. (Fuld.; Herbip.; Van Mons)

Austr.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Ferr.; Genev.; Olden.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sax.; and Swediaur—prescribe one part of the muriate, and two parts of chalk.—Amer.; Fenn.; and Coxe—one part of muriate, and one and a half of chalk.—Hann.; Pol.; and Borus.—two parts of muriate, and three of chalk.—Gall.; and Form. Hôp. Fr.—six parts of muriate, and five of chalk.

Henri observes that the chalk should previously be thoroughly dried at a heat of 120 degrees, and that the heat should not be carried too far, lest the hydrochlorate of lime be converted into chloruret of calcium; by which a quantity of water would be formed, which would prevent the product from being obtained dry.

R. Purified Subcarbonate of Potass, two pounds and a half.
Muriate of Ammonia, one pound.

Reduce them separately to powder; then mix, and sublime with a gradually augmented heat. (Amst.)

Palat.; and Sard. prescribe equal parts of the two.—Van Mons—six or seven of the former, and six of the latter.—Gall.—five of the former, and six of the latter.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, six ounces.

Reduce them separately to powder; put them, mixed together into a glass cucurbit, and add

Essential Oil of Lavender, three drams.
Rectified Spirit, one ounce.

Adapt the head, and sublime with a very gentle heat. (Wirtem.)

Bruns. prescribes twelve ounces of subcarbonate, six of muriate, and one of spirit.

2. *Extemporaneously.*

ENGLISH VOLATILE SALT.

Sal volatile Anglicanum, sal ammoniacum Anglicanum. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Niemann; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six drams.

Mix them rapidly together, and immediately enclose the mixture in a well stopped bottle. (Spielmann)

Bruns.; Fuld.; Niemann; and Piderit prescribe one dram of the muriate, and two drams of the subcarbonate.—Swediaur—three parts of the former, and four of the latter.—Van Mons—five of the former, and six and a half of the latter.—Herbip.—an equal part of each.—Wirtem.—two parts of the former, and one part of the latter, with the addition of a few drops of any odoriferous oil.

3. *In the liquid state.*

SOLUTION OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Alcali volatile aquosum, Aqua Ammoniæ seu *Carbonatis Ammoniæ, Carbonas Ammoniæ alcalinus solutus* seu *liquidus, Carbonas superammoniacus aquosus, Hypocarbonas Ammoniæ liquidus, Liquor Carbonatis Ammoniæ, Spiritus Salis ammoniaci simplex* seu *Salis ammoniaci tartarizatus* seu *aquosus* seu *cum Cineribus clavellatis.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Austr.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Coxe; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Liquor Ammoniæ Subcarbonatis. (Lond.)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, four ounces.
Distilled Water, one pint.
Dissolve, and filter.

Solutio Subcarbonatis Ammoniæ. (Edinb.)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one part.
Distilled Water, four parts.
Dissolve and filter.

Aqua Ammoniæ Carbonatis. (Dubl.)

R. Carbonate of Ammonia, four parts.
Distilled Water, fifteen parts.
Dissolve and filter. The specific gravity of this liquor is to that of distilled water as 1.090 to 1.000

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one part.
Water, seven parts.
Dissolve. (Van Mons)

Bavar.; Belg.; and Sax. prescribe one part of subcarbonate, and four parts of water.—Hann.; and Coxe—one of subcarbonate, and five of water.—Austr.; and Pol.—one of subcarbonate, and three of water.—Austr.—requires the solution to be of the specific gravity of 1.100, and to mark 12 degrees by Baume's aereometer. —Bavar. assigns to it the sp. gr. of 1.075. —Mil. Copen. prescribes one part of subcarbonate, and eight of water.—Borus.—one of subcarbonate, and five of water.—Ferr.—one and a half of subcarbonate, and eight of water.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Effloresced Subcarbonate } an
of Soda, } equal part.

Dissolve the muriate in thrice, and the subcarbonate, in twice its weight of water: pour the solutions into a retort, and distil till there remains only one eight of the liquid; then remove the fire, and decant, when cold. (Van Mons)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one part.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one part and a half.
Water, two parts.

Pulverize them separately and mix. Put the mixture into a glass retort, and add the water; then distil in a sand-bath to dryness, gradually augmenting the heat. (Ant.; Batav.; Suec.)

Amer.; Lusit.; and Coxe—prescribe one part each of the muriate and of the subcarbonate, and two parts of the water; to be distilled to dryness.

Brugnatelli—one part of the muriate, one and a half of subcarbonate, and one of water.—Fenn.—half a pound of the muriate, nine ounces of subcarbonate, and one pound of water; to be distilled to dryness. —Dan.; and Mil. Copen.—one part of muriate, one and a half of subcarbonate, and eight parts of water; four pounds to be distilled.—Amst.—one part of muriate, two parts and a half of subcarbonate, and four of water; two pounds to be distilled. —Spielmann—sixteen ounces of muriate, and forty-eight of subcarbonate; forty-eight ounces of water to be added to the product.—Swediaur—one part of muriate, two parts of subcarbonate, and five of water; to be distilled to dryness.—Van Mons —two parts of muriate, three of subcarbonate, and eight of water; seven parts to be distilled.—Hass.; and Ross—one part and a half of muriate, one of subcarbonate, and five parts of water.—Olden.—one part of muriate, one and a half of subcarbonate, and four parts of water.

The three last pharmacopœias direct the distillation to be continued till the spirit, in passing over, shall have dissolved all the salt which was previously deposited in the neck of the retort.

B.

IN THE IMPURE STATE.

1. *In the solid state.*

SALT OF HARTSHORN.

Ammonium Carbonicum seu *Subcarbonicum pyro-oleosum*, *Carbonas Ammoniæ pyro-animale* seu *alcalinus pyro-animalis*, *Carbonas ammoniaci Cornu Cervi* seu *Viperarum* seu *Lumbricorum crystallizatus*, *Carbonas superammoniacus pyro-oleosus*, *Hypo-Carbonas Ammoniæ pyro-animale*, *Sal Cornu-Cervi depuratum* seu *volatile*, *Subcarbonas Ammoniæ pyro-oleosum* seu *animale* seu *ammoniacum empyreumaticum.* (Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, any quantity.

Fill with them, to three fourths, a retort communicating by a long tube with a receiver; place the retort upon an open fire, and augment it gradually till the retort becomes of a red heat; distil thus to dryness. The products of this operation are, an am-

moniacal liquor rendered brown by empyreumatic oil, a brownish empyreumatic oil, and subcarbonate of ammonia. (Amst.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons)

Pol. directs bones freed from fat to be used.—Borus.—either bones or hartshorn.

Hisp. prescribes also, earth-worms, or a viper skinned and deprived of its entrails.—Fuld.—dried blood.—Palat.—elk's hoof.—Sard.; and Wirtem.—a viper.—Bruns.; Palat.; and Wirtem.—earth-worms.—Sard.—human skull.—Bruns.; Palat.; and Wirtem.—urine from a child, or from a healthy young man.

Every animal substance containing azote furnishes, by distillation, subcarbonate of ammonia and a fetid oil. The product is identical in every case.

The subcarbonate thus obtained being very impure, some pharmacopœias direct it to be purified.

R. Impure Carbonate of Ammonia, eight pounds.
Charcoal, in powder, one pound.

Mix well: put the mixture into a glass retort, and lute a receiver to it. Then sublime with a very gentle fire, and preserve the product. (Batav.; Bavar; Belg.)

Fenn.; and Suec. employ one fourth of charcoal.

Dan.; Hisp.; Olden.; Pol.; and Borus. direct the impure carbonate to be sublimed with twice its weight of dried chalk.—Wirtem.—four times its weight of chalk.—Fuld.—one third of chalk.—Gall.; and Van Mons direct it to be re-sublimed alone, in a retort with a large neck.—Spielmann directs to be dissolved in water, the solution to be filtered, and evaporated with a moderate heat.

Several other processes have also been proposed for manufacturing this salt, not from animal substances.

R. Chalk, in powder, fourteen ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, six ounces.
Mix them accurately with
Depurated Empyreumatic Oil, one dram.

Put the mixture into a short-necked glass retort, luted to a small receiver; let the heat, at first moderate, be gradually augmented, till the salt ceases to pass over: when cold remove that which adheres to the neck and sides of the receiver. (Ant.; Batav.)

Van Mons prescribes one part of chalk, one of muriate of ammonia, and a quantity of empyreumatic oil, equivalent to a sixtieth part of the mixture.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, eight ounces.
Oil of Hartshorn, one dram.
Distil together. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Pure Subcarbonate of Ammonia, thirty-two parts.
Pure Animal Oil, one part.
Sublime together. (Sax.)

Hann. prescribes eight ounces of the pure subcarbonate, and two drams of the oil.—Belg.—four ounces of the subcarbonate, and two drams of the oil.

2. *In the liquid state.*

SPIRIT OF HARTSHORN.

Carbonas Ammoniæ pyro-animale liquidum, Carbonas superammoniacus pyro-oleoso-aquosus, Hypocarbonas Ammoniæ pyro-animale liquidum, Liquor Cornu-Cervi alcalinus seu *Ammonii pyro-oleosi* seu *volatilis Cornu Cervi, Spiritus Cornu Cervi* seu *Eboris* seu *Viperarum* seu *Ungulæ Alcis* seu *Lumbricorum, Subcarbonas Ammoniæ pyro-animale liquidum.* (Austr.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Sax.; Suec.; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons)

This spirit is sometimes prepared according to the following formula:

R. Impure Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one part.
Pure Water, four parts.
Dissolve, and filter. (Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Pol.)

The spirit of hartshorn is sometimes purified thus:—

R. Spirit of Hartshorn, eight parts.
Charcoal, one part.

Mix them together, and put them into a glass cucurbit; adapt a capital, and receiver; then lute the apparatus, and distil with a moderate heat while the yellowish liquor which passes over possesses an ammoniacal smell, or till about one half of the liquid employed shall have passed over. (Batav.; Belg.)

Sard. prescribes one sixteenth of charcoal.—Olden.—one half.—Lipp.—one twelfth of chalk.—Gall.—prescribes only the distillation of three fourths of the spirit at a moderate heat.—Hann.; Hass.; and Piderit direct one half to be distilled over.—Bavar.—to be distilled till the product is of the specific gravity of 1.070.—Dan.; and Fuld. direct it to be re-distilled with a moderate heat.—Van Mons di-

rects it to be mixed with an equal part of water, and three fourths to be distilled.—Austr.; Fenn.; Suec.; and Spielmann direct it to be filtered through paper.—Austr. then assigns to it the sp. gr. of 1.080.

It may be proper to remark that the products of these two processes do not resemble each other perfectly. The first gives merely an aqueous solution of the subcarbonate impregnated with oil. The latter is a mixture of water, of subcarbonate of ammonia united with a small quantity of empyreumatic oil, of acetate, and probably also, of hydrocyanate, of ammonia.

The subcarbonate of ammonia is stimulant. It is given in the dose of from two to ten grains, once or several times in the day. The dose of the solution is from ten to sixty drops. It ought never to be mixed with warm liquids on account of its volatility. The salt of hartshorn possesses the same properties; besides which, it is supposed to be rather antispasmodic: its dose is from five to ten grains.

With regard to the spirit of hartshorn, it is remarked that, from the presence of a certain quantity of hydrocyanic acid, its action is particularly directed upon the nervous system.

All these preparations are incompatible with lime, potass, and magnesia.

AROMATIC VOLATILE SALT. (Ferr.)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Fresh Orange-peel, } of each,
—— Lemon-peel, } six drams.
Vanilla, } of each,
Mace, } two drams.
Cinnamon, one dram.
Cloves, half a dram.

Sublime.

AMMONIACAL POWDER. (Augustin)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, from twelve to twenty grains.
Extract of Henbane, one grain.
Compound Powder of Cinnamon, forty grains.

Make into four doses.—It is diaphoretic and anti-spasmodic.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL POWDER. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, four grains.
Camphor, two grains.
White Sugar, twenty-four grains.

Mix. For one dose.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS. (Bories)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, six drams.
Medicinal Soap, four ounces.
Extract of Opium, one dram.
Squills, in powder, three drams.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of four grains each.—Dose, from two to four daily, before the expected attack.

RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Pommade contre le Lumbago. (Saunders)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Cumin Seeds, in powder, } of each,
Chamomile Flowers, in powder, } two drams.
Camphor, dissolved in Spirit of Turpentine, one scruple.
Rob of Elder, four ounces.
Soft Soap, one ounce.

Mix.

RECHOUX'S CERATE. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Galen's Cerate, without water, one ounce.

Triturate them together in a marble mortar.

A dram of this is to be rubbed upon the neck, every four hours, in croup.

TRACHER'S SOLUTION. (Niemann)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
White Sugar, one dram.
Spring Water, four ounces.

Dissolve and mix.—It is to be taken in doses of one spoonful, as a stimulant.

DIAPHORETIC DRAUGHT. (Augustin)

R. Spirit of Hartshorn, fifty drops.
Water, one ounce and a half.

For one dose.

AMMONIACAL GARGLE. (Swediaur)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, from half an ounce to one ounce.
Decoction of Barley, one pound.

Mix.

PEYRILHE'S AMMONIACAL POTION. (Niemann)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram and a half.
White Sugar, four ounces.

Dissolve them in eleven ounces of an infusion prepared with

Follicles of Senna, half an ounce.
Leaves of Balm, four ounces.

Three or four ounces of this are to be taken in the morning, fasting, and again in the evening.—Peyrilhe recommended this potion in syphilitic disorders.

VAN SWIETEN'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Pure Water, eight ounces.
Dissolve and add,
Syrup of Poppies, two ounces.

Dose, a spoonful every eight minutes, during the paroxysms of convulsive asthma, till it procures perfect ease.—SAINTE-MARIE substitutes the succinate of ammonia for the subcarbonate

ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Rectified Spirit, one ounce.

This mixture is proposed as a substitute for the spirit of ammonia.—Dose, sixty drops.

The solution of subcarbonate of ammonia of MIL. COPEN. is composed of one part of subcarbonate, and eight parts of water: consequently the rectified spirit does not throw down a precipitate, as is the case with VAN HELMONT'S *Offa alba*, for this salt is insoluble in pure alcohol, while it is soluble in a mixture of one part of alcohol and two parts of water.

OFFA ALBA, *seu* SAPO CHYMICUS. (VAN HELMONT)

R. Saturated solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, any quantity.
Add gradually to it,
Highly concentrated Alcohol, a sufficient quantity
to produce a thick white mass.

This preparation was formerly celebrated as resolvent and deobstruent. It was given in the dose of a scruple in water.

AMMONIACAL EMBROCATION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Alcohol, six ounces.
Water, from one to two pounds.
Mix.

The alcohol may be replaced with spirit of camphor.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL FOMENTATION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Spirit of Camphor, one ounce and a half.

It is resolutive, and is employed in ecchymosis.

ENGLISH CEPHALIC DROPS.

Guttæ Anglicanæ cephalicæ. (GALL.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Soot, four ounces.
Essential Oil of Lavender, one dram.
Alcohol, one ounce.

Digest for several days, and distil till a little oil is seen to float on the surface of the product. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Hartshorn, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.
Oil of Lavender, four parts.
Alcohol (32 degrees), sixteen parts.
Distil. (GALL.)

Dose, forty drops.

AMMONIACAL EMULSION. (GENEV.; AUGUSTIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Water, seven ounces.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful. (GENEV.)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } of each,
Camphor, } one dram.
Cinnamon Water, eight ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.
Syrup, one ounce.

Dose, half a spoonful, or one spoonful, every hour. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one scruple.
White Sugar, one ounce and a half.
Distilled Water, five ounces.
Alexitereous Spirituous Water, one ounce.
Oil of Almonds, two ounces.

Dose, four spoonfuls, thrice a day.

ANTI-SPASMODIC MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Spirit of Hartshorn, twenty drops.
Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
Syrup of Poppies, six drams.

To be taken at bed time.

STIMULANT POTION. (ELLIS.)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, fifteen grains.
Valerian, in powder, one scruple.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

This is to be taken every four hours.

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, eight grains.
Ginger, in powder, fifteen grains.
Spirit of Cinnamon, two drams.
Water, one ounce and a half.
Mix.

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } of each, one dram and a half.
White Sugar, }
Gum Arabic, }
Compound Spirit of Lavender, two drams.
Mint Water, four ounces.

One spoonful to be taken every hour, or every two hours.

CARDIAC POTION. (GENEV.; SPIELMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Pure Water, six ounces.
Pepper Water, one ounce.
Syrup of Saffron, half an ounce.

Mix. (GENEV.)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, fifteen grains.
Water, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve, and add

White Sugar, one dram.
Tincture of Pepper, two drams.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

It is stimulant and sudorific.—To be taken thrice a day.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS DRAUGHT. (RATIER)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Tincture of Gentian, one ounce.

This has been much employed at the Hôtel Dieu in Paris, in the treatment of scrofula.

RIEMER'S NERVINE SPIRIT. (VAN MONS)

R. Rectified Spirit of Hartshorn, four parts.

Pour it gradually, occasionally shaking, into a bottle containing

Rectified Alcohol, sixteen parts.

To which has been previously added a solution of

Camphor, one part and a half,

in

Oil of Juniper, one part.

DIAPHORETIC MIXTURE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
White Sugar, one dram and a half.

Triturate together, and add

Distilled Water, five ounces.
Tincture of Cinnamon, one ounce.

The nitrate or the acetate of ammonia may be used instead of the subcarbonate.

It is recommended in affections arising from obstructed perspiration.—Dose, three or four spoonfuls, three or four times a day.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } of each, three drams.
Tincture of Castor, }
——— Amber, }
——— Assafœtida, }

Mix. This is recommended by DE HAEN, in the dose of sixty drops, in water, thrice a day.

SPIRITUOUS LINIMENT.

Liquor aromaticus saponato-ammoniatus. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Spirit of Soap, } of each, one ounce.
——— Wild Thyme, }
——— Camphor, }

This is useful in paralysis.

SIMPLE WATER OF SWALLOWS. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Young Swallows, chopped small, thirty.
Miseltoe of the Oak, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Root of Peony, }
Seeds of Peony, one ounce.
Lily Flowers, four ounces.
Elder Flowers, one ounce and a half.
Water, ten pounds.

It is stimulant, and anti-hysteric.—Dose, six drams.

COMPOUND WATER OF HARTSHORN. (SPIELMANN)

R. Young Hart's horn, ten ounces.
The four cordial Flowers, } of each, one ounce.
Root of Scorzonera, }
——— Zedoary, }
Cinnamon, } of each, half an ounce.
Flowers of Lavender, }
Mace, }
Nutmegs, }
Red Sanders Wood, one dram and a half.
Aloe Wood, } of each, one dram.
Cassia Lignea, }
Madeira Wine, sixty ounces.
Proof Spirit, thirty-six ounces.

Macerate for a sufficient time, and distil.

It is stimulant.—Dose, two drams.

TRILLER'S ANODYNE LIQUOR. (SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two drams.
ANHALT'S Spirit, two ounces.
Essence of Saffron, } of each,
——— Castor, } two drams.
Essential Oil of Nutmegs, thirty drops.

This liquor was employed hot by TRILLER,

as a fomentation, in chronic rheumatism. The same author gives another formula, which we think proper to place here, though the ammonia in it is in the form of an acetate.

R. Spirit of Earth-worms, } of each,
——— Ants, } one dram.
Anhalt's Spirit, five ounces.
Essence of Amber, } of each,
——— Castor, } three drams.
Anodyne Essence, two drams.
Mix.

ACOUSTIC SPIRIT. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Wild Parsley, }
——— Valerian, } of each,
Herb of Rosemary, } half an ounce.
Flowers of Lavender, }
Laurel Berries, }
Castor, } of each, two drams.
Camphor, }
Spirit of Juniper, twelve ounces.
Macerate for four days, and add
Spirit of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Oil of Juniper, half a dram.
Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Round Cypress, }
——— Florentine Iris, } of each,
——— Wild Parsley, } half
——— Valerian, } an ounce.
Fresh Herb of Marjoram, }
——— Thyme, }
——— Rosemary, } of each,
——— Rue, } three
——— Sage, } drams.
——— Wild Thyme, }
Elder Flowers, }
Lavender Flowers, }
Coriander, }
Fennel, }
Seeds of Rue, } of each, half a dram.
Juniper, }
Laurel Berries, }
Onions, sliced, two ounces and a half.
Castor, two drams.
Lange's Epileptic Water, } of each,
Spirit of Juniper, } fifteen ounces.
Juice of Horseradish, one pound and a half.
Digest for two days, and add
Subcarbonate of Potass, four drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Camphor, one dram.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent enpyreuma; distil sixteen ounces. (WIRTEM.)

A few drops of it are put into the ear, on cotton.

AMMONIACAL CATAPLASM. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of ammonia, } of each,
Elaterium, } two drams.
Oil of Almonds, half an ounce.
Cassia-pulp, one ounce.
This is said to be useful in the angina accompanying scarlatina.

LINIMENT OF SUBCARBONATE OF AMMONIA. (LOND.; HERBIP.; COXE; PH. SYPH.; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one fluid ounce.
Olive Oil, three fluid ounces.
Shake them together till they incorporate. (LOND.; COXE)

SWEDIAUR prescribes from one dram to three drams of the subcarbonate, and one ounce of olive oil.—PH. SYPH.—three or four drams of the subcarbonate, and two ounces of the oil.—PIERQUIN—one part of the subcarbonate, and three parts of oil of almonds, after SYDENHAM: or, one of the subcarbonate, and two of linseed oil, after BARTHEZ.—HERBIP.—a mixture of spirit of hartshorn, and of oil, in no particular proportion.

It is stimulant.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL LINIMENT. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, three or four drams.
Olive Oil, two ounces,
Spirit of Camphor, three drams.
Mix.

RESOLVENT LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.
Alcohol, eight ounces.
Mix. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Spirituous Extract of Bile, } of each,
White Soap, } three drams.
Camphor, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Mix together, and add
Ointment of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Rectified Oil of Petroleum, two drams.
Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Ointment of Marshmallows, one ounce.
White Soap, } of each, two drams.
Ox-gall, }
Camphor, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a scruple.
Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

It is recommended in scrofulous swellings.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.
Dippel's Animal Oil, one dram.
Olive Oil. three ounces.

Mix.

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Tincture of Cantharides, two drams.
Castor Oil, one ounce and a half.

Mix.

ANTI-HYSTERIC BALSAM. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Oil of Nutmegs, two drams.
Castor, two scruples.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a scruple.
Oil of Rue, six drops.

The temples are to be rubbed with this in hysteria.

RUBEFACIENT EPITHEM. (ELLIS)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.
Spirit of Camphor, four ounces.
Oil of Juniper, —— Amber, } of each, two drams.

This is found useful in paralysis.

AMMONIACAL OINTMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Rose Ointment, one ounce.
Oil of Jessamine, four drops.

It is rubbed upon swellings of the breast, three or four times a day.

RESOLVENT PLASTER. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.
Diachylon Gum Plaster, one ounce.
Petroleum, Camphor, } of each, two scruples.

Mix.

VOLATILE PLASTER. (SAUNDERS)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Camphor, two drams.
Venice Turpentine, a sufficient quantity.

CAMPHORATED AMMONIACAL PLASTER. (NIEMANN)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one dram.
Camphor, half a dram.
Hemlock Plaster, Soap Plaster, } of each, half an ounce.

Mix.

PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Phosphas Ammoniæ. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Hard Superphosphate of Lime, any quantity.

Add to it the smallest quantity of water possible to render it liquid. Decompose it by pouring gradually upon it

Concentrated Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity

to perfectly saturate the acid. Filter, wash the residuum with a small quantity of boiling water, evaporate with a gentle heat, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

NIEMANN recommends phosphoric acid to be saturated with subcarbonate of ammonia, and the liquor to be preserved.

It may also be prepared by mixing well together eight parts of phosphate of lime and six parts and a fourth of sulphate of ammonia, and adding, gradually, four parts of boiling water. This is to be set aside for two days, then to be decanted, slightly evaporated, and set aside again. This is to be continued till sulphate of potass ceases to be precipitated. It is then to be made hot and filtered, and then suffered to cool slowly. (VAN MONS)

It is stimulant, diaphoretic, and discutient.—Dose, thirty or forty drops when it is in the liquid state.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Sulphas Ammoniæ seu *ammoniacæ, Ammonium sulphuricum, Sal ammoniacum secretum Glauberi*. (BRUNS.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. *In the liquid state;* Liquor enixus. (BRUNS.)

R. Rectified Spirit of Hartshorn, three ounces.

Pour upon it *guttatim*

Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity to saturate it perfectly, and preserve for use.

2. *In the solid state.*

R. Dilute Sulphuric Acid, any quantity.

Heat it, and saturate it gradually with

Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.

Filter, and crystallize. (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Magnesia, Muriate of Ammonia, } of each, equal parts.
Hot Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve them, but no more: put the solution upon the fire for a quarter of an hour: then filter and crystallize. Wash the crystals in a small quantity of cold water; then dissolve them in hot water, and crystallize again. (VAN MONS)

It is stimulant and aperient. It is now scarcely ever used.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram of the salt, and sixty drops of the liquor.

NITRATE OF AMMONIA.

Nitras Ammoniæ seu *Ammoniacæ, Nitrum flammans, Sal ammoniacum nitrosum, Al-*

cali volatile nitratum. (Batav.; Bruns.; Brugnatelli; Van Mons)

R. Nitric Acid, any quantity.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity

to perfectly saturate the acid. Evaporate the liquor with a gentle heat, and set it aside in a cool place to crystallize. (Bruns.; Brugnatelli)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } two parts.

Pulverize and mix them with

Alcohol, eight parts.

Boil the liquor, strain it while hot, and set it aside in a cool place to crystallize. (Niemann)

Van Mons directs equal parts of the two salts to be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, the solution to be decanted when cold, and evaporated when it has ceased to throw down hydrochlorate of potass. After the evaporation it is to be decanted a second time, and set aside to crystallize.

The nitrate of ammonia, though evidently stimulant, has been classed among refrigerants. It is diuretic, as are all stimulants, under certain circumstances. It has been principally employed in fevers, and in intermittant disorders.—Dose, from one to two scruples.

MURIATE OR HYDROCHLORATE OF AMMONIA.

Hydrochloras Ammoniæ, Murias Ammoniæ, Ammonia muriatica, Ammonium muriatum, Sal ammoniacum seu *armoniacum.*

A.

THAT WHICH IS FOUND IN COMMERCE.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Austr.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

B.

THE SAL AMMONIAC OF COMMERCE PURIFIED.

Sal ammoniacum depuratum, Ammonium muriaticum depuratum.

Austr.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Genev.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Van Mons.

R. Sal Ammoniac of Commerce, one part.
Boiling Water, two parts.

Dissolve, and filter: then evaporate till a pellicle forms, and set it aside in a cool place to crystallize. (Austr.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Genev.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Van Mons)

The sal ammoniac of commerce may also be sublimed. The product is called *Flowers of sal ammoniac, Flores salis ammoniaci.* (Wirtem.; Brugnatelli)—Sard. directs the sublimation to be made with an equal weight of decrepitated muriate of soda.

C.

MANUFACTURED ACCORDING TO VARIOUS FORMULÆ.

Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, any quantity.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to produce perfect saturation; then evaporate slowly to dryness. (Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Ammonia, two pounds.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve, and add

Aqueous solution of Muriate of Soda, two pounds.

Evaporate with a moderate heat till crystals begin to form, and set it aside in a cool place to crystallize. (Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Ammonia, six parts and a half.
Muriate of Soda, five parts and a half.

Dry them, mix them in a proper vessel, and sublime. (Van Mons)

It is stimulant, resolvent, and diuretic; is employed externally, in lotions, and fomentations; and internally, in the dose of from ten to thirty grains, in dropsical and in vermical affections, and in disorders of the mucous membranes *(maladies pituiteuses).*

It is incompatible with the sulphuric and nitric acids, the subacetate of lead, potass, lime, soda, and the carbonates of potass and of soda.

CEPHALIC SPECIES.

Species cephalicæ seu *Fotus discutientis et nervini.* (Fuld.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, two ounces and a half.
Juniper Berries,
Leaves of Mint,
——— Rue,
——— Rosemary,
——— Sage,
——— Laurel,
Flowers of Leopard's-bane,
——— Chamomile, } of each, six ounces.

Cut, bruise, and mix.

RESOLVENT APPLICATION.

Sachet resolutif. (Ross.; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, } equal
Burnt Sponge, } parts.

Make them into a coarse powder, and put it into a bag of fine cloth. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Sulphate of Iron, } equal parts.
——— Lime, }

Mix. (Ross.)

PECTORAL POWDER. (Niemann)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Extract of Liquorice, } two drams.
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, three drams.
Sugar of Milk, five drams.

FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Crab's-eyes, one dram.
Myrrh, one scruple.

This is to be taken at thrice: the first dose, two hours before the paroxysm; the second, on the day following at the same hour; and the third, on the day after. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Red Sulphuret of Antimony, half a dram.
Oleosaccharum of Chamomile, five drams.
Root of Liquorice, } of each,
——— Sweet-flag, } two drams.

Dose, one tea-spoonful. (Augustin)

SIALAGOGUE POWDER. (Augustin)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each,
Muriate of Ammonia, } equal
Oleosaccharum of Cinnamon, } parts.

A small quantity of this is to be taken into the mouth.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } two drams.
Linseed Meal, one ounce.
White Soap, two ounces.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of six grains each.

OPHTHALMIC LOTION. (Niemann)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Water, one ounce.

Dissolve.

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (Wurceb.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Decoction of Marshmallows, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Infusion of Liquorice, two ounces.

Dose, two spoonfuls every hour.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one dram and a half.
Gum Potion, five ounces.
Infusion of Rhubarb, one ounce.

The dose of this is the same as that of the preceding. (Hamb.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Distilled Water, six ounces.
Extract of Liquorice, one dram.

Mix. (Hamb.)

R. Root of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain twelve ounces of decoction.

Add, when strained,

Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Extract of Liquorice, six drams.

Mix. (Augustin)

RESOLVENT GARGLE. (Hamb.)

R. Emollient Species, half an ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain eight ounces of strained decoction; add to it

Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.

ANTISEPTIC GARGLE. (Ratier)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, twelve grains.
Camphor, twenty grains.
Decoction of Cinchona, six ounces.

This was formerly recommended in malignant sore throat.

SUDORIFIC POTION. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } twenty grains.
Guaiac Resin, two drams.
Spanish Soap, forty grains.
Syrup, four drams.
Water, six ounces.

To be taken in doses of one spoonful.

RESOLVENT COLLYRIUM. (Spielmann)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Acetate of Lead, } three grains.
Spring Water, twelve ounces.

Dissolve.

This is an efficient though an unchemical preparation.

RESOLVENT BATH. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, four drams.
Soda, three drams.

Sulphuret of Antimony, six drams.
Muriate of Soda, one ounce.
Water, twelve pounds.

Boil together.

This preparation is recommended for indolent, and scrofulous tumours, and lymphatic enlargements. The part affected is to be bathed with it for an hour, twice or thrice a day, and then covered with cloths wetted with it.

ANTI-GANGRENOUS LIQUOR. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Vinegar, } of each, one pound.
Good Wine, }
Water, one pound and a half.

Dissolve. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

BRUNS. substitutes one pound of infusion of scordium for the water.

This is recommended in hot fomentations to gangrenous parts, when stimulant applications are indicated.

ACETOSE-GARGLE. (RATIER)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Honey, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve and mix them in

Vinegar, two drams.
Water, twelve ounces.

This is employed in cynanche, and in aphthous inflammations of the mouth.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (MIL. COPEN.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Antimonial Wine, } two drams.
Simple Oxymel, two ounces.
Chamomile Water, ten ounces.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

MIL. COPEN. prescribes two drams of the muriate, the same of extract of liquorice, half an ounce of antimonial wine, and ten ounces of pure water.

It is recommended by SELLE in abdominal obstructions.—Dose, half a cupful every hour.

AROMATIC DOUCHE.

Stillicidium aromaticum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Aromatic Species, six ounces.
Laurel Berries, } of each, two ounces.
Juniper, }
Water, six pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour; then strain, and add

Muriate of Ammonia, four ounces.
Spirit of Juniper, one pound.

This is recommended by PLENK in paralysis.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Spirit of Rosemary, one pound.

This is recommended in lacteal engorgements of the breasts; applied by means of linen.

AMMONIACEOUS SPIRIT. (RATIER)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

It is resolvent, and is employed as an embrocation or lotion.

VOGLER'S RESOLVENT SOLUTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, four or six drams.
Water, twenty ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Alcohol, two ounces.

This is for fomentations to contusions and inflammatory swellings of the joints.

NIEMANN'S RESOLVENT SOLUTION.

R. Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Elder-flower Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Spirit of Lavender, } of each,
——— Rosemary, } one ounce and a half.
Vinegar, three ounces.

This is for the same purposes as the preceding.

SCHMUCKER'S RESOLVENT SPIRIT. (HERBIP.; NEIMANN)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Camphor, half an ounce.
Spanish Soap, six drams.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest, and filter. (NIEMANN)

HERBIP. prescribes six drams of the muriate, two drams of camphor, three drams of soap, and one pound of spirit of rosemary.

This is employed in fomentations to contusions. It will often be necessary to add more spirit, as the proportion of the muriate is too great.

SAPONACEOUS AMMONIACAL PLASTER. (SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
in powder, } equal parts.
Hard Potass-soap, }

Mix them well together.

DIURETIC FOMENTATION. (PALAT.)

R. Diuretic Species, (formula of PALAT.) one pound.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds. Add to the strained decoction,

Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Soap, one ounce and a half.

This is recommended in suppression of urine, &c.

HYDROSULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Hydrosulphas seu *Hydrosulphuretum Ammoniæ.* (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; BELG.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Ammoniæ Hydrosulphuretum.

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Sulphuret of Iron, } four ounces.
Muriatic Acid, eight ounces.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Mix the acid with the water, and pour them upon the sulphuret, and let the gas which is evolved, pass through the solution of ammonia. Keep it in closely stopped phials. (EDINB.)

R. Sulphuret of Iron, coarsely powdered, five parts.
Sulphuric Acid, seven parts.
Water, thirty parts.
Water of Caustic Ammonia, four parts.

Put the sulphuret into a retort, and pour gradually over it, the acid diluted with water; and transmit the evolved gas through the water of ammonia. Towards the end of the operation, apply a moderate heat to the retort. (DUBL.)

If it be desired to obtain the salt in a crystallized state, streams of ammoniacal gas and of hydrosulphuric acid gas, are to be passed into a globular receiver surrounded with ice; the salt would be perfectly pure if the receiver were previously filled with hydrogen gas, carefully preventing, at the same time, the contact of atmospheric air.

SULPHURETTED HYDROSULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Hepar Sulphuris volatile, *Spiritus Beguini* seu *fumans Beguini*, *Sulphuretum Ammoniæ*, *Spiritus Salis ammoniaci Sulphuratus*, *Liquor Ammonii hydrothiodis* seu *Sulphureti*, *Aqua Sulphureti Ammoniæ*, *Hydrosulphuretum Ammoniæ* seu *ammoniacale aquosum*, *Hydrogeno-sulphuretum Ammoniacæ liquidum*, *Spiritus Sulphuris volatilis.* (AUSTR.; AMER.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; FENN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; HUFELAND; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Quick Lime, } of each,
Muriate of Ammonia, } four ounces.
Sulphur, } of each, two ounces.
Water, }

Sprinkle the lime with the water in a covered vessel, till it falls to powder; when it is cold, triturate it with the ammonia, and sulphur. Put the mixture into a retort, and distil rapidly. (AMER.; GALL.; COXE)

ANT. prescribes six ounces of lime, two of muriate of ammonia, four of water, and one of sulphur.—AUSTR.—eighteen ounces of lime, three of sulphur, and six of muriate. — SPIELMANN — twelve ounces of lime, four of sulphur, and eight of muriate. —BATAV.; and BELG.—one of sulphur, six of lime, and two of muriate.—BRUGNATELLI—four of lime, one half of sulphur, and two of muriate.—FENN.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; and VAN MONS—three of lime, one of sulphur, two of muriate, and four of water.—SAX.—four of lime, one of sulphur, and two each of muriate and of water.—VAN MONS again—four and a half of lime, two and a half of sulphur, and five of muriate.—HUFELAND—eight of lime, two of sulphur, and four each of muriate and of water.—VAN MONS also proposes: 1. to decompose a concentrated solution of sulphate of ammonia, with tincture of sulphuret of potass, and either to decant or distil the liquid: 2. to dissolve sulphur in hydrosulphate of ammonia.

TROMMSDORF recommended a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas to be passed into a mixture of five parts of solution of ammonia, and one part and a half of pulverized sulphur.

R. Lime, } of each, three parts.
Sulphur, }

Beat together, and add

Water, a sufficient quantity

to form into a paste, then add

Sulphate of Ammonia, seven parts

dissolved in water. Set aside, decant, and wash the residuum, by stirring it repeatedly with small quantities of water. Mix the liquors together, and filter the mixture, which should amount to a weight equal to twenty-four parts, as quickly as possible. (VAN MONS)

Six parts and a fourth of sulphate of ammonia are sufficient, when it is in an effloresced state.

The sulphuretted hydrosulphate of ammonia is violently stimulant. It has been recommended in diseases arising from the

abuse of mercury, in pulmonary consumption, and in diabetes.—Dose, three or four grains, gradually encreased till the patient complains of slight vertigo.

SULPHURETIC SYRUP.

Syrupus sulphureticus. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Ammonia, three grains.
Antimoniated Sulphuret of Soda, one dram.
Simple Syrup, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve. — This is recommended in croup.—Dose, one tea-spoonful every hour.

SOLUTION OF ACETATE OF AMMONIA.

Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis, Aqua Acetatis Ammoniæ, Alcali ammoniacum acetatum, Alcali volatile acetatum, Acetas Ammoniæ, Acetas Ammoniæ liquidum seu *solutum, Acetas Ammoniæ liquidus* seu *solutus* seu *aqueous* seu *dilutus, Liquor cornu cervi terebinthinatus* seu *Ammonii acetici* seu *Alcali volatilis acetici* seu *ammoniacalis cum Aceto* seu *Mindereri, Mixtura salina volatilis, Spiritus Mindereri* seu *ophthalmicus Mindereri, Sal acetosus ammoniacalis, Salsilago ammoniacalis* seu *ammoniacalis acetosa.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AUSTR.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Liquor Ammoniæ Acetatis.

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two ounces.

Diluted Acetic Acid, four pints, or, a sufficient quantity to saturate the subcarbonate. Add the acid gradually, till the effervescence ceases. (LOND.)

Aqua Acetatis Ammoniæ.

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, in powder, any quantity.

Pour diluted acetic acid upon it till the subcarbonate is exactly saturated. (EDINB.)

R. Carbonate of Ammonia, one part.

Add in small quantities, with frequent agitation, as much dilute acetic acid as will saturate the subcarbonate; which may be ascertained by means of litmus paper. (DUBL.)

R. Pure Acetic Acid (3 degrees), forty-eight parts.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, three parts;

or, enough to completely saturate the acid, previously heated in a water-bath. Strain the solution, and preserve it in well-stopped bottles. It ought to mark five degrees by the areometer, and have a specific gravity of 1.036. (GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

AUSTR. requires the vinegar to be of the specific gravity of 1.030, and the product to be 1.067.—ANT.—the vinegar to be reduced to one half by freezing, so that the solution may mark three degrees by BAUME's areometer for salts. — BAVAR. employs the acetic acid in excess, namely, about three parts and a half for one part of the subcarbonate; requiring the solution to be of the sp. gr. of 1.070. It also prescribes another solution, composed of an equal part of the latter and of water. The sp. gr. of this is 1.040.—SAX. gives the same formula as GALL. under the name *Acetas fortior*, and prescribes another, which it calls *Acetas tenuior*, and is composed of an equal part of the latter and of distilled water.—AMST.; BELG.; BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI and COXE prescribe distilled vinegar.—VAN MONS — pyroligeneous acid. — BATAV.; MIL. COPEN.; GENEV.; CAST. BORUS.; SARD.; SPIELMANN and VAN MONS — common vinegar.—BRUGNATELLI requires the solution to be tested two days after preparing it, that it may be corrected if not perfectly saturated.

R. Common Vinegar, eleven ounces.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, three ounces,

or enough to saturate the acid: add

Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity

to make twenty-four ounces of liquid. (DAN.; FENN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.)

HANN. directs a sufficient quantity of water to be added to bring the whole to forty-eight ounces.

FENN.; PALAT.; and BORUS. direct a weaker solution to be prepared, under the name of *Spiritus Mindereri*, by adding to the above preparation an equal quantity of distilled water.

R. Distilled Vinegar from Turpentine, any quantity.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the acid. Evaporate, in a sand-bath, to about three-fourths, and filter. (SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

This is the preparation which is called *Liquor Cornu Cervi Terebinthinatus.*

R. Very strong Vinegar, any quantity.
Spirit of Hartshorn,
a sufficient quantity
to saturate it. (Fuld.; Hass.; Piderit)

This formula is, strictly speaking, the only one that gives the true *Spiritus Mindereri*, which is the result of the combination of acetate of ammonia, and ammoniacal savonule: the latter being produced by the action of the ammonia on the empyreumatic oil contained in the spirit of hartshorn. — Chevalier and Idt say that it possesses tonic and diaphoretic virtues, which the solution prepared with the simple subcarbonate does not possess. This is a mere gratuitous assertion and is proved to be erroneous by daily experience. Both are equally stimulant, when exhibited in the same dose, and at the same degree of concentration. In every other Pharmacopœia, what is called the *Spiritus Mindereri* is a solution of the simple acetate, either prepared with vinegar, or with dilute acetic acid; or, mixed with a greater or less quantity of water, when prepared with the concentrated acid. Few pharmacopœias fix the density which the solution ought to have: indeed, a certainty in this particular would be more easily prescribed than obtained by the processes which have been given, on account of the variable quantity of carbonic acid existing in the subcarbonate of ammonia of commerce. In consequence of which, this preparation is the most inconstant in its composition of any we know. Besides this, from the extreme volatility of the ammonia, the acid, in the course of a short time, is liable to predominate very much; and consequently, the preparation should never be employed, without first testing it, and, if necessary, adding a sufficient quantity of solution of ammonia to produce again a perfect saturation. That which is prepared with the subcarbonate impregnated with empyreumatic oil, suffers a kind of decomposition, which is shown by the presence of a black precipitate having the appearance of charcoal.

R. Solid Acetate of Ammonia, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Dissolve. (Lipp. Wirtem.)

Van Mons says that a neutral crystallized acetate may be obtained by saturating concentrated acetic acid with subcarbonate of ammonia.

This latter preparation deserves to be preferred to all the others.

R. Concentrated Acetic Acid,
any quantity.

Pour gradually into it
Solution of Ammonia,
a sufficient quantity
to perfectly saturate it. (Sard.; Herbip.)

Lusit. and Suec. prescribe common vinegar.

Martius recommends, to obtain the solution constant in its composition, the saturation of acetic acid of a certain specific gravity, by ammonia, also of a certain specific gravity. The density of this solution being once established, and taken as a standard, it would be easy to obtain at all times a perfectly similar preparation.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass,
four ounces.

Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity to saturate the alkali. Evaporate to dryness, and dissolve the residue in

Distilled Water, eight ounces.

Add to the solution

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder,
two ounces.

Distil in a sand-bath, with a moderate heat, to dryness, taking care that the product do not burn. Mix it with sixteen ounces of distilled water, and filter it through powdered charcoal. (Ross.)

Thenard directs equal parts of acetate of potass and hydrochlorate of ammonia, to be sublimed together; the crystals of superacetate of ammonia, which pass over in great quantities, to be collected and dissolved in water, and the solution to be saturated with subcarbonate.

R. Prepared Chalk, one pound.
Concentrated Vinegar,
a sufficient quantity
to saturate the lime and remain slightly in excess. Evaporate to dryness, and pulverize the residue in a glass mortar, with an equal part of muriate of ammonia. Put the mixture in a glass retort, and distil in a water-bath: reject the liquor which passes over, and then gradually increase the heat. When the sublimation has ceased, let the apparatus cool; then remove the crystals from the receiver, and from the upper part of the retort, and preserve them in a well stopped bottle. (Lipp.; Wirtem.)

The solution of acetate of ammonia may also be procured by precipitating a solution of acetate of lime with a solution of subcarbonate of ammonia, both solutions being of a certain concentration. (Van Mons)

A similar process has been proposed by Destouches. First, three ounces of acetate of potass are to be dissolved in one ounce and a half of distilled water; and two ounces of sulphate of ammonia in four ounces of water: these solutions to be mixed together, and set aside to cool.

The mixture is then to be filtered, and the filter washed with two ounces of cold water; which is to be mixed with the filtered liquor.

This gives a completely saturated solution; but it contains a little sulphate of potass.

The solution of acetate of ammonia is a stimulant diaphoretic, and frequently, diuretic. It is principally recommended in febrile, rheumatic, and atonic affections.

It is incompatible with the acids, and with the mercurial salts.

1. *Dissolved in Water.*

NEUMANN'S COLLYRIUM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Boiling Distilled Vinegar, one pound.
Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one ounce.

Digest for four hours; then neutralize the acid with

Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.

This is recommended in amaurosis, in concert with infusion of leopard's-bane.

SARD. prescribes a similar collyrium. It is prepared wtih two ounces of the solution of acetate of ammonia and two ounces of rose water; to which may be added, if necessary, either two ounces of camphor mixture, four grains of acetate of lead, or forty drops of tincture of opium.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION.

Fomentum Belladonnæ ammoniatum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Vinegar of Belladonna, a sufficient quantity

for saturation: add

Water, five ounces.

This is applied to indolent tumours.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.
Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Syrup of Mulberries, one ounce.

This gargle is recommended by BARTHEZ. (PIERQUIN)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one ounce of solution, and one dram of muriate of ammonia.

SUDORIFIC MIXTURE. (FULD.; WURCEB.; BRERA; RATIER)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, } of each,
Rob of Elder, } one ounce.

Dissolve them in

Decoction of Barley, six ounces.

Two table-spoonfuls of this are to be given every two hours. (WURCEB.)

R. Infusion of Elder Flowers, one pound.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, four ounces.
Despumated Honey, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Rob of Elder, six drams.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, four drams.
Simple Oxymel, one ounce.

MIX. (FULD.)

This and the preceding are reputed diaphoretic and resolvent.

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, four drams.
Infusion of Elder Flowers, four ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

EXPECTORANT POTION. (RATIER)

R. Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.
Expectorant Julep Mixture, four ounces.

This potion is recommended by RECAMMIER.

SUDORIFIC DRAUGHT. (HAMB.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; PIERQUIN)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, fifteen drops.
Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.
Nitrate of Potass, twenty grains.
Rob of Elder, two drams.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

To be taken in a glassful of any proper liquid.

R. Infusion of Elder Flowers, six ounces.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, three ounces.
Honey of Liquorice, one ounce.

Mix. (HAMB.)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, four ounces.
Elder-flower Water, half an ounce.
Deutoxide of Antimony, two drams.

Selle gave half a cupful of this last, every hour, in intermittent fevers, when it was desired to bring on perspiration.

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
Antimonial Wine, one dram.
Water, two ounces.

A spoonful of this to be taken every three hours. (Ellis)

R. Camphor Mixture, } of each,
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, } half an ounce.
Antimonial Wine, forty drops.
Tincture of Opium, twenty drops.

Mix. (Ellis)

R. Infusion of Elder Flowers, four ounces.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, three ounces.
Camphor, half a dram.
Simple Oxymel, one ounce.

This is to be taken in doses of a spoonful. (Brera)

R. Infusion of Elder Flowers, six ounces.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Antimonial Wine, one ounce.
Despumated Honey, half an ounce.

To be taken as the former. (Brera)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, three drams.
Elder-flower Water, three ounces.
Antimonial Wine, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Raspberries, half an ounce.

To be taken as the former. (Augustin)

R Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, } of each, four ounces.
Water, }
Rob of Elder, one ounce.
Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, two drams.

To be taken as the former. (Augustin)

DIURETIC POTION. (Ellis)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Acetate of Potass, two drams.

Dose, one spoonful every three hours.

EXPECTORANT POTION. (Mil. Copen.; Fuld.; Suec.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ellis; Niemann)

R. Assafœtida, half a dram.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, } of each, two ounces.
Mint Water, }

Dose, a tea spoonful for a child, and a table spoonful for an adult, in spasmodic croup or the acute asthma of Millar. (Ellis.)

Augustin prescribes two drams of assafœtida, one ounce of solution of acetate of ammonia, and five ounces of infusion of peppermint.—Fuld.; Suec.; Niemann and Cadet de Gassicourt—two drams of assafœtida, one ounce of solution of acetate of ammonia, and three ounces of hyssop water.

ANTI-LYSSIC POTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, half a pound.
Treacle, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.
Camphor, one dram.
Meloe Proscarabeus, from three to six.

Selle prescribed this, in doses of a spoonful, in hydrophobia, and in other cases where he wished to provoke diaphoresis or diuresis.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC POTION. (Augustin)

R. Peppermint Water, } of each,
Horse-radish Water, } three ounces.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Succinic Acid, one scruple.

Dose, two or three spoonfuls in the course of the day.

STIMULANT POTION. (Augustin; Hufeland)

R. Root of Valerian, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity, to obtain eight ounces of infusion. Infuse for half an hour; then strain, and add
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, six drams.
Nitric Æther, one scruple.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful. (Hufeland)

R. Tincture of Opium, fifteen drops.
Wine of Ipecacuanha, forty drops.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia half an ounce.
Rose Water, one ounce.
White Sugar, two scruples.

Dose, one tea spoonful. (Augustin)

RESOLVENT EMBROCATION. (Swediaur)

R. Aromatic Species, six pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for a quarter of an hour in a covered vessel; and to twenty-four pounds of the strained decoction add

Acetate of Ammonia, four ounces.
Spirit of Juniper, two pounds.

ANTI-SEPTIC POTION. (Gall.; Ratier)

R. Root of Serpentaria, two drams.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour; then add successively

Syrup of Cinchona,	one ounce.
Tincture of Cinchona, Camphor,	of each, twelve grains.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia,	one ounce.

Mix. (Gall.)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.
Decoction of Cinchona, four ounces.
Tincture of Cinnamon, one dram.
Camphor, ten grains.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (Ratier)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, Tincture of Cinnamon, of each, two drams.
Cinchona, one dram.
Syrup of Clove-pink, one ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Mix. (Ratier)

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

ESSENCE OF SOOT.

Essentia seu *Tinctura Fuliginis Clauderi, Tinctura Fuliginis alcalina, Essentia hemato-cathartica et alexipharmica Clauderi.* (Bruns.; Fuld.; Hass.; Lipp.; Palat.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one part.
Soot, three parts.

Mix them intimately together, and put them into a stone bottle containing

Water,	sixty-four parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass,	one part and a half.

Cork it well; expose it to a moderate heat for several days, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.

Dissolve the subcarbonate in two pounds, and the muriate in one pound, of water; then filter the solutions, mix them together, and add

Soot,	two ounces.

Digest for several days in a well stopped bottle, and preserve for use. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Palat.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Spielmann)

Sax. prescribes one part of soot, one half of muriate of ammonia, nine parts of solution of subcarbonate of potass, and twelve of water; to be digested for twelve hours, in a moderate heat.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, half a pound.
Elder-flower Water, three pounds.

Dissolve, and add

Muriate of Ammonia,	one ounce.
Soot,	two ounces.

Filter at the expiration of several days. (Hass.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Piderit)

It is stimulant, incisive, and deobstruent, and is reputed to be emmenagogue; it is also employed to restore suppressed cutaneous eruptions.—Dose, one dram in an ounce of wine, twice or thrice a day.

2. *Dissolved in Wine.*

SUDORIFIC POTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Ratier)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, three drams.
Red Wine, five ounces.
Tincture of Cinnamon, two drams.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful. (Ratier)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Syrup, two drams.
Sydenham's Laudanum, Antimonial Wine, of each, twenty drops.

A tea spoonful to be taken every hour. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

ASTRINGENT POTION. (Ratier)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.
Red Wine, four ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

This is employed to diminish excessive evacuations which result from general debility.

3. *Dissolved in Alcohol.*

RESOLVENT EMBROCATIONS. (Saunders)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, six ounces.
Alcohol, three ounces.

Mix.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, four ounces.
Alcohol, Water, of each, four ounces

Mix. (Swediaur)

Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes one ounce of the solution and one pound of spirit of rosemary.

Justamond recommended this in lacteal engorgements of the breasts.

TONIC POTION. (RATIER)

R. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Æther, half a dram.
Tincture of Cinchona, two drams.
Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Camphorated Æthereous Water, } two ounces.
Syrup of Clove-pink, one ounce.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

ANTI-DIARRHŒAL POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Great Comfrey, one ounce.
——— Serpentaria, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain four ounces of decoction; add

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two drams.
Elixir of GARUS, one ounce.
Syrup of Cinchona, two drams.

Dose, three table spoonfuls in chronic diarrhœa.

OXALATE OF AMMONIA.

Oxalas Ammoniæ. (BAVAR.)

1. *In the solid state.*

R. Oxalic Acid, one part.
Boiling Distilled Water, four parts.

Pour into the solution

Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity,

to perfectly saturate the acid. Evaporate with a moderate heat, and crystallize.

2. *In the liquid state.*

R. Crystallized Oxalate of Ammonia, one part.
Distilled Water, nine parts.

Dissolve.

This is rather a chemical re-agent than a pharmaceutical preparation.

SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

Succinas Ammoniæ, Sal Cornu Cervi succinatus, Alcali ammoniacum succinatum. (AMST.; ANT.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. *In the solid state.*

R. Subcarbonate of Ammonia, impregnated with empyreumatic oil, any quantity.

Saturate it with succinic acid dissolved in three parts of boiling water: filter the liquor, evaporate, and crystallize. (BAVAR.)

2. *In the liquid state.*

LIQUID SUCCINATE OF AMMONIA.

Liquor Ammonii pyro oleosi succinici seu *Ammonii succinici, Salsilago Cornu Cervi succinatus* seu *succinatus ammoniaci* seu *Ammoniæ, Succinas Ammoniæ pyro-animale liquidum* seu *pyro-oleoso-aquosus.*

R. Crystallized Succinate of Ammonia, one part.
Distilled Water, four parts.

Dissolve. (BAVAR.)

R. Succinic Acid, any quantity.
Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity,

to saturate the acid. Filter the liquor. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Spirit of Hartshorn, any quantity.
Succinic Acid, a sufficient quantity,

for perfect saturation. Let the liquor digest for several days in a close vessel; then filter, and preserve for use. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; FENN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

BAVAR. directs the liquor to have the specific gravity of 1.110.

R. Spirit of Hartshorn, } of each,
Distilled Water, } an equal part.
Succinic Acid, a sufficient quantity,

for perfect saturation. (POL.)

R. Succinic Acid, any quantity.
Spirit of Hartshorn, a sufficient quantity,

for perfect saturation. Set the liquor aside and filter. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Succinic Acid, any quantity.

Add gradually to it, in a marble mortar

Spirit of Hartshorn,

till effervescence ceases; then filter and preserve for use. (FULD.)

R. Succinic Acid, any quantity.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the acid in eight parts of warm water, and saturate the solution with the subcarbonate coarsely powdered. Filter the liquor. (ANT.; BELG.; HANN.; VAN MONS)

VAN MONS requires the liquor to mark eight degrees B.

R. Salt of Hartshorn, any quantity.

Dissolve it in six parts of warm water, and saturate the liquor with

Succinic Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Filter, and preserve for use. (AMST.; BORUS.; SAX.; NIEMANN)

Lipp. prescribes six drams of the salt, four ounces of water, and a sufficient quantity of the acid.

R. Salt of Hartshorn, dissolved in two ounces of distilled Raspberry Water, } of each,
Salt of Amber, dissolved in two ounces of distilled Linden Water, } two drams.

Mix the solution. (Fuld.)

R. Succinic Acid, } of each,
Salt of Hartshorn, } two drams.
Sage Water, one ounce and a half.

Mix, and preserve for use. (Sard.)

Wirtem. prescribes under the name of *Liquor Cornu Cervi succinatus albus* the following similar preparation:

R. Salt of Hartshorn, } of each,
Succinic Acid, } one ounce,

or a sufficient quantity for saturation: then add

Black Cherry Water, eight ounces.

Filter, and preserve for use.

This is stimulant and anti-spasmodic. It is recommended in hysteric and in typhoid affections, when it is necessary to induce perspiration.

Dose, from ten to thirty drops, several times a day, in any proper vehicle.

LINIMENT FOR CYNANCHE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, one ounce.
Camphorated Oil, two ounces.

This was much employed by Pringle, who applied it on flannel, to the fore part of the neck, renewing it every three or four hours.

ANTI-SPASMODIC LIQUOR. (Saunders)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, one dram.
Solution of Acetate of Potass, three drams.

Mix.

ANTI-SPASMODIC MIXTURE. (Saunders)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Stahl's Alexipharmic Essence, one ounce and a half.

Mix.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (Niemann)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, four scruples.
Castor, two scruples.
Balsam of Peru, two drams.
Alcohol, two ounces.

These are recommended in tetanus. The whole to be taken in the course of twenty-four hours, in doses of half a spoonful.

ANTI-HYSTERIC POTION. (Pierquin)

R. Spirituous Imperial Water, one ounce.
Balm Water, } of each,
Orange-flower Water, } three ounces.
Mother-wort Water, }
Succinic Acid, twenty grains.
Tincture of Castor, forty drops.
Tincture of Opium, fifteen drops.
Spirit of Ammonia, twenty drops.
Treacle, half a dram.
Syrup of Mugwort, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls every half hour, or less frequently.

ALEXIPHARMIC POTION. (Augustin)

Tincture of Angelica, } of each,
Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian, } one dram.
Spirit of Camphor, }
Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, }
Wine, six ounces.

Dose, a spoonful every hour.

BUSSIUS' BEZOARDIC SPIRIT.

Spiritus Bezoardicus Bussii, Liquor Alcali volatilis compositus. (Bruns.; Lipp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Niemann; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Spirit of Elk's-hoof, } of each,
——— Hartshorn, } one pound.
——— Juniper Berries, two pounds.
Oil of Amber, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } of each,
Salt of Amber, } half an ounce.

Mix, and distil. (Palat.)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, twelve ounces.
Amber, in powder, six ounces.
Essential Oil of Lemon, two drams.

Mix the muriate with the amber and the oil; then add the subcarbonate dissolved in three pounds of alcohol diluted with one pound of water. Lastly, add the spirit of ammonia, and distil in a sand bath. (Bruns.; Wirtem.: Niemann)

R. Fresh Lemon-peel, one dram.
Spirit of Ammonia, eight ounces.

Digest without heat for three days; then filter, and add

Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, six drams.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Spirit of Hartshorn, two ounces.
Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, twelve ounces.
Rectified Spirit, thirty-six ounces.
Oil of Lemon, two drams.
Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, eight ounces.
Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, six drams.
Oil of Lemon, ten drops.
Mix. (LIPP.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT)

This is stimulant.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops.

VOLATILE MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Succinic Acid, two drams.
Salt of Hartshorn, one dram.
Mix, and dissolve in
Elder-flower Water, six ounces.
Add
Extract of Dandelion, two drams.
Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

AMMONIATED AMMONIACAL LIQUOR. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, } of each,
Elixir of Liquorice, } two parts.
Sydenham's Laudanum, } of each,
Antimonial Wine, } one part.

This is recommended for hooping cough.—Dose, from twenty to forty drops every two hours.

ELLER'S ANTI-ARTHRITIC LIQUOR. (HANN.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } an equal part.
Mix.

This liquor is very celebrated for relieving the pains of chronic gout and rheumatism.—Dose, from twenty to forty drops, in a glassful of cold water, twice or thrice a day.

GRIMAUD'S ANTI-SPASMODIC LIQUOR. (BORIES)

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } one ounce.
Essential Oil of Chamomile, one dram.
Mix.—Dose, from twenty to thirty drops, in the evening.

SAINTE-MARIE'S ANTI-ARTHRITIC LIQUOR.

R. Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, } of each,
Sulphuric Æther, } an
Sydenham's Laudanum, } equal part.
Tincture of Ipecacuanha, }

This liquor, like ELLER'S, excites copious perspiration: during its use, the patient should take largely of warm drink.

SOLUTION OF TARTRATE OF AMMONIA.

Liquor Tartratis Ammonici seu *Ammonii tartarici* seu *Cornu Cervi tartarizatus*, *Tartras Ammoniacæ pyro-oleoso-aquosus*. (FENN.; BORUS.; SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Tartaric Acid, any quantity.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity to saturate the acid. Filter the liquor. (VAN MONS)

R. Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a pound.
Tartaric Acid, a sufficient quantity for saturation. Add to the liquor
Empyreumatic Oil of Amber, one dram.

Shake them well together, and filter at the expiration of twenty-four hours. (FENN.; SUEC.)

BORUS. directs tartaric acid to be saturated with spirit of hartshorn.

This preparation might very well replace both the succinate and the acetate.

CITRATE OF AMMONIA.

This salt is only pointed out as a constituent ingredient of the following preparation:

DIAPHORETIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Lemon Juice, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity for saturation. Add
Sugar, one dram.
Mint Water, four ounces.

Dose, a spoonful every two or three hours.

AMOMUM.

1. *Amomum Zingiber*, Linn.—Ginger.

Synonimes :—Zingiber, σιγγιβερ.—Gingembre, Fr.; Ingwer, Imber, Ingber, Germ.; Siwe, Amb.; Zingebil, Arab.; Zazzor, Bohem.; Jahetuh, Bal.; Sohi, Band.; Ada, Beng.; Sonty, Can.; Inghuru, Cyng.; Ingever, Dan.; Genjibre, Span.; Sont, Udruk, Hind.; Gember, Dut.; Zenzero, Ital.; Jai aking, Dschey, Jav.; Alia, Mal.; Zungebil, Pers.; Jembier, Pol.; Gengivre, Port., Sunthi, Ardraka, Sans.; Ingefæra, Swed.; Sukku, Injie, Tam.; Sonti, Ullum, Zel.; Wuraka, Ternat.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

This perennial plant is indigenous in the East Indies, and is cultivated in America. *Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Amomeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Hort Vind.* vol. I. t. 75.)

Of the root (*Radis Zingiberis* seu *Zinziberis*), there are two varieties met with in commerce :

1. The black or common ginger (*Zingiber commune* seu *nigrum* seu *vulgare*). This is about two inches in length; thick, and of a compact, horny texture; of a whitish or yellowish grey colour without, and of a brownish or reddish yellow within.

2. The white ginger *(Zingiber Album)*. This is of a ligneous appearance; it is tuberculous and solid; its colour, externally, is yellowish white or whitish grey; internally, it is of a pale or reddish yellow. These differences result from the mode of preparing it. The first kind is blanched with boiling water, and dried either by the heat of the sun or of a fire. The latter is simply dried in the air, after having removed the epidermis. The smell of ginger is penetrating, agreeable, and somewhat resembling that of camphor; its taste is pungent and aromatic.

Ginger contains a volatile oil, an azotic substance, an animal matter not unlike osmazome, acetic acid, acetate of potass, starch, gum, &c.

It is stimulant, stomachic, carminative, and sialagogue.—Dose of the powder, from five grains to half a dram.

2. *Amomum Zerumbet*, Linn.—Broad-leaved Ginger.

Synonimes :—Zerumbet, Fr.; Blockingwer, Germ.; Zerumbab, Arab. and Pers.; Schuthi, Beng.; Hinhuru pecalliculla, Cyng.; Kutchur, Duk.; Kakhur, Hind.; Bengley, Jav.; Karu-inschi hua, Malab.; Karchura, Sans; Palang kilungu, Capar Kichlie, Tam.; Kichlie gudda, Tell.

Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This perennial plant is a native of the East Indies. (*Monandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Amomeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 402.)

The root (*Cassumuniar* seu *Zerumbet*) is tuberculous, geniculated, and unequal in form; in colour it is whitish or yellowish; its smell is agreeable; and its taste, acrid, aromatic, and bitterish.

It is stimulant.

3. *Amomum Granum Paradisi*, Linn.—Grains of Paradise.

Synonimes :—*Grana Paradisi* seu *Manguinetta* seu *Meliguetta* seu *Amomum maximum*.—Graine de Paradis, Fr.; Paradieskœrner, Germ.; Kakule, Kibbar, Arab.; Kapulaga, Bal.; Jav.; and Mal.; Burrie ilatchy, Desi elachi, Hind.; Hilkelan, Pers.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A perennial plant of Ceylon and Madagascar. (*Monandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Amomeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Rheed. *Malab.* XI. 6.)

These grains are of an angular form; of a reddish brown colour without, and white within; they have a strong aromatic odour, and an acrid and biting taste. They are enclosed in the three loculaments of a capsule which is nearly of the form and size of a fig, each loculament containing two rows of them.

They are stimulant and incisive.

SPECIES DIAMAGARITÆ. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Ginger, half an ounce.
——— Leopard's-bane, } of each,
——— Zedoary, } three
——— White Behen, } drams.
——— Red Behen, }

——— Pellitory of Spain, one dram.
Seeds of Smallage, Cardamoms, Nutmegs, Mace, Long Pepper, Black Pepper, of each, three drams.
Cinnamon, five drams.
Mastic, Pearls, of each, half an ounce.

Make a powder.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

PECTORAL MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Despumated Honey, a table spoonful.
Ginger, in powder, a tea spoonful.
Water, two or three table spoonfuls.

Mix.

Half a spoonful of this to be taken occasionally.

PECTORAL ELECTUARY. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Ginger, in powder, a tea-spoonful.
Honey, six ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful twice or thrice a day, in cough with much expectoration.

AROMATIC CONFECTION. (VAN MONS)

R. Preserved Ginger, six parts.
——— Orange-peel, four parts.
Nutmegs, one part.
Syrup of Clove-pink, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

STOMACHIC OPIATE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Preserved Ginger, two ounces.
——— Lemons, ——— Cloves, of each, one ounce.
Solomon's Opiate, half an ounce.
Preserved Nutmegs, Cinnamon, of each, three drams.
Cascarilla, half a dram.
Essential Oil of Cloves, two scruples.
——— Cinnamon, ten drops.
Syrup of Clove-pink, a sufficient quantity.

This confection is a reputed aphrodisiac.—Dose, from one to three scruples.

STIMULANT PASTILES. (SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN)

R. Ginger, two drams.
Saffron, one dram.
Musk, Cloves, of each, half a dram.
Ambergris, twelve grains.
Mastic, three drams.
Sugar, half a pound.

Make into pastiles of one dram each. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Cinnamon, two drams.
Nutmegs, one dram.
Cloves, two scruples.
Mace, one scruple.
Ginger, six drams.
Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make into pastiles. (SPIELMANN)

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Syrup Zingiberis seu *Amomi Zingiberis.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Ginger, sliced, two ounces.
Boiling Water, one pint.
Refined Sugar, two pounds.

Macerate the ginger in the water, four hours, and strain; then add the sugar, and boil to a syrup. (LOND.)

R. Ginger, sliced, four ounces.
Boiling Water, three pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then strain, and add a sufficient quantity of sugar as will form a syrup. (DUBL.)

R. Ginger, in powder, six drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.
Refined Sugar, twenty two ounces.

Macerate the ginger in the water, for twenty-four hours, in a covered vessel; then strain, and form a syrup with the sugar. (EDINB.)

R. Ginger, in powder, two ounces.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, in a covered vessel; then strain, and add
White Sugar, six pounds.

Boil to a syrup. (BATAV.)

LUSIT. directs four ounces of ginger, and four pounds of water; to be infused for six hours, and a sufficient quantity of sugar to be added to form a syrup.—HANN.—two ounces of ginger, and sixteen ounces of water; to be infused for four hours, and two pounds of sugar to be added.—HERBIP.—three ounces of ginger, three pounds of water, and seven and a half of sugar. FENN.; and SUEC.—one ounce of ginger, and one pound of water; to be infused for six hours, and a sufficient quantity of sugar to be added.—GENEV.—four ounces of ginger, and two pounds and a half of water; to be infused for twenty-four hours, and five pounds of sugar to be added.—AMST.—three ounces of ginger, and four pounds of

water; to be infused for twenty-four hours, and seven pounds and a half of sugar to be added.—Swediaur—three ounces of ginger, and four pounds of water; to be infused for twenty-four hours, and seven pounds and a half of sugar to be added.—Van Mons—one part of ginger, eight parts of warm water, and twelve of sugar.—Fuld. and Lipp.—one ounce of ginger, one pound of boiling water, and one pound of sugar.—Amer.—three ounces of ginger, four pounds of boiling water, and seven and a half of sugar.

Dose, from one dram to half an ounce.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Tinctura Zingiberis seu *Amomi Zingiberis.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Hann.; Coxe; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Ginger, sliced, two ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (Lond.)

R. Ginger, sliced, two ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pounds.

Macerate for seven days, and filter. (Edinb.)

R. Ginger, sliced, two ounces and a half.
Rectified Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for several days, and filter. (Dubl.)

The other authorities mentioned give, intrinsically, the same preparation as Lond

It is stimulant and aromatic.—Dose, sixty drops, twice a day. It is also applied, by means of cotton, to assuage the pain of carious teeth.

MITTIE'S ELIXIR. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Ginger, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, Long Pepper, Lesser Galanga, } of each, two drams.
Nutmegs. Cloves, } of each, one dram.
Lesser Cardamoms, one scruple.
Alcohol, six ounces.

Dose, from two to four drams.

OIL OF GINGER.

Oleum Zingiberis æthereum, Ætheroleum Zingiberis. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Ginger, six parts.
Water, thirty-six parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.

Digest for four or five days; then distil, and collect the oil which sinks to the bottom.

AMYGDALUS.—ALMOND.

Two species of this genus are mentioned in the pharmacopœias:

1. *Amygdalus nana*, Linn.—Dwarf Almond. (Ross.)

This shrub is indigenous in the south of Russia (*Icosandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Pall. *Flor. Ross.* I. p. 12. b. 6.)

The seeds are employed. They are bitter.

2. *Amygdalis communis*, Linn.—Common Almond.

Synonimes:—Amandier commun, Fr.; Mandel, Germ.; Dan. and Swed.; Louz, Arab.; Kataping, Bohem.; Walu luway, Cyng.; Almendro, Span.; Badamie farsie, Hind. and Pers.; Mandorlo, Ital.; Kateping, Jav.; Lowsan, Mal.; Migdal, Pol.; Amendo, Port.; Inghurdi, Sans.; Parsie vadomcottay, Tam.; Parsi vadomvittulu, Tel.

This tree is originally of Asia and Western Africa; but it is now naturalized in all temperate climates. (*Fig.* Flore Médic. I. 19.)

The seeds (*Amygdalæ*) are employed. They are of a flattish oval figure, and composed of a white oleaginous matter covered with a red skin.

There are two varieties of them distinguished according to their taste:

A.

Amygdalæ dulces.—Sweet Almonds.

Synonimes:—Amandes douces, Fr.; Süsse mandelu, Germ.; Sladke mandle, Bohem.; Sode mandler, Dan.; Almendra dulce, Span.; Migdalie slodkie, Pol.; Amendoas deces, Port.; Sœtmandel, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Austr.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

B.

Amygdalæ amaræ. Bitter Almonds.

SYNONIMES:—Amandes amères, FR.; Bittere mandeln, GERM.; Horke mandle, BOHÈM.; Almandra amarga, HISP.; Migdalie gorskie, POL.; Amendoas amargos, PORT.; Bittermandel, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

Almonds contain, according to BOULLAY and VOGEL, oil, albumen having all the properties of animal albumen, sugar in a liquid state, and gum.

In bitter almonds, besides the above principles, there is also hydrocyanic acid, according to the researches of BOHM; VAUQUELIN; BUCHOLZ; ITTNER; and SACHS.

OIL OF ALMONDS.

Oleum Amygdalarum seu *A. dulcium* seu *Amygdalæ communis.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Oleum Amygdalarum.

R. Bitter or Sweet Almonds, any quantity.

Macerate them in

Cold Water, a sufficient quantity, for twelve hours; then bruise them, and express the oil without heat. (LOND.)

R. Fresh Almonds, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and express the oil from them, without heat. (DUBL.)

Oleum Amygdalæ Communis.

R. Fresh Almonds, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar; then put them into a hempen bag, and express the oil from them, without heat. (EDINB.)

R. Almonds, any quantity.

Shake them in a bag to remove the powder which covers them; then pound them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle. Put the paste into a hair bag, and express without heat, between plates of tin; then filter, and set aside that the heavier parts may subside.

This process is almost generally followed: but BRUNS.; DAN.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SUEC.; and WIRTEM. direct the plates to be heated by immersing them in boiling water; and FULD. recommends the almonds to be coarsely bruised, and heated in an earthen dish. Both these processes are objectionable. Either the bitter or sweet almonds may be used; but the latter yield most oil. FULD. says that it becomes rancid sooner than that from the former.

The oil of almonds is demulcent and laxative. It is employed in constipation, and in verminous colic.—Dose, from one dram to half an ounce, alone or in combination; in lavements, it is prescribed from one ounce and a half to two ounces.

CONFECTION OF ALMONDS. (LOND.; COXE; VAN MONS)

R. Sweet Almonds, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, in powder, one dram.
Refined Sugar, half an ounce.

Remove the skins from the almonds by macerating them in water; and then incorporate them thoroughly with the gum and sugar. (LOND.; COXE)

R. Gum Arabic, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, four parts.

Pound the almonds with the sugar, and then incorporate the powdered gum. (VAN MONS)

AMYGDALINE LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Bitter Almonds, nine ounces.
Sweet Pine-apples, three ounces.

Pound them together, and add

Yolks of Eggs six.

It is cosmetic.

ALMOND PASTE.

Pasta regia seu *amygdalina* seu *emulsiva, Butyrum Amygdalarum dulcium.* (FENN.; LIPP.; SARD.; SUEC.; NIEMANN)

R. Oil of Sweet Almonds, two ounces.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, half an ounce.
Bitter Almonds, blanched, one dram.
Sugar Candy, three drams.

Pound the almonds with the sugar, and then incorporate the oil: add

Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.

Mix well. (SARD.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one pound.
Bitter Almonds, blanched, half an ounce.

Pound them in an iron mortar, with

White Sugar, one pound.

Add

Orange-flower Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent the mass from adhering to the hand. (FENN.; SUEC.; NIEMANN)

LIPP. prescribes one pound of sweet almonds, one ounce of bitter almonds, one pound and a half of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of orange-flower water.

This preparation and the preceding are better to be kept than the amygdaline syrup, which is liable to decomposition.

AMYGDALINE COSMETIC PASTE. (SPIELMANN)

R. Almonds, blanched, Rice, } of each, eight ounces.
Bean-flour, sixteen ounces.
Myrrh, two ounces.
Camphor, one ounce and a half.
Soap, twenty ounces.

Incorporate them together.

COSMETIC POWDER. (BRUNS.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Bitter Almonds, blanched, eight pounds.
Rice, five pounds four ounces.
Root of Florentine Iris, Prepared Chalk, } of each, four ounces.
Bean-flour, two pounds.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Oil of Jessamine, one ounce.
—— Lignum Rhodii, one dram.

Mix. (BRUNS.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, two pounds.
Rice, Florentine Iris, } of each, four ounces.
Benzoin, Subcarbonate of Potass, Spermaceti, } of each, one ounce.
Oil of Rose-wood, —— Lavender, —— Cloves, } of each, thirty drops.

Make a powder. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

HANN. prescribes eighteen ounces each of sweet almonds, and beans, eight of iris, one ounce and a half of spermaceti, one of subcarbonate of soda, six ounces of soap, and six drams each of oil of bergamotte, and oil of lavender.

ALMOND EMULSION.

Emulsio amygdalæ communis seu *amygdalina* seu *hordeata amygdalina*, *Mixtura Amygdalarum*, *Lac Amygdalæ*, *Emulsio arabica*, seu *Acaciæ Arabicæ*, *Decoctum hordeatum amygdalinum*. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; BELG.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; RATIER; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

1. *With Gum.*

Mistura Amygdalarum. (LOND.)

R. Confection of Almonds, two ounces.
Distilled water, one pint.

Mix gradually, and strain.

The *M. Amygdalarum* of DUBL. does not contain gum.

Emulsio Arabica. (DUBL.)

R. Gum Arabic, in powder, two drams.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, Purified Sugar, } of each, half an ounce.
Decoction of Barley, one pint.

Warm the decoction and dissolve the gum in it; when it is nearly cold, add it gradually to the almonds beat into a paste with the sugar, and strain.

Emulsio Acaciæ Arabicæ. (EDINB.)

R. Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two ounces.
Sweet Almonds, one ounce.
Refined Sugar, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Beat the almonds, blanched, with the sugar and mucilage, in a stone mortar, till they form a paste; then add the water gradually, and strain through linen.

R. Gum Arabic, White Sugar, } of each, half an ounce.

Sweet Almonds, blanched, two drams.

Triturate them gradually with

Decoction of Barley, two pounds.

Strain. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Seeds of Wild Mallow, Sweet Almonds, blanched, of each, half an ounce.
Make an emulsion. (Hisp.)

R. Sweet Almonds, one ounce.
Bitter Almonds, one dram.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Water, twenty-four ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, three ounces.
Make an emulsion. (Spielmann)

2. *Without Gum.*

Emulsio Amygdalæ communis. (Edinb.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
Refined Sugar, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds and a half.
Make an emulsion.

Mistura Amygdalarum. (Dubl.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce and a half.
Purified Sugar, half an ounce.
Water, two pints and a half.
Make an emulsion.

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
Pound them in a marble mortar, adding gradually to the paste,
Water, ten ounces.
Strain with expression. (Brugnatelli)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one part.
Make them into an emulsion with
Water, eight parts.
Then add
White Sugar, one pound and a half.
Strain. (Sax.)

Fuld. prescribes one part of almonds, one half of sugar, and ten parts of water.—Hamb.—one each of sugar, and of almonds, and ten of water.—Lusit.; Cast. Borus.; and Ross.—one of almonds, one half of sugar, and twelve of water.—Fenn.; and Suec.—four of almonds, one of sugar, and twenty-four of water.—Amer.; and Coxe—one and a half of Almonds, thirty of water, and one half of sugar.—Hass.—one of almonds, twelve of water, and one half of sugar.—Lipp.—one of almonds, six of water, and one half of sugar.

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one part.
Water, twelve parts.
Make an emulsion, and add
Simple Syrup, one half part.
Mix. (Wurceb.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, two ounces.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Make into an emulsion with
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.
Strain, and add
Orange-flower Water, two drams.
Mix. (Belg.)

Gall. prescribes one ounce of almonds, one ounce of sugar, one pound of hot water (+ 40 degrees R.), and half an ounce of orange-flower water.

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, two ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.
Make an emulsion. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
Bitter Almonds, blanched, three or four.
Water, ten ounces.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Make an emulsion. (Swediaur)

Hann. prescribes two ounces of sweet almonds, one dram of bitter, four pounds of water, and two ounces of sugar.—Ferr.—one ounce of sweet almonds, one scruple of bitter, one pound of water, and two ounces of sugar.

R. Melon-seeds, half an ounce.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, four.
Water, one pound.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Make an emulsion. (Hisp.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
Barley Water, twenty-four ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.
Make an emulsion. (Van Mons)

Ant. prescribes one ounce of sweet almonds, half an ounce of sugar, one pound of decoction of barley, and half an ounce of rose-water.—Spielmann—sixteen almonds, half an ounce of the four great cold seeds, eighteen ounces of common ptisan, and one ounce of sugar.

The almond emulsion is refreshing and demulcent.

COOLING EMULSION.

Emulsio leniens. (Brera; Sainte-Marie)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, of each, two drams.
The four cold Seeds, Linseed, Poppy Heads, of each, one dram.
Bruise them well together, and add gradually
Purslain or Lettuce Water, twelve ounces.
Strain and add
Syrup of Water-lily, two ounces.
This is to be taken at four doses in gonorrhœa. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Emulsion of Gum Arabic, } of each,
Almond Emulsion, } one pound and a half.

Mix. (Brera)

DEMULCENT MIXTURE.

Tisane Emulsionée. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Groats, three ounces.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.

Beat them thoroughly together, and add gradually

Decoction of Barley, three pounds.
Syrup of Violet, two ounces.
Cinnamon Water, four drams.

Mix.

ARTIFICIAL MILK. (Pierquin)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, two.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Make an emulsion; and add

Milk, six ounces.
Fine Sugar, one dram.

Rosenstein recommended this as the best substitute for the maternal milk.

ANODYNE MILK. (Pierquin)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, four ounces.
Seeds of Lemon, } of each, one ounce.
————Gourd, }
————Lettuce, } of each, one dram.
————Poppy, }
Decoction of Barley, a sufficient quantity.

Mix perfectly, and strain with expression.

To be taken in doses of a wine-glassful, dissolving in each two drams of sugar.

COSMETIC LIQUOR. (Van Mons)

R. Saturated Almond Emulsion, nine parts.
Soap Liniment, one part.

Mix well.

SYRUP OF ALMONDS.

Syrupus amygdalium seu *de Amygdalis* seu *emulsivus* seu *Amygdalarum* seu *hordeatus*, Sirop d'Orgeat. (Bavar.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Niemann; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Sweet Almonds, nine parts.
Bitter Almonds, one part.
White Sugar, ten parts.
Water, eighty-four parts.

Make an emulsion, strain, and add to it, heated to + 40 degrees,

White Sugar, fifty parts.

Preserve for use. (Bavar.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, eight ounces.
Bitter Almonds, blanched, one ounce.

Pound them for several hours, gradually adding

Water, one pound.

Express strongly, from a linen bag, and add to the emulsion

Simple Syrup, boiled (*à la plume*) to a feather, sixteen ounces.

Mix, and preserve for use. (Lipp.; Wirtem.)

Fuld. prescribes nine ounces of sweet almonds, one ounce of bitter, and two pounds each, of water and of syrup.—Ferr.—one pound of sweet almonds, one ounce of bitter, one pound and a half of water, and four pounds of sugar boiled *à la plume*, with one ounce and a half of orange-flower water.—Hass.; and Piderit—eight ounces of sweet almonds, two of bitter, one pound of water, and one of syrup boiled *à la plume*, made with one pound of sugar and half a pound of water.—Spielmann—ten ounces of sweet almonds, six of bitter, forty-four of water, eighty of sugar, and the addition to the boiled syrup, of two ounces of orange-flower water.

R. Sweet Almonds, one pound.
Bitter Almonds, two drams.
Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Make a syrup. (Lusit.; Suec.)

R. Sweet Almonds, one pound.
Bitter Almonds, two drams.
Spring Water, two pounds.
Orange-flower Water, two ounces.

Mix, and strain with expression, add

White Sugar, a sufficient quantity, to make a syrup. (Fenn.)

R. Sweet Almonds, eight ounces.
Bitter Almonds, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.
Orange-flower Water, two ounces.

Add to every twelve ounces of the strained emulsion

White Sugar, three pounds.

And make a syrup with a very moderate heat. (Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Niemann)

Pol. gives the same formula, but prescribes three pounds of sugar for every twenty ounces of filtered emulsion.

R. Sweet Almonds, eight ounces.
Rose Water, two pounds.
Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Make an emulsion; and to every twenty ounces of it, add

White Sugar, three pounds.

Make a syrup with a very moderate heat. (Dan.)

R. Sweet Almonds, eight ounces.
Bitter Almonds, one ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity, to make an emulsion. Add

Rose Water, two ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Dissolve in every sixteen ounces of this,

White Sugar, two pounds.

Preserve for use. (Herbip.)

R. Sweet Almonds, two pounds and a half.
Bitter Almonds, one pound.
Water, nine pounds four ounces.

Make an emulsion; and dissolve in it with a gentle heat,

White Sugar, eighteen pounds eight ounces.

When cold, add

Orange-flower Water, eight ounces.

Preserve. (Swediaur)

R. Sweet Almonds, one pound.
Bitter Almonds, half a pound.
White Sugar, one pound twelve ounces.
Water, four ounces.

Triturate for a long time, and add

Water, three pounds twelve ounces.

Strain with expression, and add

White Sugar, five pounds.

Boil slowly for ten minutes, stirring continually, till the sugar is entirely dissolved; then remove the vessel from the fire; and when the syrup is nearly cold, add to it three ounces of orange-flower water, and half an ounce of spirit of lemon-peel. (Gall.)

R. Bitter Almonds, sixteen parts.
Sweet Almonds, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Beat them into a smooth paste with a little water: add

Gum Arabic, eight parts.

Reduce one half of the mass to an emulsion with

Hot Water, two hundred and fifty-six parts.

Then reduce the other in the same manner. Mix the two together, and add an equal weight and one half more of sugar to the mixture, and make a syrup. When it is nearly cold, add one part of orange-flower water. (Van Mons)

Oules has proposed the following process:

R. Sweet Almonds, two pounds.
Bitter Almonds, one pound.
Pure Water, six pounds.
White Sugar, ten pounds.
Orange-flower Water, five ounces.
Essence of Lemon, six drops.

Blanch the almonds, and pound them with one fourth of the sugar, till a good deal of oil becomes separated from the mass; then add the water very gradually; submit it to the press, add the remainder of the sugar, and dissolve it with a heat of about 40 degrees; then strain, set it aside to cool, remove the albumen, and add the essence and the distilled water. (Planche; Fee)

Hewes thinks this process must render the oil liable to become decomposed.

Gmel directs twelve ounces of sweet, and four ounces of bitter almonds, to be deprived of their skins, then dried in a cloth, and exposed to the air for several hours, that the greater part of their moisture may be removed; they are then to be beaten with two pounds of sugar, in a mortar, or on a chocolate stone; the paste is then to be mixed with twenty-two ounces of water, and expressed through a close cloth, which is to be washed with twelve ounces of water. The two liquors are to be mixed together, with two pounds eight ounces of sugar, dissolved by a moderate heat in a water-bath: the syrup is then to be set aside to cool, and the crystalline pellicle taken off, mixed with one ounce of orange-flower water, and then added to the syrup.

ALMOND LINCTUS.

Linctus amygdalinus seu *albus* seu *communis*, *Eclegma* seu *Lohoch album* seu *gummoso-oleosum*. (Ant.; Belg.; Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ratier; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

1. *With oil.*

R. Liquorice, sliced, one scruple.
Spring Water, four ounces.

Infuse for one hour, strain, and make an emulsion with

Sweet Almonds, twenty.

Strain, and add

Gum Tragacanth, sixteen grains.

When it is perfectly mixed, add gradually, shaking frequently

Syrup of Poppies, } of each,
Marshmallows, } half an ounce.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.

Mix. (Niemann; Spielmann)

Van Mons prescribes half a scruple of liquorice, nine ounces of water, sixteen sweet almonds, four bitter, two drams of

tragacanth, two ounces of oil of almonds, two ounces of syrup of marshmallows, one ounce of syrup of poppies, and half an ounce of orange-flower water.

R. Sweet Almonds, twelve.
Bitter Almonds, two.
White Sugar, four drams.
Water, four ounces.

Make an emulsion; and add to it a mixture of

Gum Tragacanth, sixteen grains.
Oil of Almonds, half an ounce.
White Sugar, } of each,
Orange-flower Water, } two drams.

Mix well. (Gall.)

Ant. and Belg. direct two ounces of an emulsion made with sixteen sweet almonds, two bitter, and four ounces of water, to be mixed with a scruple of tragacanth, one ounce of oil of almonds, one ounce of sugar, and two drams of orange-flower water.

2. *Without Oil.*

R. Sweet Almonds, twenty.
Bitter Almonds, four.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Triturate very gradually with

Water, five ounces.

Add to the emulsion,

Gum Tragacanth, eighteen grains.
Orange-flower Water, three drams.

Mix. (Niemann; Swediaur)

Ratier prescribes fifteen sweet almonds, twenty grains of tragacanth, one ounce of simple syrup, two ounces of orange-flower water, and four ounces of water.

EMOLLIENT LINCTUS.

Linctus emolliens seu *demulcens* seu *oleosus*, *Mucilago oleosa.* (Fenn.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Lipp.; Suec.; Bories; Ratier; Saunders; Sainte-Marie; Swediaur)

1. *Without Yolk of Egg.*

R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Simple Syrup, } an equal part.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } an equal part.
——— Poppies, }

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
White Sugar, two drams.

Rub them together, and add

Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } two ounces.
Cocoa-nut Oil, six grains.

Mix. (Ratier)

2. *With Yolk of Egg.*

R. Oil of Almonds, rubbed with
yolk of Egg, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix. Hamb.)

R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
Yolk of Egg, two drams.
Syrup of Marshmallows,
two ounces and a half.

Mix. (Lipp.; Saunders)

R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Violet, } of each,
Honey, } four drams.
Yolk of Egg, }

Mix. (Bories; Sainte-Marie)

R. Oil of Almonds, six drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Yolk of Egg one.
Almond Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (Fuld.)

R. Gum Arabic, two drams.
Black Cherry Water, half an ounce.

Make a mucilage and add

Oil of Almonds, six drams.
Almond Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (Fenn.; Suec.; Swediaur)

DEMULCENT MIXTURE.

Mistura leniens seu *oleosa*, *Potio* seu *Emulsio leniens*, *Lohoch pectorale leniens.* (Gall.; Fuld.; Genev.; Lipp.; Sax.; Brera; Bories; Brugnatelli; Disp. Cha. Paris; Pierquin; Ratier; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

1. *With Gum.*

R. Oil of Almonds, one part.
Gum Arabic, one half part.
Distilled Water, six parts.

Mix. (Sax.)

Lipp. prescribes two parts of oil, one of mucilage of gum arabic, and six of pure water.—Fuld.—two of oil, two of mucilage, and twenty of decoction of mallow.—Van Mons—two of oil, one and a half of mucilage, and nineteen of water.

R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Pure Water, eight ounces.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Make an emulsion. (Cast. Borus.)

Brugnatelli prescribes half an ounce of mucilage of gum arabic, one ounce of oil

of almonds, three drams of sugar, and ten ounces of water, or of almond emulsion.

R. Oil of Almonds, half an ounce.
Gum Tragacanth, ten grains.
Water, twenty-six drams.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Make an emulsion. (Disp. Cha. Paris)

Genev. prescribes one ounce of oil, half an ounce of gum arabic, six ounces of water, and one ounce and a half of syrup of marshmallows.—Ratier—half an ounce of oil, two drams of gum arabic, four ounces of water, and one ounce of simple syrup: or, two ounces of oil, five ounces of mucilage of gum arabic, and two ounces of syrup.—Brera—two ounces of oil, half an ounce of mucilage of gum arabic, one pound of almond emulsion, and one ounce of simple syrup.—Ratier—one ounce of oil, two drams of gum arabic, four ounces of pectoral mixture, and one ounce of simple syrup.—Swediaur—one ounce of oil, a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic, six ounces of water, and half an ounce of syrup of almonds.

R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
Water, six ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one ounce.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two drams.
Almond Syrup, half an ounce.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Oil of Almonds, } of each, four drams.
Syrup of Poppy, }
——— Marshmallows, one ounce and a half.
Water, six ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Make an emulsion. (Bories)

R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Syrup of Red Poppy, one ounce and a half.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Mix. (Van Mons)

2. *Without Gum.*

R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } one ounce.
Pectoral Mixture, three ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann)

Ratier prescribes equal parts of oil, of simple syrup, and of water: or, two parts of oil, one part of simple syrup, and two parts of pectoral mixture.—Pierquin—two of oil, two of pectoral infusion, and one of syrup of grape.

R. Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Emulsion of Melon-seeds, four ounces.
——— Almonds, eight ounces.

Mix. (Brera)

R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Violet, one ounce.
——— Maidenhair, half an ounce.
Pectoral Decoction, three ounces.

Mix. (Brera)

R. Oil of Almonds, }
Plantain Water, } of each,
Rose Water, } two ounces.
Syrup of Pomegranate, }

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
Cinnamon Barley Water, } of each,
Orange-flower Water, } one ounce.
Peppermint Water, four drams.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Cinnamon Water, } one ounce.
Almond Emulsion, ten ounces.
Syrup of Poppies, two ounces.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce,
Syrup of Poppy, one dram.
Yolk of Egg one.
Infusion of Mallow, six ounces.

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Decoction of Barley, } two ounces.
Yolk of Egg one.
Syrup of Almonds, one ounce.

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Fresh Yolk of Egg, half an ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Red-poppy Water, two ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one ounce.

Mix. (Gall.)

This is to be taken by spoonfuls or by glassfuls according to the abundance of the vehicle.

DEMULCENT EMULSION. (Augustin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, three.
White Sugar, two drams.

Mix them together, and add

Oil of Almonds, a sufficient quantity to make a paste, which is to be mixed with
Water, twelve ounces.

Strain.

DEMULCENT POTION. (Brera)

R. Almond Oil, two ounces.
Linseed Oil, one ounce.

This is employed in catarrhs.

Brera also prescribes a *Clysma sedans et emolliens*, composed of equal parts of the same oils.

Saunders prescribes a lavement prepared with half a pound of decoction of

barley, one ounce of oil of almonds, and one ounce of sugar.

EMOLLIENT LINIMENT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Gum Arabic, two drams.
Rose Water, one ounce.
Dissolve, and add
Oil of Almonds, one dram and a half.
Balsam of Peru, one dram.

EMOLLIENT CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma ad Blennorrhagiam.
(PH. SYPH.)

R. Oil of Almonds, half an ounce.
Hot Milk, one pound.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity to make a cataplasm. If necessary, two drams of camphor may be dissolved in the oil.

AMYLUM. ἄμυλον.—STARCH.

SYNONIMES:—Amidon, Fécule blanche, Fécule, amylacée, FR.; Stærke, Stærkemehl, GERM.; Abgun, ARAB.; Kraftmeel, Stivilse, DAN.; Almidon, SPAN.; Gihunkahir, HIND.; Nerchaste, PERS.; Krockmal, POL.; Staerkelse, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

Starch is white, inodorous, insipid, and pulverulent, having a peculiar crispness to the touch. It is commonly obtained from grain; particularly from wheat and barley.

It is demulcent.

HALY'S POWDER. (WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Starch
Gum Arabic,
—— Tragacanth,
Liquorice,
Seeds of white Poppy, } of each, two drams.
——— Purslain,
——— Quince,
——— Mallow,
——— Cotton Tree,
Grey Peas,
Burnt Hartshorn,
Raspings of Ivory, } of each, one dram and a half.
Sugar Candy, two ounces.

Mix, and make a powder. (WIRTEM.)

R. Starch, six drams and a half.
Gum Arabic,
—— Tragacanth,
Burnt Hartshorn,
Extract of Liquorice,
Burnt Ivory, } of each, three drams.
Seeds of Mallow,
——— Purslain,
Grey Peas, } of each, half an ounce.
Seeds of Gourd,
——— Cucumber,
——— Pumpkin,
——— Quince, } of each, seven drams.
——— White Poppy, ten drams.

Make a powder. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Liquorice, one part.
Starch,
Gum Arabic,
—— Tragacanth,
Seeds of Quince,
——— White Poppy, } of each, two parts.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, four parts.
Sugar Candy, twelve parts.

Make a powder. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

These are recommended in some species of hæmoptysis, phthysis pulmonalis, and diarrhœa.—Dose, from half a dram to a dram and a half, in the day.

STARCH TROCHISCS.

Trochisci Amyli seu *bechici albi.* (BRUNS.; HANN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Starch,
Gum Arabic, } of each, two ounces.
Sugar, one pound.

Pulverize, and reduce to a paste with rose or orange-flower water, for trochiscs. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Starch, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, two ounces.
Sugar, one pound.
Benzoic Acid, half a dram.

Make them into a mass with rose water, and form it into trochiscs. (HERBIP.)

R. Starch, one ounce.
Extract of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Sugar, one pound.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make into trochiscs. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Florentine Iris, six parts.
Starch, ten parts.
Sugar, twenty parts.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make into trochiscs. (SAINTE-MARIE)

SPIELMANN prescribes two parts of iris, two and a half of starch, and twenty-four of sugar.—BRUNS.; HANN.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one and a half of iris, two and a half of starch, and twenty of sugar.—VAN MONS—three each, of iris, and of starch, one of gum arabic, thirty-six of sugar-candy, and orange-flower water.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

R. Starch, three drams.
Water, one pint.

Mix the water intimately with the starch, and boil to a mucilage. (LOND.; EDINB.)

R. Starch, half an ounce.
Water, one pint.

Mix, and boil to a mucilage. (DUBL.; COXE)

Besides the uses enumerated above, this preparation of starch is frequently employed under the form of lavement, in diarrhœa.

STARCH JELLY. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Starch, one ounce.
Spring Water, one pound.

Boil, and add

Tincture of Cinnamon, two ounces.
White Sugar, three drams.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Starch, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } half an ounce.
Spring Water, one pound.

Boil, and add

Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Starch, six ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to three pounds; strain, and add

Spanish Wine, four ounces.
Lemon Juice, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

STARCH CATAPLASM. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Starch, any quantity.
Saturated Decoction of Chamomile, a sufficient quantity

to form a paste.

STARCH LAVEMENT. (HISP.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Starch, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil together. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER)

NIEMANN prescribes one dram and a half of starch, which is quite sufficient.

R. Decoction of Starch, five ounces.
Linseed Oil, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Starch, two drams.
Water, one pound.

Boil; and add when cold

Yolks of Eggs two.

Mix. (HISP.)

R. Starch, one dram and a half.
Cold Water, two ounces.

Triturate, and add

Boiling Water, six ounces.

Boil for several minutes, and add

Linseed Oil, half an ounce.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Starch Jelly, four ounces.

Dissolve it over a gentle fire, and add

Olive Oil, half an ounce.

Forty drops or more of tincture of opium are sometimes added to this lavement. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Starch, half an ounce.
Water, six ounces.

Boil for a short time, and add

Mucilage of Quince Seeds, four ounces.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

AMYRIS OPOBALSAMUM.—LINN.—OPOBALSAM.

SYNONIMES:—Balsamier de la Mecque, FR.; Mecca-shaer balsam-stranch, GERM.

BRUNS; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN.

This is a shrub of Egypt and Arabia. (*Octandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Gled. *Act. Soc. Nat. Berol.* 3. p. 12. l. 5. f. 2.)

The wood and fruit are employed.

The wood, *Xylobalsamum* (*Balsamholz*, GERM.), is composed of small branches, of about the thickness of the finger, brittle, knotty, and bent. They are covered with a wrinkled bark, of a reddish grey colour, possessing no very sensible taste, or smell, except when burnt, when it exhales a very agreeable odour.

The fruit, *Carpobalsamum* (*Balsamfrucht, Balsamkæner*, Germ.), is composed of dry drupes, of a rounded oblong form, and smaller than peas. They are of a reddish brown colour, wrinkled, marked with four lines, and are provided with a small pedicle; they are oleaginous, containing a white nut; and their taste and smell are feebly balsamic. Both the wood and fruit are stimulant, and reputed to be nervine, vulnerary, and diuretic. They formerly entered into several officinal preparations.

ANACARDIUM LONGIFOLIUM, Lmk.—MALACCA NUT TREE.

Synonimes:—Mallacca Bean tree.—Anacardier, Fève de Malac, Fr.; Orientalische Anakardie, Malakkanuss, Ostindische Elephantenlaus, Germ.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This tree is indigenous in the Phillippine isles. (*Pentandria Trigynia*, Linn.; *Terebinthaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Roxb. *Cor.* 1. t. 12.)

The fruit is employed. It is a kind of nut, of a flattened ovoid form, resembling somewhat the figure of a heart; of a shining brown colour, smooth and cellular, and impregnated with a blackish mucilaginous juice; it adheres to the base of the calix which acquires a fleshy texture by its thickening, and becomes of a turbinated form by its drying. The taste of the calix resembles the taste of that of the chesnut or pistachio nut. The bark of the fruit gives an extremely acrid oil. The oleaginous seed is sweet.

ANAGALLIS PHŒNICEA, Lmk.—RED PIMPERNEL.

Synonimes:—Mouron rouge, Fr.; Rothes Gauchheil, Ackergauchheil, Germ.; Kurimor, Zabj strewce, Bohem.; Rodarve, Gaasehеel, Grine ved dag, grine ved middag, Dan.; Gemeen guichenheil, Dut.

Amst.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Lipp.; Olden.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This annual plant is common in every part of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Primulaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 145.)

The herb (*Herba Anagallidis maris*) is composed of an angular branching stem, furnished with smooth oval leaves, nearly obtuse, sessile, opposite, and sometimes ternate. It is without smell, but possesses a slightly acrid and bitter taste.

ANCHUSA.

1. *Anchusa officinalis*, Linn.—Bugloss, Oxtongue.

Synonimes:—Buglosse, Fr.; Ochsenzunge, Germ.; Winkel of setong, Dut.

Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A perennial herbaceous plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Borragineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Med. II. 79.)

The whole plant, as well as the root and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Buglossi* seu *Anchusæ* seu *Linguæ Bovis*) is of the thickness of the finger, oblong and branching; of a brown or reddish colour, succulent, and of a mucilaginous taste.

The herb is composed of a stem covered with rough and scattered hairs; and of alternate, oval, and pointed leaves, covered with scattered hairs. It is inodorous.

The flowers are red or blue.

Medicinally, it is emollient.

conserve of bugloss. (Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Flowers of Bugloss, one part.
Sugar, two parts.

Beat them together. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

Sard. directs the flowers to be bruised with a little sugar, and the pulp to be boiled with treble its weight of clarified syrup.

juice of bugloss. (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Flowers of Bugloss, sixteen parts.

Bruise them in a marble mortar, adding gradually

Water, one part.

Express the juice, set it aside, and filter through paper, without heat. (GALL.)

SARD. prescribes also a juice of the flowers; and adds a little alcohol to it.

BUGLOSS WATER. (GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Herb of Bugloss, bruised, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil two thirds. (SARD.)

PALAT. directs one part of herb to be mixed with three parts of water; and one half to be distilled.—GALL.—to take five thousand parts of the herb, and twelve thousand five hundred of water; to distil one thousand parts; to add to the product an equal quantity of water, and five thousand parts of the fresh herb; to distil again ten thousand parts; and to repeat the operation a third time.

INFUSION OF BUGLOSS. (GALL.; SARD.)

R. Flowers of Bugloss, two pounds.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Infuse for eight days, and strain with slight expression. Repeat the operation a second and third time, with fresh flowers. (SARD.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Bugloss, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, strain, and add

Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (GALL.)

SYRUP OF BUGLOSS. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Bugloss, half a pound.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Digest for twelve hours, and strain with expression; then clarify, and add to every twelve ounces of the infusion

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

2. *Anchusa tinctoria*, LINN.—Alkanet.

SYNONIMES:—Orcanette tinctoriale, FR.; Færbende ochsenzunge, Alkannawurzel, Rothe ochsenzungenwurzel, GERM.; Rod oketunge, DAN.; Winkelossetung, DUT.

DUBL.; EDINB.; ANT.; AMST.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; OLDEN.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This perennial herbaceous plant grows in the temperate regions of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Borragineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 446)

The root (*Radix Alcannæ* seu *Anchusæ* seu *Alkannæ spuriæ*) is employed. It is long, cylindrical, of the thickness of a quill, and is furnished with fibres. It is of a deep red externally, and white in the middle. It is without smell, and is of a sweetish, followed by a bitter and styptic, taste.

It is slightly astringent, and contains a peculiar colouring principle, which Dr. JOHN calls *Pseudo-Alcannin*, *Pseudo-Alcanninum*.

RED OINTMENT.

Unguentum rubrum potabile. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Alkanet, one pound.
Red Wine, half a pound.

Macerate for several days without heat, and add

Fresh Butter, six pounds.

Boil till aqueous vapour ceases to rise, and express.

LIP CERATE.

Unguentum Rubrum ad Labia Oris. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Alkanet, one ounce and a half.
White Wax, six drams.
Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
Red Wine, three ounces.

Slice the root, and macerate it in the wine; then add the oil, and boil it slowly till aqueous vapour ceases to rise, adding the wax towards the end; express, and pour the mass into rose-water; when it is cold, melt it over a slow fire, and add ten drops of oil of cinnamon; lastly, pour it into paper moulds.

ANDROPOGON SCHÆNANTHUS, LINN.—SWEET RUSH; CAMEL'S HAY; LEMON GRASS.

SYNONIMES:—Jonc odorant, FR.; Kameelheu, GERM.; Aschkur, ARAB.; Gundha-bena, BENG.; Kameelhoë, DAN.; Ionco odoroso, SPAN.; Gund beyl, HIND.; Kamelshooy, DUT.; Fieno di Camelo, ITAL.; Siri, JAV.; Ramacciam, MALAB.; Gourgia, PERS.; Jonci cheiroso, PORT.; Mala trinakam, SANS.; Kamelhæ, SWED.; Camachie pillu, Wassinapilu, Cavatum pillu, TAM.; Kamchie Kussu, TELL.

ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.;

Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This herbaceous perennial plant is a native of Arabia and Ethiopia. (*Polygamia Monœcia*, Linn.; *Gramineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Rumph. *Amb.* 5, t. 72.)

The stalks (*Herba Schœnanthi* seu *Squinanthi* seu *Junci odorati* seu *Feni Camelorum* seu *Graminis orientalis*) are employed. They are rigid, cylindrical, filled with a fungous pith, and surrounded by leaves; they gradually taper towards the top, and separate into a great number of small branches. Their odour is penetrating and aromatic; their taste is also aromatic, acrid, and bitter.

It is stimulant and nervine.

ANEMONE.—CROW FLOWER.

Three species of this genus are mentioned in the pharmacopœias.

1. *Anemone nemorosa*, Linn.—Wood Anemone.

Synonimes:—Anémone des Bois, Sylvie, Fr.; Buschanemone, Wald anemone, Germ.; Huidweed, Dan.; Anemone des Bosques, Span.; and Port.; Boschminnende anemone, Dut.; Huitsippa, Swed.

Gall.; Ross.; Suec.

This herbaceous perennial plant is common throughout Europe. (*Polandria Polygnia*, Linn.; *Ranunculaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 317.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Ranunculi albi* seu *nemorosi*) is composed of a simple, round, pubescent stem, furnished at the middle with petiolated leaves, trebly ternate, smooth, with lanceolated, trifid, dentate, leaflets. It is inodorous; its taste is acrid and burning.

The flowers are white or red.

2. *Anemone pulsatilla*, Linn.—Garden Anemone, Pasque Flower.

Synonimes:—Coquelourde, Fr.; Kiichenschelle, Germ.; Koebilde, Dan.; Pulsatilla, Span.; Ital.; and Port.; Sasanka, Pol.; Backsippa, Suec.

Ant.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.

This herbaceous perennial plant is found in almost every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 76.)

The root, leaves, and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Pulsatillæ vulgaris*, seu *cæruleæ* seu *Herbæ Ventis* seu *Nolæ culinariæ*) is thick, long, and black, frequently divided into several heads. It has a biting and bitterish taste.

The leaves are winged, and finely notched.

The flowers are of a violet purple, or clear blue colour; they are sometimes white.

The whole plant is extremely acrid, but the root is less so than the other parts.

3. *Anemone pratensis*, Linn.—Meadow Anemone.

Synonimes:—Anémone des Prés, Fr.; Wiesenkiichenschelle, Kuchenschellewindblume, Schwarze Kiichenschelle, Germ.; Short Koebiele, Dan.; Anemone praderosa, Span.; Weide anemone, Keukenschelle, Dut.; Anemone de Prati, Ital.; Ozarne ziele, Pol.; Fæltsippa, Swed.

Austr.; Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This herbaceous perennial plant belongs to the north of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Med. I. 25.)

The flowering herb (*Herba Pulsatillæ nigricantis* seu *minoris*) is employed. It is composed of a cylindrical stem, bearing a brownish red flower, having radical petiolated leaves, doubly winged, multifid, with very small notches. It is almost without smell, but has a very acrid and burning taste.

This plant, according to Heyer and Robert, contains a peculiar principle, *Anemoneum*, intermediate between camphor and the alcaloids.

It is violently stimulant, irritant and poisonous. It was highly esteemed by Störck, who prescribed it particularly in amaurosis. Edimann says that the Russians use it daily in dropsy, gout, and piles.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF ANEMONE. (Austr.; Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; Brugnatelli; Van Mons)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days, in a warm place; then boil for a short time, strain with ex-

pression, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Bruns.; Lipp.)

R. Fresh Herb of Wood Anemone, any quantity.

Bruise it in a marble mortar, and express the juice; set it aside that the heavier parts may fall to the bottom, and evaporate in a water-bath. (Hisp.)

R. Fresh Herb of Meadow Anemone, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Submit the herb to several successive boilings, and mix the products together; then decant, and evaporate in a water-bath. (Austr.)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Boil for an hour, and express; set the expressed decoction aside for twenty-four hours; decant, and evaporate with a moderate heat. (Fuld.; Hass.)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone, any quantity.

Pound it with a little water, and strain through a sieve; then set the liquor aside, decant, let a coagulum be formed with heat, and strain again; then evaporate to the consistence of a pilular mass, remove it from the fire, and incorporate the dregs which were set aside, and evaporate again to the required consistence. (Ant.; Sax.; Van Mons)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone, any quantity.

Pound it in a stone mortar, sprinkling a little water upon it; express the juice, and evaporate it in a water-bath, stirring with a spatula continually. (Hann.; Ross.; Brugnatelli)

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF ANEMONE. (Herbip.)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone, } of each,
Alcohol, } eight pounds.

Digest for three days in a gentle heat, and express; then set it aside, and decant; lastly, draw off the spirit, and evaporate.

POWDER OF THE EXTRACT OF ANEMONE. (Niemann)

R. Extract of Anemone, from seven to fifteen grains.
White Sugar, one dram.

Mix.

Dose, twenty grains, thrice a day; to be increased to the amount of three drams daily.

POWDER FOR GUTTA SERENA. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Extract of Anemone, sixteen grains.
Wild Valerian, one ounce and a half.

Make a powder, and divide into eighteen parcels.

Dose, one parcel daily, in water, increasing gradually.

INFUSION OF ANEMONE. (Niemann)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone, from one to four drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and add one ounce of sugar to every part of infusion. —Dose, three or four ounces thrice a day.

DISTILLED WATER OF ANEMONE. (Bruns.; Lipp.; Suec.; Herbip.; Van Mons)

R. Herb of Meadow Anemone, one part.
Water, two parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil one pound with a moderate heat.

Van Mons directs the product to be poured upon a fresh parcel of flowering herb.

This water is said to be very much used in the interior of Russia, though Ross. does not admit the preparation. It sometimes produces nausea and vomiting.—Dose, from two drams to half an ounce, twice a day.

Schwartz says, that in distilling wood anemone with water, he obtained a peculiar acid, which he calls *Acidum Anemonicum*.

ANETHUM.

1. *Anethum fœniculum*, Linn.—Fennel.

Synonimes:—Fenouil, Fr.; Fenchel, Gartenfeuchel, Frauenfeuchel, Germ.; Razianuj, Arab.; Fenykl, Rzjmsky kopr, Bohem.; Dewaduru, Cyng.; Fenikel, Dan.; Sonf, Duk.; Hinujo, Span.; Mayuri, Hind.; Venkel, Dut.; Finecchio, Ital.; Adas, Jav.; Badiyan, Pers.; Kopr wlosky, Pol.; Funcho, Port.; Madhurika, Sans.; Fonkol, Swed.; Perun siragum, Tam.; Pedda gillakara, Tell.

(Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Ant.; Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Ge-

NEV.; HANN.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This herbaceous perennial plant is originally from the Levant. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ* JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 6. 3.)

The herb, root, and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Fœniculi* seu *Fœniculi dulcis* seu *Marathri*) is of about the thickness of the finger, fusiform, and branching; it is of a white colour, of an agreeable odour, and of a sweet and aromatic taste.

The herb is composed of a striated, cylindrical stem, of a glaucous green colour; the leaves are smooth, doubly or trebly winged, with numerous and almost capillary notches. Its odour and taste are slightly aromatic.

The seed is oval, compressed on one side, and having three linear projections on the other; being of a yellowish grey colour; and slightly aromatic.

It is stimulant, and carminative.

OIL OF FENNEL. (HISP.; GALL.)

R. Fennel, bruised, any quantity.

Expose it for eight minutes to the vapour of boiling water, on a reversed sieve, and express it from a linen bag. (GALL.)

HISP. directs the seed to be bruised in a heated mortar, and then expressed.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF FENNEL.

Oleum Fœniculi æthereum, Ætheroleum Fœniculi, Oleum Seminum Fœniculi dulcis. (DUBL.; AMER; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Fennel, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil, and collect the supernatant oil. (DUBL.)

The same formula is given by AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; FENN.; ROSS.; SUEC.; and COXE.

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of fennel, and four parts of water.—FENN.; FULD.; and VAN MONS—one of fennel, and six of water.—HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one of fennel, and eight of water.—BAVAR.—one of fennel, and nine of water.—AUSTR.—one of fennel, and twelve of water.—GALL.—five of fennel, and seven of water.—BRUNS.—six of fennel, and twenty of water.—HISP.—six of fennel, and forty of water.

R. Fennel, four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.

Macerate for three days, and distil. (BRUNS.; HASS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Fennel, any quantity.
Distilled Fennel Water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate for twelve hours, and distil. (HERBIP.)

OLEOSACCHARUM OF FENNEL. (AUSTR.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SWEDIAUR)

R. White Sugar, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Fennel, twenty-four drops.

Mix. (HANN.; OLDEN.; MIL. COPEN.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.)

DAN. prescribes one ounce of sugar, and eight drops of oil.—SWEDIAUR—one dram of sugar, and one or two drops of oil.—AUSTR.—one dram of sugar, and three grains of oil.

DISTILLED FENNEL WATER. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AUSTR.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Fennel Seeds, bruised, one pound.

Pour upon them

Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma, and distil eight pints. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Herb of Fennel, ten parts.
Proof Spirit, one half part.
Water, one hundred and sixty parts.

Distil forty parts. (VAN MONS)

R. Fennel Seeds, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil two parts. (GALL.; PALAT.)

BRUNS.; and SAX. prescribe one part of fennel, and six parts of water; the half to be distilled.—LUSIT.; and HERBIP.—one of fennel, and eight of water.—DAN.—one of fennel, and nine of water; six parts to be distilled.—AUSTR.; and BAVAR.—one of fennel, and six of water; six to be distilled.—LIPP.—one of fennel, and twelve of water; six to be distilled.—ANT.—one of fennel,

and sixteen of water; twelve to be distilled. —Borus.; and Swediaur—one of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water; twenty to be distilled.—Suec.—half a pound of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water; two pounds to be distilled.—Amst.; Batav.; and Belg.—one pound of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water; ten pounds to be distilled.—Fenn.—half a pound of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water; six pounds to be distilled.—Hass.—one pound of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water; six pounds to be distilled.—Amer.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; and Coxe—one pound of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water.—Genev.—half a pound of fennel, and a sufficient quantity of water; four pounds to be distilled.

R. Fennel Seeds, three pounds.
Water, six pounds.
Proof Spirit, four ounces.

Macerate for two days, and distil three pounds. (Hisp.)

R. Fennel Seeds, one pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.
Pure Water, ten pounds.

Distil slowly. (Fuld.)

FENNEL WATER. (Bavar.; Mil. Copen.; Cast. Borus.)

R. Essential Oil of Fennel, four drops.
White Sugar, one dram.
Spring Water, four ounces.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Oleosaccharum of Fennel, one part.
Distilled Water, thirty-two parts.

Dissolve. (Bavar.)

Cast. Borus. prescribes sixty-four parts of water.

ALCALINE SPIRIT OF FENNEL. (Herbip.)

R. Fennel Seeds, bruised, one part.
Spirit of Ammonia, three parts.

Distil in a water-bath to dryness.

COMPOUND POWDER OF FENNEL.

Pulvis Fœniculi compositus, Pulvis Nutricum seu *galactopoieticus.* (Bruns.; Hamb.; Hass.; Olden.; Ross.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Orange Peel, } of each, one dram.
Fennel Seeds, }

Mix. (Hass.; Piderit)

Hann.; Olden.; and Van Mons prescribe one ounce of subcarbonate, two drams of orange peel, and two drams of fennel.—Niemann—one ounce of subcarbonate, half an ounce of fennel, and half an ounce of orange peel.

R. Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one ounce.
Fennel, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, } of each, two drams.
White Sugar, }

Mix. (Bruns.)

Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes one ounce of subcarbonate, two drams of sugar, and one dram each of orange peel, and of fennel.—Ross.—one ounce of subcarbonate, two ounces each of fennel and of orange peel, and half an ounce of sugar.

R. Seeds of Fennel, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Anise, }
——— Lettuce, }
——— White Poppy, }
——— Sessamé, }
White Sugar. six ounces,

Mix, and make a powder. Hamb.; Niemann)

R. Root of Fennel, } of each, equal parts.
Herb of Fennel, }
—— Chervil, }
Seeds of Anise, }
——— Fennel, }
——— Dill, }

Mix, and make a powder. (Augustin)

R. Seeds of Fennel, } of each, one ounce.
——— Anise, }
——— Nigella, }
Lait de Lune, } of each, three drams.
Prepared Crab's Eyes, }
———Mother of Pearl, }
Earth Worms, two drams.
White Sugar, two ounces.

Mix, and make a powder. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

This powder is given in the dose of a dram, thrice a day, to nurses: it is said to improve the digestion, and augment the secretion of milk.

OINTMENT AGAINST LICE. (Niemann)

R. Lard, four ounces.
Essential Oil of Fennel, thirty drops.

Mix.

2. *Anethum graveolens*, Linn.—Dill.

Synonimes: — Aneth odorant, Fenouil puant, Fr.; Dill, Germ. and Swed.; Buzralschibbet, Arab.; Kopr Rahradny, Bohem.; Sattacuppa, Cyng.; Dil, Dan.; Soie, Duk.; Eneldo, Span.; Suva, Guz.; Sowa, Hind.; Aneto, Ital.; Mungsi, Jav.; Kopr, zol.; Endro, Port.; Misreya, Sitasiva, Saleya, Sans.; Saddacuppei, Tam.; Suddapa. Tell.

Lond.; Edinb.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.;

Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This biennial plant is indigenous in the middle of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Med. I. 26.)

The herb, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Anethi hortensis*) is composed of a smooth, cylindrical, striated, and somewhat branching stem, with alternate leaves, almost trebly winged, and notched, with membranous and amplexical leaflets towards the base.

The flowers are yellow.

The seed is oval, and smooth; convex and grooved on one side, flat on the other, and surrounded with a small border; being of a clear brown colour, of a strong and balsamic odour, and of a pungent and aromatic taste.

The whole plant contains an essential oil.

It is stimulant, and carminative—Dose, of the powder, from twenty to thirty grains.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF DILL.

Oleum Anethi æthereum, Ætheroleum Anethi. (Ant.; Bruns.; Hann.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit)

R. Dill Seeds, six parts.
Water, twenty parts.

Distil. (Ant.)

Hann. prescribes one part of seeds, and eight part parts of water.

R. Dill Seeds four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.
Muriate of Soda one part.

Digest for three days and distil. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Piderit)

R. Dill, any quantity.
Distilled Water of Dill, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for twelve hours, and distil. (Herbip.)

Dose, from five to ten drops.

DISTILLED WATER OF DILL. (Lond.; Suec.; Piderit)

R. Dill Seeds, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil eight pints. (Lond.)

R. Dill Seeds, one part.
Water, sixteen parts.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and distil six parts. (Suec; Piderit)

OIL OF DILL.

Oleum Anethi coctum. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

R. Fresh Herb of Dill, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Digest for three days, with a moderate heat; then boil till no more aqueous vapour ascends; lastly express and set aside. (Fuld.; Sard.; Herbip.)

Bruns.; Palat. and Wirtem. prescribe equal parts of herb and of oil.

It is carminative and anodyne.

It is employed in lavements, and in frictions upon the abdomen, for children.

ANGELICA.

Two plants of this name are employed in medicine:

1. *Angelica Archangelica*, Linn.; Garden Angelica.

Synonimes:—Angelique des jardins, Racine du Saint-esprit, Fr.; Brustwurz, Angelikwurzel, Gartenangelik, Erzangelwurzel, Heiligeneistwurzel, Germ.; Angelika, Archangelica, Bohem.; Angelik, Fadnobusk, Qvaune, Sloke, Sloike, Fadnovetas, Fadnoransse, Dan.; Anjelica, Span.; Tamne engelwortel, Dut.; Angelica, Ital. and Port.; Dziegel agrodni, Pol. Djagilnik, Russ.; Angelik, Swed.

Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This biennial plant grows in all parts of Europe, where, in many places, it is much cultivated. (*Pentandria Monogynia* Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Med. I. 27.)

The stalks, and seeds, but principally the root (*Radix Angelicæ sativæ* seu *hortensis*) are employed. The last is thick, fleshy, fusiform, wrinkled longitudinally, branching, and furnished with a great number of fibres. It is brown or reddish yellow without, white and spotted with yellow within.

It has a peculiar odour, which is aromatic and agreeable. Its taste is at first sweetish, and then warm, followed by an agreeable bitterness.

2. *Angelica sylvestris*, Linn.—Wild Angelica.

Synonimes: — Angèlique sauvage, Fr.; Waldangelik, Germ.

Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt.

This herbaceous perennial plant, like the preceding, grows in every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Rivin. *Pent.* t. 19.)

The root (*Radix Angelicæ sylvestris*) is employed. It is branching, thick, and fleshy. It has the same qualities and properties as the preceding species, but in an inferior degree.

Angelica contains, according to Dr. John, resin, a volatile oil, inuline, and extractive matter.

It is stimulant, and stomachic.—Dose of the powder, from half an ounce to one ounce and a half.

A.

PREPARATIONS WHICH CONTAIN ANGELICA IN SUBSTANCE.

CONSERVE OF ANGELICA. (Gall.; Sard.; Van Mons)

R. Leaves and Stalks of Angelica, one part.

Beat them into a homogeneous pulp, and add

White Sugar, two parts.

Heat them, mixed together in a water-bath, in a covered vessel. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Root of Angelica, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Macerate for several days, and soften the root by gently boiling: dissolve and clarify in the decoction,

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Boil the root in the syrup, after it has infused in it for three days, and either preserve it in it, or remove it and dry it in a stove. (Sard.)

R. Pulp of Angelica Root, prepared, by boiling, one part.
Sugar, boiled to the consistence of an electuary, in a decoction of Angelica root, four parts.

Mix. (Gall.)

PRESERVED ANGELICA STALKS. (Gall.)

R. Young Stalks of Angelica, any quantity.

Remove from them the epidermis, cut them into long pieces of three or four inches, whiten them in boiling water, and lay them on a sieve that the water may drip from them; then put them into simple syrup (36 degrees), boil till aqueous vapour ceases to ascend, and leave it to dry in a stove chamber, (*à l'etuve,*) on a wooden frame.

B.

PREPARATIONS WHICH CONTAIN ONLY THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF ANGELICA.

1. *Extraction by Distillation.*

ESSENTIAL OIL OF ANGELICA. (Palat.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.)

R. Root of Angelica, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Distil, and separate the oil. (Sard.)

Palat.; and Wirtem. prescribe four parts of root, sixteen of water, and one part of salt.—Suec. omits the salt, and gives no relative proportions of root and water.

DISTILLED WATER OF ANGELICA. (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Root of Angelica, one part.
Water, fifteen parts.

Distil nine parts. (Gall.)

Sard. directs one part of root, and six parts of water, to be macerated for several days and distilled.

ERRHINE FOR OZŒNA. (Pierquin)

R. Angelica Water,
Rose Water,
Orange-flower Water, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.

SPIRIT OF ANGELICA. (Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Angelica, one part.
Proof Spirit, eight parts.
Water, sixteen parts.

Distil six parts. (Van Mons)

Wirtem. prescribes four ounces of root, two pounds of spirit, and one pound of water.

This is considered alexipharmic and carminative.—Dose, from one to two drams.

SIMPLE ALEXIPHARMIC WATER. (Bruns.; Brera; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Fresh Leaves of Angelica,
Tops of Sea Wormwood, } of each, one pound.

Fresh Leaves of Mentha Crispa,
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil sixteen pounds. (NIEMANN)

BRERA and SPIELMANN prescribe two ounces of angelica root, two ounces of the tops of lesser wormwood, two ounces and a half of mentha crispa, and seventy ounces of water.

R. Fresh Leaves of Angelica, two pounds.
Flowers of Elder, three pounds.
Spring Water, forty pounds.

Distil thirty pounds. (BRUNS.)

SPIRITUOUS ALEXIPHARMIC WATER.

(BRERA; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Fresh Leaves of Angelica, } of each,
Tops of Sea Wormwood, } four ounces.
Leaves of Mentha Crispa, half a pound.
Proof Spirit, sixteen pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil sixteen pounds. (NIEMANN)

BRERA and SPIELMANN direct thirty-two ounces of alcohol to be added before distilling the simple alexipharmic water.

ACETIC ALEXIPHARMIC WATER.

(SPIELMANN)

R. Spirituous Alexipharmic Water, sixteen ounces.
Vinegar, two ounces.

Mix.

These preparations were formerly esteemed alexipharmic and sudorific.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANGELICA.

Spiritus Angelicæ compositus seu *aromaticus camphoratus.* (BRUNS; GALL.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HUFELAND; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Angelica, one pound.
Herb of Scordium, half a pound.
Root of Valerian, } of each,
Juniper, } three ounces.
Alcohol, six pounds.
Water, three pounds.

Distil three pounds: add to this

Camphor, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve. (HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SWEDIAUR; NIEMANN)

SAX. prescribes two parts of angelica, one part of scordium, one half part each, of juniper and of valerian, twelve parts of alcohol, and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain twelve parts of spirit; in which one fifty-second part of camphor is to be dissolved.—HUFELAND—one pound of angelica, half a pound each, of scordium and of peppermint, three ounces each, of valerian and of juniper, and six pounds of proof spirit; six pounds are to be distilled, in which one ounce and a half of camphor are to be dissolved.—GALL.—two ounces each of angelica, of zedoary, and of serpentaria, three of scordium, one of lemon peel, four pounds of alcohol, and one pound of water; to be digested for three days, and four pounds distilled.

R. Juniper, } of each, one part.
Valerian, }
Scordium, two parts.
Root of Angelica, four parts.
Proof Spirit, thirty parts.
Water, sixty parts.

Distil twenty-four parts, and add

Camphor, one half part.

Dissolve. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each,
——— Master-wort, } one ounce.
——— Serpentaria, }
——— Zedoary, }
Lemon Peel,
Saffron, one dram.
Alcohol, four ounces.

Digest for several days, in a covered vessel, and distil. (HERBIP.)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each,
——— Master-wort, } one ounce.
——— Serpentaria, }
——— Zedoary,
Herb of Scordium, two ounces.
Lemon Peel, } of each, one ounce.
Juniper, }
Myrrh, }
Saffron, half an ounce.
Theriac of Andromache, half a pound.
Proof Spirit, seven pounds.

Digest for three days, in a covered vessel; then distil four pounds, and add

Camphor, one scruple.

Mix. (BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

These are stimulant, sudorific, diuretic, and anti-spasmodic.—Dose, from thirty to eighty drops.

THERIACAL SPIRIT OF ANGELICA. (SARD.)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each,
——— Contrayerva, } one ounce.
——— Serpentaria, }
——— Zedoary,
Theriac of Andromache, six ounces.
Scordium Water, } of each,
Alcohol, } four pounds.

Digest for three days, and distil in a water-bath, to dryness.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF ANGELICA.

Sal volatile oleosum Angelicæ Boerhavii. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Root of Angelica, two ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three drams.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Distil slowly: add to the product

Root of Angelica, one ounce.

Distil again, and preserve for use.

It is stimulant, cardiac, stomachic, sudorific, diuretic, and anti-spasmodic.—Dose, from twenty-four to forty drops.

CARMINATIVE SPIRIT OF SYLVIUS.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; GALL.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

R. Seeds of Angelica, ——— Anise, ——— Coriander, } of each, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, six drams.
Dry Herb of Peppermint, ——— Marjoram, ——— Rosemary, } of each, two drams.
Nutmegs, Mace, Root of Angelica, ——— Lesser Galanga, ——— Master-wort, ——— Ginger, Cloves, } of each, two drams.
Proof Spirit, four pounds.
Water, one pound and a half.

Macerate for two days, and distil two pounds and a half. (AMST.)

R. Orange Peel, Cloves, } of each, one part.
Lesser Galanga, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, } of each, one part and a half.
Fresh Root of Angelica, ——— Master-wort, } of each, two parts.
Laurel Berries, Sweet Basil, Marjoram, Rosemary, Rue, } of each, three parts.
Seeds of Anise, ——— Angelica, ——— Wild Parsley, } of each, four parts.
Cinnamon, six parts.
Proof Spirit, three hundred and twenty parts.
Water, nine hundred and sixty parts.

Distil till the product begins to become white. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Angelica, four parts.
——— Master-wort, ——— Galanga, } of each, six parts.
Flowers of Rosemary, ——— Marjoram, ——— Rue, ——— Sweet Basil, } of each, forty-eight parts.
Laurel Berries, twelve parts.
Seeds of Angelica, ——— Wild Parsley, ——— Anise, } of each, sixteen parts.
Ginger, Nutmegs, } of each, six parts.
Cloves, Lemon Peel, } of each, four parts.
Alcohol, fifteen hundred parts.

Macerate for two days, and distil one thousand parts, in a water-bath. (GALL.)

R. Root of Angelica, one dram.
——— Master-wort, ——— Galanga, } of each, one dram and a half.
Leaves of Sweet Basil, ——— Marjoram, ——— Rosemary, ——— Rue, ——— Lesser Centaury, } of each, half a handful.
Laurel Berries, three drams.
Seeds of Angelica, ——— Anise, ——— Wild Parsley, } of each, half an ounce.
Mace, Nutmeg, Ginger, } of each, one dram and a half.
Cinnamon, six drams.
Cloves, Orange Peel, } of each, one dram.
White Wine, four pounds.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Digest for two days, and distil one half, in a water-bath. (BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Angelica, four ounces.
Coriander, one ounce.
Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Marjoram, } of each, half an ounce.
Herb of Scordium, two ounces.
Lemon Peel, Juniper, Myrrh, } of each, one ounce.
Saffron, half an ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), forty-two ounces.
Water, six ounces.

Digest for two days, and distil till the product marks 28 degrees. (ANT.)

This preparation was formerly very much celebrated.—Dose, half an ounce.

EPIDEMIC LIQUOR.

Aqua epidemica Londinensis. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Angelica, ——— Tormentil, ——— Gentian, ——— Zedoary, ——— Liquorice, Herb of Great Celandine, ——— Rosemary, ——— Rue, ——— Sage, ——— Mugwort, ——— Wormwood, } of each, one ounce.

Herb of Pimpernel,	}	of each, one ounce.
——— Scabious,		
——— Tarragon,		
——— Agrimony,		
——— Scordium,		
——— Lesser Centaury,		
——— Blessed Thistle,		
——— Betony,		
——— Sun Dew,		
White Wine,		twelve pounds.

Macerate, and distil one part.

This was formerly celebrated in England, in malignant fevers.—Dose, one or two ounces.

PROPHYLACTIC LIQUOR.

Aqua prophylactica, Acetum bezoardicum Sylvii. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Angelica,	}	of each, one ounce.
——— Zedoary,		
——— Butterbur,		two ounces.
Fresh Lemons, sliced,		one pound.
Leaves of Rue,		four ounces.
——— Balm,	}	of each, two ounces.
——— Scabious,		
Flowers of Marygold,		
Green Walnuts, sliced,		two pounds.
Vinegar,		twelve pounds.

Digest for one night, and in the morning, distil slowly to dryness.

This preparation somewhat resembles the *Thieves' vinegar:* SYLVIUS principally prescribed it in continued fevers, to provoke perspiration, diminish thirst, arrest vomiting, &c.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce and a half.—It only deserves to be considered as a perfume.

2. *Extraction by Water.*

INFUSION OF ANGELICA. (CAST. BORUS.; HERBIP.)

R. Root of Angelica,		one ounce and a half.
Boiling Water,		one pound and a half.

Infuse for half an hour, in a covered vessel, and strain.

ANGELICA POTION.

Tisane Angélique. (RATIER)

R. Root of Angelica,		one dram.
Alcohol,	}	of each,
Simple Syrup,		two ounces.
Water,		two pounds.

3. *Extraction by Alcohol.*

EXTRACT OF ANGELICA. (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

R. Dry Root of Angelica,		one pound.
Alcohol,		five or six pounds.

Digest for a sufficient time; express the tincture, filter, and set it aside. Digest the root again in three pounds of water; bring it to boil, and express the decoction; then, having clarified it with white of egg, mix it with the tincture, and evaporate slowly in an alembic, to receive the alcohol. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Angelica,		two pounds.
Water,		nine pounds.
Alcohol,		two pounds.

Digest in a moderate heat for twelve hours, and express; then distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to a proper consistence. (POL.)

AUSTR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; and SAX. direct two pounds of root to be digested in a water-bath, with a mixture of three pounds of alcohol (1.910) and nine pounds of water.—BAVAR.—four parts of root to be digested in a mixture of eight parts of alcohol and eighteen of water, for two days.

R. Root of Angelica,		any quantity.
Alcohol,		a sufficient quantity, to cover it by four fingers' breadth.

Digest in a warm place, and decant; boil the residue with water for an hour, and express. Evaporate the expressed decoction in a water-bath to the consistence of honey, adding the tincture towards the end, constantly stirring that the mass may be homogeneous. (HERBIP.)

R. Dry Root of Angelica,		one pound.
White Wine,		five or six pounds.

Digest in a sand-bath for three days, and express strongly; then boil the residue, slowly, with a sufficient quantity of wine, till one half of the latter is consumed. Mix the two liquors together, and evaporate, with a moderate heat, to the required consistence. (SARD.)

This extract is added to anti-catarrhal pills; it is also administered, in combination with opium, in colic. It is reputed anodyne, carminative, alexipharmic, and pectoral.—Dose, from twelve to twenty grains.

BEZOARDIC EXTRACT.

Extractum bezoardicum Camerarii. (WIRTEM.)

R. Extract of Species for Elixir Vitæ,		four ounces.
——— Aloe Wood,	}	of each, one ounce.
——— Angelica,		
——— Balm,	}	of each, half an ounce.
——— Sage,		
——— Tormentil,		
——— Opium,		
——— Red Poppies,	}	of each, two drams.
——— Castor,		
The Five Precious Stones, prepared,	}	of each, four scruples.
Prepared Amber,		

Horn of Sea-Unicorn, East Indian Bezoar, West Indian Bezoar, } of each, two scruples.
Alkermes Confection, Confection of Hyacinth, } of each, two drams.

Dissolve the extracts in mint water, and add the powders.

This is one of the ancient and celebrated alexipharmics: it was also given as a sudorific and anodyne.—Dose, from eight to fifteen grains.

TINCTURE OF ANGELICA. (AUSTR.; FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Dry Root of Angelica, one part.
Alcohol (0.910), six parts.

Digest, and filter. (AUSTR.)

HANN.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM. prescribe one part of root, and five parts of alcohol.—FULD.; LIPP.; and SAX.—one of root and four of alcohol.

R. Fresh Leaves and Stalks of Angelica, Fresh Root of Angelica, } of each, one part.
Spirit of Angelica Seeds, eight parts.

Digest, without heat, for several days, and filter. (VAN MONS)

It is stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic, and alexipharmic.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

STOMACHIC ELIXIR. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Angelica, Elicampane, Zedoary, } of each, half an ounce.
Seville Orange Peel, Leaves of Wormwood, Scordium, Tops of Lesser Centaury, } of each, three drams.
Proof Spirit, thirty-six ounces.

Digest and filter.

HALLE'S BEZOARDIC ESSENCE. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Angelica, Elicampane, Burnet Saxifrage, Carline-thistle, Contrayerva, Swallow-wort, Fraxinella, Master-wort, Valerian, } of each, one ounce.
Alcohol, twenty-ounces.

Infuse for three days, express, and filter.

It is stimulant.—Dose, forty drops.

LUDWIG'S BEZOARDIC TINCTURE. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Angelica, Elicampane, } of each, one ounce.
Root of Carline-thistle, Fraxinella, } of each, one ounce.
Myrrh, six drams.
Saffron, two drams.
Alcohol, forty ounces.

Digest, and express the tincture. Dissolve in it

Opium, one dram and a half.

Filter.

It is stimulant, anodyne, and sudorific.—Dose, fifty drops.—One ounce contains more than two grains of opium.

4. *Extraction by Æther.*

CLUTTON'S FEBRIFUGE TINCTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphurous Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Muriate of Soda, } of each, two ounces.
Alcohol, three ounces.

Digest for one month; then distil to dryness, and add to the product

Root of Angelica, Serpentaria, Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, one dram and a half.

Digest for eight days, and strain. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

FEE; and NIEMANN employ hydrochloric acid instead of muriate of soda, as in the following formula, which differs in this particular from the original one of CLUTTON:

R. Rectified Spirit, eighteen parts.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, three parts.

Add the acid gradually to the alcohol, and set the mixture aside to become cool; then add very gradually, shaking continually,

Hydrochloric Acid, one part and a half.

Set the mixture aside for several days; then distil a quantity equal in weight to the alcohol employed: to this product add

Root of Angelica, Serpentaria, Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, one part.

Digest at first without heat, then with a moderate heat; express, and filter. (VAN MONS)

This tincture is stimulant. It is administered mixed with water, in a quantity sufficient to make an agreeable drink. In this way it usually proves diuretic and sudorific.

5. *Extraction by Vinegar.*

COMPOUND VINEGAR OF ANGELICA.

Acetum anti-septicum seu *aromaticum* seu

bezoardicum seu *medicatum* seu *prophylacticum*. (AUSTR.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

A.

With Garlic.

R. Root of Angelica, one pound.
Tops of Wormwood, one ounce and a half.
Garlic, half an ounce.
Vinegar, eight pounds.

Digest in a moderate heat for eight days; then strain with expression, and add

Camphor, half an ounce.

Dissolved in rectified spirit. (SUEC.; FEE)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Master-wort, }
Herb of Wormwood, }
——— Rue, }
——— Mint, } of each, two ounces.
——— Sage, }
——— Rosemary, }
Flowers of Lavender, }
Garlic, two drams.
Vinegar, eight pounds.

Digest in a covered vessel, for twelve days at the ordinary temperature, and for three days in a sand-bath; then express strongly and filter. Half an ounce of camphor dissolved in alcohol may be added. (ROSS.)

R. Root of Angelica, }
——— Elicampane, }
——— Wild Parsley, } of each, two drams.
——— Calamus Aromaticus, }
Fresh Garlic, }
Herb of Wormwood, }
——— Southernwood, }
——— Mentha Crispa, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Rosemary, }
——— Sage, }
Flowers of Lavender, two ounces.
Vinegar, eight pounds.

Macerate for three days, in a well stopped bottle; then express strongly, filter, and add

Camphor, six drams.

Mix. (AUSTR.)

B.

Without Garlic.

R. Root of Angelica, one ounce.
Herb of Rue, }
——— Mentha Crispa, } of each, half an ounce.
Leaves of Rosemary, }
Flowers of Lavender, }
Vinegar, three pounds.

Macerate for four days; then express, filter, and add

Alcohol, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (LIPP.)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Master-wort, }
Dry Herb of Mentha Crispa, }
——— Rosemary, } of each, two ounces.
——— Rue, }
——— Sage, }
Dry Flowers of Lavender, three ounces.
Vinegar, seven pounds.

Macerate for six days, in a covered vessel, shaking frequently; then express, and strain. (AMST.)

R. Root of Angelica, }
——— Valerian, }
Leaves of Sage, } of each, one ounce.
Herb of Mentha Crispa, }
Juniper Berries, }
Vinegar, four pounds.

Digest for three days, in a gentle heat; then filter, and add

Alcohol, two ounces.

Mix. (FULD.)

R. Root of Angelica, }
——— Valerian, }
Herb of Mint, } of each, half an ounce.
Flowers of Chamomile, }
Juniper, }
Laurel Berries, }
Saffron, } of each, one dram.
Camphor, }
Distilled Vinegar, six pounds.

Digest, and strain. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each, three ounces.
——— Butterbur, }
Herb of Scordium, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Rue, }
Lemon Peel, four ounces.
Myrrh, six drams.
Vinegar, seven pounds.

Digest for a sufficient time; then express, and add

Camphor, half an ounce, mixed with mucilage of gum arabic. (PIDERIT)

R. Root of Angelica, } of each, six drams.
——— Calamus Aromaticus, }
Tops of Wormwood, two ounces and a half.
Leaves of Sage, three ounces and a half.
Herb of Rue, two ounces.
Mace, two ounces.
Vinegar, eight pounds.

Macerate for several days in a gentle heat; then express strongly, filter, and add

Spirit of Camphor, half an ounce.

Mix. (BATAV.; BELG.)

R. Root of Angelica,
——— Elicampane,
——— Master-wort,
——— Swallow-wort,
——— Zedoary,
Lemon Peel, } of each, six drams.
Herb of Scordium,
——— Rue,
——— Sage, } of each, one ounce.
Juniper, half an ounce.
Vinegar, three pounds.

Digest for several days, express, and filter. (Wirtem.; Spielmann; Niemann)

R. Root of Angelica,
——— Wild Parsley, } of each, three ounces.
Herb of Balm,
——— Rue,
——— Scordium, } of each, one ounce.
Dry Lemon Peel, two ounces.
Juniper, four ounces.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity to cover the whole by three or four fingers' breadth. Digest for a sufficient time, and infuse in the product

Root of Angelica,
——— Contrayerva,
——— Elicampane,
——— Scabious,
——— Zedoary,
Lemon Peel, } of each, one dram and a half.
Herb of Rue,
——— Scordium,
Myrrh,
Juniper, } of each, one ounce.
Saffron, two drams.

Digest, strain, and filter. (Palat.)

All these vinegars were formerly regarded as antiseptic, alexipharmic, sudorific, &c.; in the dose of one or two drams. They are now principally employed as perfumes.

ANGUSTURA CORTEX.—ANGUSTURA BARK.

Synonimes:—Angusture, Ecorce d'Angusture, Fr.; Angusturarinde, Germ.; Angustura, Span.; Kora Angustura, Pol.

There are two different barks of this name.

1. *Angustura spuria* seu *ferruginea*, *Pseudo-angustura*.—Spurious Angustura Bark.

Ant.; Bavar.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hass.; Ross.; Coxe; Guibourt.

This is thick and compact, and of a grey colour interiorly: it is covered with an epidermis, also rather thick, of a yellowish grey colour, marked with prominent points, sometimes fungous and of the colour of iron-rust. It is almost inodorous; and its taste is very bitter and persistent. The colour of the powdered bark is yellowish white.

It has been said to be procured from the *Brucea ferruginea*, L'Her.; a shrub of Abyssinia, of the family of the *Terbinthaceæ*, but it is at present considered to belong to some species of *Strychnos*.

The poisonous properties, which it possesses in a high degree, are referable, according to Pelletier and Caventou, to an alcoloid improperly called *Brucium*, or *Brucia*.

2. *Angustura vera: Cusparia febrifuga* (Lond.), *Bonplandia trifoliata* (Edinb.).—True Angustura Bark.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris.

This bark is met with in three forms:

1. In short, flat, fine pieces, covered with a yellowish grey and somewhat rugose epidermis; of a reddish yellow, and often of a lively red colour on their internal surfaces; and of a yellowish brown, compact, and resinous fracture.

2. In quilled pieces of from six to fifteen inches in length, hard, compact, shining, and of a brown colour; covered with a white and fungous epidermis.

3. In pieces of a middle size between the two preceding, with regard to length and thickness; having a thicker and more fungous epidermis, of a grey colour.

The odour is disagreeable; and the taste very bitter. The powder is of a deep yellow.

It belongs to the *Galipea Cusparia*, Cand.; a tree of South America. (*Heptandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rutaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Med. I. 287.)

Brande says that he has found cinchonine in it; and Pfaff has met with a new alcoloid in it not at present determined. Its chemical analysis requires to be further prosecuted.

It is tonic, stimulant, and febrifuge. It was highly vaunted as a valuable medicine for a considerable time, but is now almost abandoned.—Dose of the powder, from ten grains to half a dram

EXTRACT OF ANGUSTURA BARK. (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; FERR.; LIPP.)

R. Angustura Bark, coarsely powdered, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Digest with heat for twenty-four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. Boil again the residue for a quarter of an hour, with four pounds of water, and strain again. Mix the two decoctions, and set them aside; after sufficient repose, decant, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (ANT.; FERR.)

BATAV.; and BELG. prescribe ten pounds of water in the first instance, and eight in the second.—AMST.—twenty pounds of water for the first boiling, and fifteen for the second; and at each time to be boiled down to one half.

R. Angustura Bark, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Digest in a very moderate heat for twenty-four hours; then boil slowly, and pour off the decoction. Express the boiled bark, and mix the liquors together: set the mixture aside, and having strained it through flannel, evaporate, continually stirring, to the consistence of honey. (LIPP.)

INFUSION OF ANGUSTURA BARK.

Infusum Angusturæ seu *Bruceæ* seu *Cusparia*. (LOND.; AMER.; AUGUSTIN; COXE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

Infusum Cusparia. (LOND.)

R. Angustura (*Cusparia*) Bark, two drams.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, in a vessel lightly covered, and strain.

This formula is also observed by AMER.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; and NIEMANN.

AUGUSTIN prescribes one ounce of bark, and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain ten ounces of strained infusion.

It is febrifuge and anti-dysenteric.—Dose, one ounce and a half, three or four times a day.

DECOCTION OF ANGUSTURA. (HISP.)

R. Angustura Bark, one ounce.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil for fifteen or twenty minutes, and strain.—Dose, a glassful every two hours.

TONIC POTION. (RATIER)

R. Decoction of Angustura, prepared with half an ounce of Bark, and twenty ounces of water, six ounces.
Cinnamon Water, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium, twenty drops.

Dose, three spoonfuls in the course of the day.

TINCTURE OF ANGUSTURA.

Essentia seu *Tinctura Angusturæ*, seu *Bruceæ* seu *Bonplandiæ trifoliatæ*. (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; HANN.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Tinctura Bonplandiæ trifoliatæ. (EDINB.)

R. Angustura (*Bonpl. trifol.*) Bark, bruised, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

Tinctura Angusturæ. (DUBL.)

R. Angustura Bark, bruised, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

AMER.; and COXE give the same formula as DUBL.

R. Angustura Bark, bruised, one part.
Alcohol (0.907), eight parts.

Digest for eight days in a moderate heat, and filter. (AMST.)

BATAV. prescribes one part of bark, and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees); to be digested for six days.—SWEDIAUR—one ounce of bark, and one pound of alcohol (0.930); to be digested for eight days.—VAN MONS—one part of bark, and six parts of proof spirit; to be digested for twelve hours in a water-bath.

R. Angustura Bark, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Digest in a warm water-bath for four days; then strain, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Digest again. Mix the two tinctures, and filter. (ANT.)

It is stimulant and stomachic.—Dose, from one to two drams.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC ELECTUARY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Angustura Bark, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, half a dram.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one dram twice a day.

ANTENNARIA DIOICA, Gært.—CAT'S-FOOT.

Synonimes:—Pied-de-chat, Fr.; Frühlingsruhrkraut, Katzenfætchenrheinblume, Germ.; Harefoot, Dan.; Pie-de-gato, Span; Twehuisig Cattepoot, Dut.; Zamba-de-gatto, Ital.; Kattfaeter, Suec.

Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

This is a common herbaceous perennial plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 1228.)

The flowering herb (*Herba Gnaphalii dioïci* seu *Hispidulæ* seu *Pedis Cati* seu *Elichrysi montani*) is employed. It is composed of a simple, rough, tomentose stem, furnished with alternate, lanceolate, narrow, sessile, entire leaves, and terminated by a thick umbel of white, red, or purple flowers. It is inodorous and tasteless.

It has been recommended in hæmorrhages, cough, and diarrhœa.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM, Linn.—PELLITORY OF SPAIN, PYRETHRUM.

Synonimes:—Pyrèthre, Salivaire, Fr.; Speichelwurz, Bertram, Germ.; Dan.; Dut.; and Swed.; Akur kurha, Arab.; Peltram, Bohem.; Pelitre, Span.; Piretro, Ital. and Port.; Zebne ziete, Pol.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Austr.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This is an herbaceous perennial plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Flore Med. V. 287.)

The root (*Radix Pyrethri officinalis* seu *Salivalis* seu *Dentariæ*) is rough, long, fusiform, and thick; fleshy, of the thickness of the finger, and terminated by fibres. It is of a reddish brown colour without, and white within; it is almost inodorous; it has a sharp, acrid, and slightly acid taste, leaving a durable and burning sensation in the mouth.

It contains, according to Gauthier, a volatile oil, a fixed oil, a yellow colouring principle, emetine, gum, &c.

It is stimulant, and sialagogue. It is principally employed in gargles, and as a masticatory.—Dose of the powder, from ten grains to a dram.

RESOLVENT SPECIES. (Piderit)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, two ounces.
Herb of Sage, half a pound.
Mustard Seeds, three ounces.
Cut, bruise, and mix together.
For Gargles.

STERNUTATORY POWDER. (Pierquin)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, Seeds of Stavesacre, Ginger, } of each, one dram.
Long Pepper, half a dram.
Pulverize, and mix.

STIMULANT BOLUS. (Niemann)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, half a dram.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

STIMULANT PILLS. (Augustin)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, powdered, one dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity
to make thirty pills.—Dose, six every four hours, in intermittent fevers, and paralysis.

STIMULANT PILLS. (Niemann)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, one dram.
Essential Oil of Peppermint, five drops.
Conserve of Scurvy-grass, a sufficient quantity
to make eighteen pills.—Dose, two or three daily.

STIMULANT PASTILES. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Spirituous Infusion of Pyrethrum, one ounce.
Sugar, ten ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity
to make one hundred and fifty pastiles.—

Dose, from four to nine in the course of the day, in chronic irritations of the chest.

STIMULANT MASTICATORY. (ELLIS)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, Mastic, } of each, one dram.

Form them into a mass, and divide into two equal parts.

STIMULANT ELECTUARY.

R. Root of Pyrethrum, two drams.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Dose, a tea spoonful every three hours.

OINTMENT AGAINST LICE. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, powdered, Mustard Seeds, powdered, } of each, two ounces.
Parsley Seeds, powdered, four ounces.
Lard, thirty-two ounces.
Essential Oil of Anise, two drams.

Mix.

PLASTER OF PYRETHRUM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Yellow Wax, three ounces.
Turpentine, one ounce, two drams and a half.

Melt slowly; then add

Sagapenum, Galbanum, Gum Ammoniac, } of each, one ounce.

Let it become half cold; then mix with

Root of Pyrethrum, powdered, Mustard Seeds, powdered, } of each, one ounce.

It is resolvent and stimulant.

SIALAGOGUE GARGLE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, three drams.
——— Liquorice, one dram and a half.
Leaves of Sage, ——— Marjoram, ——— Hyssop, } of each, half a handful.
——— French Lavender, a pinch.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil down to one pound.

STIMULANT GARGLE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Distilled Sage Water, eight ounces.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, six ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Root of Pyrethrum, one dram and a half.

Infuse for twelve hours; then strain, and add

Honey, half an ounce.

It is recommended in paralysis of the tongue.

SIALAGOGUE GARGLE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for an hour; then strain, and add

Vinegar, three ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, three drams.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC GARGLE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, half an ounce.
——— Tormentil, three drams.
Vinegar, two pounds.

Boil; then remove it from the fire, and add

Opium, Camphor, } of each, one dram.
Seeds of Henbane, three drams.

Infuse for an hour, and filter.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC GARGLE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Root of Pyrethrum, two drams.
Extract of Opium, two grains.
Vinegar, Lavender Water, } of each, two ounces.

Digest for several hours, and strain.

These are employed successfully in carious and rheumatismal tooth-ache. A spoonful is to be held in the mouth for a short time.

STIMULANT GARGLE. (ELLIS)

R. Root of Pyrethrum. half an ounce.
Vinegar, six drams.
Opium, three grains.

Digest for an hour, in a sand-bath.—Dose, a spoonful; to be held in the mouth.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC TINCTURE. (BRUNS.; HISP.; WIRTEM.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, one ounce.
Spirit of Rosemary, half a pound.

Digest, and filter. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, two ounces.
Spirit of Lavender, one pound.
Muriate of Ammonia, half a dram.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a sand-bath, and filter. (BORIES)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, six drams.
Guaiac Wood, rasped, two ounces.
Sassafras Wood, rasped, one ounce.
Leaves of Tobacco, three drams.
Tops of Thyme, ——— Marjoram, } of each, two drams.
Cloves, one dram.
Camphor, Opium, } of each, half a dram.
Alcohol, three pounds.

Macerate for twelve days, and strain. (HISP.)

Swediaur prescribes six drams of pyrethrum, one ounce each of guaiac and of sassafras, three drams of tobacco, two drams each of wild thyme and of origanum, half a dram of camphor, one scruple of opium, and two pounds of alcohol.

R. Root of Pyrethrum, Seeds of Henbane, } of each, two drams.
Guaiac Wood, rasped, two ounces.
Bark of Sassafras, half an ounce.
Cloves, Long Pepper, } of each, one dram.
Camphor, Opium, } of each, half a dram.
Red Sanders Wood, two drams.
Alcohol, fifteen ounces.

Digest, and filter. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, ten drams.
Alcohol, one pound.

Infuse for six days; then strain, and add

Camphor, one ounce.
Oil of Rosemary, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium, two drams.

Mix. (Niemann, after Oxley.)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, Nutmegs, Cloves, } of each, one ounce.
Guaiac Wood, rasped, half an ounce.
Alcohol (26 degrees), three pounds.

Digest; then express, and add

Essential Oil of Rosemary, ten drops.
——————Bergamotte, four drops.

Mix.

It is stimulant, for which it is recommended in tooth-ache, and in paralysis of the tongue.—It is used, warm, in the form of gargle; or it is applied by means of cotton saturated with it.

ÆTHEREOUS TINCTURE OF PYRETHRUM. (Augustin)

R. Pyrethrum, ten drams.
Sulphuric Æther, one pound.

Digest for six days; then strain, and add

Camphor, one ounce.
Oil of Rosemary, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium, two drams.

This is employed for the same purposes as the preceding.

SPIRIT OF PYRETHRUM. (Fee)

R. Root of Pyrethrum, one pound.
Alcohol (35 degrees), five pounds.
Water, one pound.

Macerate for two days, and distil five pounds.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF PYRETHRUM. (Planche)

R. Spirit of Pyrethrum, two pounds.
Cinnamon, four scruples.
Vanilla, Coriander, Cloves, } of each, one dram.
Mace, Cochineal, Saffron, Muriate of Ammonia, } of each, eighteen grains.
Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Anise, ——————Lemon, } of each, eighteen drops.
——————Lavender, ——————Thyme, } of each, nine drops.
Tincture of Amber,

Macerate for fifteen days, and filter.

ANTIMONIUM; STIBIUM.—ANTIMONY.

Synonimes: — Antimoine, Fr.; Spiessglanz, Germ.; Ismud, Arab.; Spidsglans, Dan.; Surmeh, Hind. and Pers.; Antimonio, Span.; Ital. and Port.; Spiesglas, Dut.; Sourma, Mah.; Szpisglanc, Antymonu, Pol.; Sauvira, Sans.; Spetsglans, Swed.; Anjana Kallou, Tam.; Lanjanum, Tell.

This metal is of a greyish white colour, and possesses sensibly both taste and smell; it is of a lamellated texture, brittle, and easily pulverized; it is fusible at + 432 degrees, C., and crystallizes in octohædrons: beyond that degree it becomes volatilized.

Its specific gravity is, according to Hatchett 6.712.

A.

THAT WHICH IS MET WITH IN COMMERCE.

It is met with in commerce in flat pieces, with a singular appearance on their surfaces, from crystallization, which the older chemists compared to the form of fern leaves.

Amst.; Bavar.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Herbip. and Spielmann permit this to be employed in pharmacy. Some pharmacopœias do not speak of it at all; but the greater number direct it to be prepared by the apothecary, which is very necessary to be done, as in a crude state it always contains sulphur. The process consists in pulverizing, and exposing it to a moderate heat, for a long time, with a great excess of

concentrated hydrochloric acid, which takes up all the sulphur.

B.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO VARIOUS FORMULÆ.

REGULUS OF ANTIMONY.

Regulus Antimonii seu *Stibii* seu *Antimonii stellatus, Stibium purum.*

Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Niemann; Saunders; Swediaur; Van Mons.

1. *Regulus Antimonii simplex.* — Simple Regulus of Antimony.

R. Crude Antimony, eight parts.
Tartar, six parts.
Nitrate of Potass, three parts.

Powder, and mix them together by continued trituration. Put the mixture into a red hot crucible, by small portions, and when the deflagration has ceased, cover the crucible, and increase the heat till the mass becomes fused; then pour it into a mould heated and smeared with wax or oil; strike the mould gently from time to time; and when it is cold, remove the regulus and separate the scoria. (Ant.; Gall.; Ferr.; Sard.; Van Mons)

Bruns.; Wirtem. and Herbip. prescribe two parts of antimony, one part of nitrate of potass, and one and a half of tartar. —Spielmann—eight of antimony, five of tartar, and two and a half of nitrate of potass.

R. Crude Antimony, in powder, sixteen ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, in powder, twenty ounces.

Mix, and put them into a red hot crucible. Pulverize and wash with hot water the mass which is produced; then dry it, and mix it with

Tartar, in powder, sixteen ounces,

and fuse it in a crucible with a strong heat; then pour it into a mould, and treat it as above. (Fuld.)

2. *Regulus Antimonii martialis.*—Martial Regulus of Antimony.

R. Iron Filings, six ounces.

Make them red hot, in a crucible, with a strong fire, and add

Crude Antimony, in powder, eighteen ounces.

Fuse; then add

Dry Nitrate of Potass, four ounces.

When the mass is perfectly liquid, pour it into a mould, and strike gently upon its sides, that the reduced metal may fall to the bottom of it. When cold, separate the regulus from the scoria; then reduce it to powder, mix it with an eighth of dry nitrate of potass, melt it again with a very strong heat, and again pour it into the mould. When cold, separate the scoria, and preserve. (Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Sard. and Wirtem. prescribe eight ounces of iron, sixteen of sulphuret of antimony, and three of nitrate of potass.—Fuld.—eight of iron, sixteen of sulphuret, and four of nitrate.—Bruns.—four ounces of iron, nine of antimony, and two spoonfuls of the nitrate.—Lipp.—four ounces of iron, sixteen of sulphuret, and four of nitrate.—Palat.—one pound of iron, two pounds of antimony, and half a pound of nitrate.—Sax.—three of iron, nine of sulphuret, and one of nitrate.—Dan.—eight of iron, twenty-four of sulphuret, and three of subcarbonate of potass. — Spielmann— twelve of iron, sixteen of antimony, and two of subcarbonate.

Van Mons thinks it better, having introduced all the sulphuret, to add to the mass, instead of nitrate or subcarbonate of potass, one sixth of its weight of black flux.

The proper proportions to be employed, supposing the sulphuret to be without mixture, would be 55.5 of the latter to 25 of iron; but it would be better to employ a slight excess of sulphuret, which would mix with the scoria. It would then be unnecessary to remelt the regulus. The two or three successive fusions which the old chemists recommended, and which we find still prescribed by Palat. and Wirtem.; were not so much intended for the purification of the metal, as for obtaining on its surface a stellated crystallization, to which great importance was formerly attached.

3. *Regulus Antimonii medicinalis, Antimonium diaphoreticum rubrum, Febrifugum* seu *Specificum Cranii, Magnesia opalina.* —Medicinal Regulus of Antimony.

R. Crude Antimony, five ounces.
Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, four ounces.
Purified Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.

Reduce them to powder, and put them, well mixed together, into a crucible; when melted, pour the mass into a mould, and, afterwards separate the metal from the scoria. (Amst.; Bruns.; Wirtem.)

Spielmann prescribes ten ounces of antimony, and two of subcarbonate.—Palat. directs a mixture of one pound and a half of antimony and one ounce of pounded charcoal, to be put into a crucible; and

one pound of the product of the deflagration of tartar with nitre, to be added to the fused mass; which is then to be poured into a mould.

Van Mons proposes to melt sulphuret of antimony in a crucible, throwing nitre, by small portions, into the melting mass; to add then about one eighth of the weight of the compound, of muriate of soda; and then to augment the heat till perfect fusion takes place.—We find nearly the same process in Fuld., which directs four ounces of crude antimony to be melted in a crucible; to add then gradually one ounce of nitre; and then to let it fuse for a quarter of an hour. When the mass is cold, it is to be powdered, and well washed with boiling water.

Another process consists of mixing ten parts of tartar, with five and a half of sulphuret of antimony; to introduce the mixture, by portions, into a red hot crucible, till it becomes fused; it is then to be poured into a mould. (Van Mons)

Antimony, in the metallic state, is at present never employed in medicine. Formerly, for the preparation of antimonial wine, a mixture of antimony and of tin was formed into a vessel, into which wine was poured, which, after a time, acquired emetic properties. The *Pilulæ perpetuæ* formed as absurd a preparation; and the employment of them was as disgusting as ridiculous.

PROTOXIDE OF ANTIMONY.

Protoxydum Antimonii seu *Stibii griseum, Oxydulum Stibii per Acidum muriaticum* seu *Stibii griseum, Stibium oxydulatum, Flores Argentinæ Antimonii.* (Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Gall.; Hann.; Sard.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Swediaur)

A.

IN A PURE STATE.

R. Muriate of Antimony, one part.

Add

Boiling Distilled Water, sixteen parts,

or a sufficient quantity till no more precipitate is thrown down by it. Separate this by filtration, wash it well, and dry it with a gentle heat. Throw eight parts of the powder into six parts of distilled water, holding in solution,

Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.

Boil for an hour, or an hour and a half, continually replacing with fresh water that which becomes evaporated. When the liquor is cold, decant it, and wash the sediment with distilled water, till the latter ceases to render turmeric paper brown, or to alter a solution of nitrate of silver: then dry it. (Hann.)

Ant. directs one ounce of pulverised antimony to be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of muriatic acid, and water to be added to the solution, till precipitate ceases to be thrown down. This is to be washed with cold water, and boiled with water containing a small quantity of subcarbonate of potass. It is then to be washed again, and dried in paper.

R. Sulphuretted Protoxide of Antimony, one part.
Sulphuric Acid, two parts.
Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, three parts.
Water, four parts

Digest these in a sand-bath for twelve hours, frequently shaking. Filter the liquor when cold, and throw it into warm water, in the proportion of four parts of the latter to one of the former. Collect the precipitate which is formed, and digest it with a warm and very diluted solution of subcarbonate of potass. Lastly, wash it well and dry it. (Batav.; Belg.)

R. Muriate of Antimony, five parts.
Water, ten parts.

Pour solution of subcarbonate of potass into the mixture till no more precipitate is formed; wash this well, then dry, and calcine it. (Van Mons)

R. Tartarized Antimony, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } one part.

Dissolve them separately in water; then mix the solutions together, and boil. Collect the precipitate, wash, and dry it. (Niemann; Van Mons)

Coxe prescribes eight parts of tartarized antimony; and two of subcarbonate of ammonia.

R. Metallic Antimony, any quantity.

Put it into an unglazed earthen vessel; to which is adapted an inverted crucible, and place it upon a stove.

Apply heat, and collect the protoxide which is sublimed in the crucible. (Sard.; Brugnatelli; Planche; Swediaur)

This latter process gives a white silvery oxide. That which is obtained by the others, although of the same nature, is of a grey appearance.

The protoxide of antimony is excessively irritant, emetic, sudorific, and poisonous. It has been recommended in hooping cough, and in affections caused by the recession of some exanthemata.

Dose, from the tenth of a grain to four grains, triturated with sugar.

B.

IN AN IMPURE STATE.

1. *Oxidum Antimonii sulphuretum griseum, Antimonii subsulphas, Calx Antimonii.*—Grey Sulphuretted Oxide of Antimony.

GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; OLDEN.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS.

OLDEN.; and HERBIP. designate by the name of *Calx Antimonii* the product obtained by calcining the native sulphuret until it becomes converted into a grey powder. This is a mixture of protoxide and of subsulphate, and is very similar to the *Antimonii subsulphas* of GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; and VAN MONS, of which the following is the formula:

R. Antimony, fifty parts.
Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), twenty-five parts.

Heat the mixture in an earthen vessel, stirring from time to time, till it has acquired a greyish white hue; then remove the superabundant acid by repeated washings, and dry the powder.

WILSON'S CATHARTIC ANTIMONY. (NIEMANN)

R. Vitrified Antimony, in powder, four ounces.

Put it into a retort, and pour gradually upon it

Sulphuric Acid, twelve ounces.

Distil. Wash the residuum till it shall have lost all acridity; then dry it, and pulverize it with

Sulphate of Soda, an equal weight.
———— Potass, a double weight.

Put the mixture into a crucible, and fuse it for a quarter of an hour; then reduce it to powder, wash and dry it.—Dose, from one grain to half a scruple.

RUDING'S POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. WILSON'S Cathartic Antimony, two grains.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.

Triturate well together in a glass mortar. This is for one dose.

Although this preparation has been much celebrated, yet, like the preceding, it is not much to be recommended.

2. *Antimonium Vitrifactum, Vitrum Antimonii* seu *Stibii, Oxydum Stibii sulphuratum vitreum, Stibium oxydatum sulphuratum vitrifactum, Antimonii Vitrum hyacynthinum, Oxydulum Stibii vitreum, Oxydum Antimonii cum Sulphure vitrifactum, Antimonii oxydum vitrifactum, Oxydulum Stibii vitreatum.*—Vitrified Antimony, Glass of Antimony.

LOND.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Crude Antimony, any quantity.

Roast it in an earthen dish, constantly stirring it, till it has ceased to emit smoke and has become a reddish grey powder; then throw it into a red-hot, open crucible, and having rapidly melted it, pour it upon an oiled slab.

This process is given by all the other pharmacopœias excepting ANT. which prescribes the following:

R. Sub-chloruret of Antimony, eight ounces.
Crude Antimony, one ounce.

Pulverize, and melt them in a crucible; pour the melted mass upon a heated copper plate.

LOND. and BAVAR. place vitrified antimony in their lists of the materia medica.

CERATED GLASS OF ANTIMONY.

Vitrum Antimonii Ceratum. (AMER.; FULD.; LIPP.; ROSS.; HERBIP.; COXE; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Wax, one dram.

Melt it in an iron vessel, and add gradually

Glass of Antimony in powder, one ounce.

Keep the mixture over a moderate fire for half an hour, continually stirring it. Pour the melted mass into paper moulds.

It is emetic and purgative; and was for a considerable time celebrated in the cure of dysentery.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

HELVETIUS' EMETIC ESSENCE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Vitrified Antimony, one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Ambergris, } of each,
Myrrh, } thirty grains.

Pulverize and put them into a matrass; then pour upon them

Sulphuric Acid, twelve drams.

Close the matrass with wet bladder, and digest for two or three days in a sand-bath; when cold, filter it.

Emetic.—Dose, from eight to twenty drops, in three spoonfuls of wine.

DEUTOXIDE OF ANTIMONY.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum lotum, Cerussa Antimonii, Calx Antimonii elota, Oxodes Stibii album, Oxydum stibiosum, Pulvis febrifugus antimonialis, Stibias Potassæ, Stibium oxydatum album ablutum, Superstibiis kalica, Calx Antimonii nitrata, Acidum Antimoniosum, Matière perlée de Kerkring. (Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Saunders; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Antimony, in powder, one part.
Concentrated Nitric Acid, one part and a half.

Apply a very moderate heat; and when all action has ceased, set it aside to cool. Wash with cold water by triturating it in a glass mortar, and dry it. (Van Mons)

Van Mons also directs it to be prepared by pouring nitric acid into muriate of antimony till no more vapour is disengaged; then heating the mixture moderately, and washing as above.

This process gives sub-protoxide rather than deutoxide of antimony, and therefore it would be better to follow that prescribed by Thomson and by Thenard, namely, to pour diluted nitric acid upon pulverized antimony, to heat the liquor slightly, and to replace it then with concentrated nitric acid; then to evaporate to dryness, and to calcine the residuum to redness.

R. Sub-proto-hydrochlorate of Antimony, one part.
Nitrate of Potass, three parts.

Let this mixture detonate in a red hot crucible, throwing it in by small portions. Throw the mass into water; wash well the precipitate which is formed, and dry it with a gentle heat. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Antimony, in powder } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } an equal part.

Throw the mixture gradually into a crucible, and leave it in the fire for half an hour after the deflagration; then throw the half-fluid mass into water, and wash the powder which is produced, several times, till the water comes off tasteless. (Gall.; Ferr.; Swediaur)

Bruns.; Genev.; Sard.; and Spielmann prescribe one part of antimony, and three parts of nitre.—Van Mons—four of antimony and three and a half of nitre, or three of nitrate of soda.—Thenard—one of antimony and six of nitre—Saunders—four of sulphuret and seven of nitre.

The product is, according to Berzelius, a tritoxide of antimony, which, as it cannot be kept in the state of a hydrate, becomes a deutoxide by dessiccation. It is produced more abundantly when the antimoniate of potass is decomposed by an acid.

R. Crude Antimony, in powder, one part.
Nitrate of Potass, three parts.

After the deflagration, calcine for half an hour; then pulverize the product, and wash it with distilled water. (Bavar.; Bruns; Olden; Palat.; Sard.; Suec; Wirtem.)

Spielmann prescribes one part of sulphuret and two parts of nitre—Van Mons—five and a half of sulphuret and fourteen of nitre—Lipp.—four of sulphuret and ten of nitre—Fuld.—four of sulphuret and eighteen of nitre.

Bruns.; Wirtem.; and Cadet de Gassicourt give the following formula for the preparation of what they designate *Antimonium diaphoreticum martiale*, or Keuf's *Diaphoretic.*

R. Iron Filings, } of each,
Crude Antimony, } eight ounces.

Put the mixture into a red hot crucible, and stir it till it seems to be converted into scoriæ; then triturate and mix it with thrice its weight of crude nitre. Let this mixture detonate, by small portions, in a red hot crucible; and after a slight calcination, throw the mass into warm water; then collect the powder which is precipitated, and dry it with a gentle heat.

The old *Bezoardicum martiale, Pulvis cachecticus Ludovici, Specificum stomachicum Poterii*, was prepared by detonating a mixture of equal parts of iron-filings and of crude antimony, with six times their weight of water; and well washing the product.

R. Tritoxide of Antimony, one part.
Boiling Water, ten parts.

Dissolve; and add sulphuric acid to the solution till it throws down no more precipitate: this is to be washed with water, till the latter comes off tasteless. (Batav.)

Wirtem. prescribes vinegar instead of sulphuric acid.

Amst.; Ant.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Sax.; and Herbip. merely prescribe a simple washing with boiling water, without the addition of acid; which process does not give so perfect a deutoxide as the other.

It is stimulant, but not much used.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Pulvis Antimonialis seu *Jacobi* seu *Jamesii* seu *stibiatus, Oxydum Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis, Phosphas Calcis, stibiatus* seu *calcicum Stibiatum.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Ant.; Gall.; Ferr.; Lusit.; Suec.; Brera; Brug-

NATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, in powder, one pound.
Hartshorn Shavings, two pounds.

Mix, and throw them into a broad iron pot heated to redness, and stir the mixture continually, till it is converted into a matter of a grey colour; then remove it from the fire, and put it into a coated crucible, over which another crucible having a small hole in its bottom, is inverted and luted. Apply the fire, and keep it at a gradually raised white heat, for two hours. Reduce the mass when cold to a very fine powder. (LOND.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, powdered, one part.
Hartshorn Shavings, two parts.

Put them, mixed together, into a broad iron pot heated to redness, stirring continually till sulphureous vapours are no longer extricated, and the mass shall have acquired a grey colour. When the mass is cold, reduce it to powder, and put it into a coated crucible, over which invert and lute another having a small hole in its bottom. Apply a gradually raised white heat to it for two hours; and when it is cold, reduce it to a fine powder. (DUBL.)

Oxydum Antimonii cum Phosphate Calcis; olim, *Pulvis Antimonialis.* (EDINB.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, coarsely powdered, } of each, an equal part.
Hartshorn Shavings, }

Put them, mixed together, in a broad iron pot heated to redness, and stir continually till a grey matter is formed by them: remove it from the fire, reduce it to powder, and put it into a coated crucible, over which invert and lute another having a small hole in its bottom: then apply the fire, and keep it at a gradually raised white heat for two hours. Reduce the mass when cold to a fine powder.

The same formula is given by GALL.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; PH. SYPH.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and VAN MONS.

SWEDIAUR prescribes equal parts of sulphuret and of hartshorn which has been deprived of its gelatine by boiling.

The following, according to Dr. DONALD MONRO, is the formula which was sworn to by Dr. JAMES:

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, any quantity.

Put it into a crucible with a small quantity of nitrate of soda and a few drops of DIPPEL'S animal oil, and calcine it till it becomes converted into a white matter; then add a small quantity of nitre, and melt; then withdraw the crucible; remove the mass, wash it with warm water, and dry it.

Next make an amalgam with equal parts of mercury, of silver, and of martial regulus of antimony, adding a sufficient quantity of muriate of ammonia; and pour it upon another quantity of silver, of antimony, and of muriate. Repeat this operation eight or nine times; and then dissolve the amalgam in pure nitric acid: decant carefully, evaporate, calcine the residuum till it becomes of a golden colour, and wash it in alcohol. One grain of this is to be mixed with thirty grains of the former product. (FEE; NIEMANN)

Three other formulæ are given for this preparation:

1. R. Sulphate of Antimony, four parts.
Phosphate of Lime, three parts.
Nitrate of Potass, eight parts.

Reduce them to powder, and put them mixed together into a covered crucible; calcine with a strong heat till the mass becomes white. Pulverize it when cold. (ANT.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

2. R. Phosphate of Lime, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of hydrochloric Acid, half a pound.
Chloruret of Antimony, } of each,
Distilled Water, } two pounds.

Pour gradually into this mixture
Solution of Ammonia, one pound.

Collect and wash the precipitate. (VAN MONS)

3. R. Hartshorn calcined to whiteness, four parts.
Deutoxide of Antimony, one part.

Mix well. (SWEDIAUR).

SWEDIAUR elsewhere prescribes one part of antimony, and two parts only of phosphate.

Of all these formulæ the last is decidedly the best. But the preparation might be very well discarded altogether; for by

whichever formula it may be prepared, the product will be simply the deutoxide of antimony, which is sufficiently inactive of itself, mixed with an inert powder that might be replaced indifferently by many other substances.

The dose of it varies according to the proportional quantity of phosphate of lime.

Ferr.; and Brera prescribe under the name of *Pulvis Jamesii*, a mixture of ten grains of deutoxide of antimony, and of one grain of submuriate of mercury.

The following preparation has some analogy to James' powder, but it has not made so much noise, because it was not put forth by a quack.

ENGLISH BEZOARDIC POWDER.

Pulvis Bezoardicus Anglicanus seu *Kentianus*. (Lipp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
Powder of Crab's Claws, } two
——— Contrayerva Root, } ounces.
Prepared Pearls, }
——— Red Coral, } of each,
——— White Coral, } one ounce.
——— Crab's Eyes, }
Calcined Hartshorn, }
Oriental Bezoar, } of each,
Lemnian Bole, } half an ounce.

Saturate the hartshorn, the crab's eyes, the crab's claws, and the pearls, with lemon juice; then having dried them, pulverize and mix. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

This powder is called *completus*. Wirtem. gives another, called *incompletus*, which differs from the above only in not containing bezoar.

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
Powdered Crab's Claws, } two ounces.
——— Pearls, }
——— Red Coral, } of each,
——— Crab's Eyes, } one
——— Calcined Hartshorn, } ounce.
Oriental Bezoar, } of each,
Lemnian Bole, } half an ounce.
Ambergris, powdered with a little Sugar, one dram and a half.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
Powder of Contrayerva, } two drams.
Prepared Crab's Eyes, one ounce.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, two scruples.

Mix. (Lipp.)

It was formerly prescribed in the dose of a scruple or more, in every serious or dangerous disease, in which absorbents were then supposed to be useful. It is now deservedly thrown aside.

Palat.; and Wirtem. prescribe under the name of *Pulvis precipitans Stahlii*, the following absorbent powder:

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, one dram.
Powdered Oyster Shells, }
——— Mother of Pearl, } of each,
——— Calcined Hartshorn, } half an ounce.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, half a dram.

Mix.

ABSORBENT POWDER. (Wirtem.; Sainte-Marie)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, two ounces.
Prepared Oyster Shells, } of each,
Crab's Eyes, } one ounce.

Mix. (Wirtem.)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, }
Red Coral, } of each,
Crab's Eyes, } two drams.
Sulphate of Iron, one scruple.
Extract of Opium, ten grains.

Make a powder. (Sainte-Marie)

BEZOARDIC POWDER OF HALLE.

Pulvis Bezoardicus Halensis seu *diaphoreticus* seu *stibiatus*. (Hann.; Borus.; Wirtem.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, }
Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } one ounce.
Prepared Crab's Eyes, }
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one dram and a half.

Make a powder. (Wirtem.)

R. James' Powder, }
Subcarbonate of Lime, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } one ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, }
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one dram and a half.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, one part.
Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } two parts.

Triturate together. (Bruns.; Van Mons)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, one part.
Sulphate of Potass, two parts.

Pulverize and mix. (Hann.)

This is recommended at the commencement of catarrhal fevers. It is also considered as sedative.

FEBRIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis febrifugus Mortoni seu *Chamomillæ cum Antimonio*. (Augustin)

R. Chamomile Flowers, one scruple.
Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } half a scruple.

The virtues of this powder, celebrated by MORTON, have not been discovered by modern practitioners.

PECTORAL POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, Nitrate of Potass, } of each, one dram.
Crab's Eyes, Sublimed Sulphur, Root of Elicampane, } of each, two drams.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, six grains.

Divide into thirty-six doses; one to be taken thrice a day.

STAHL'S RESOLVENT POWDER. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, Nitrate of Potass, Prepared Oyster Shells, } of each, one ounce.

Triturate together.

COMPOUND RESOLVENT POWDER. (WIRTEM.)

R. STAHL'S Resolvent Powder, three ounces.
Dry Extract of Cascarilla, one ounce.

Make a powder.

This is recommended in pulmonary diseases, diarrhœa, and dysentery.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram, or more.

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, Subcarbonate of Potass, } from fifteen to twenty grains.
Muriate of Ammonia, from half a dram to two scruples.

Triturate them together for a considerable time.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS CUM SCAMMONIO.

Pulvis de tribus seu *Cornachini* seu *Oxydi Stibii compositus* seu *Comitis Warwick*, *Cerberus triceps*. (ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, Scammony, Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, an equal part.

Mix. (ANT.; HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; PALAT.; SARD.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, two parts.
Scammony, three parts.
Supertartrate of Potass, one part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; and CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribe one part and a half of oxide, one of supertartrate, and two parts of scammony.

It is purgative; but not much employed now.—Dose, from one to two scruples.

DIAPHORETIC PILL. (BRERA)

R. JAMES' Powder, one grain.
Extract of Aconite, two grains.

Make a pill. It is employed in rheumatism, gout, and syphilis.

JAMES' PILLS.

Pilulæ diaphoreticæ stibiatæ seu *analepticæ* seu *ad Morbos deploratos*. (PLANCHE; SWEDIAUR)

R. JAMES' Powder, Aromatic Pills (LOND.) Pills of Aloes and Myrrh, } of each, one ounce.

Mix them in a marble mortar with

Syrup of Marshmallows, a sufficient quantity

to form a mass, to be divided into pills of four grains each. Three to be taken in the day, after meals. (PLANCHE)

R. JAMES' Powder, Guaiac Resin, Pills of Aloes and Myrrh, } of each, two drams.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each.—Dose, four every evening, or every other evening. (SWEDIAUR)

These pills are celebrated in the north of Europe as tonic and stomachic. They are also recommended in disorders arising from suppressed perspiration, and in others arising from retrocession of cutaneous eruptions.

TONIC AND ANTI-SPASMODIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, half a dram.
Sub-trito-carbonate of Iron, forty grains.
Squill, in powder, twenty grains.
Gum Ammoniæ, two drams.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, half an ounce.
——— Juniper, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each.

DUMAS prescribed these pills in dropsy.

COMPOUND ANTIMONIAL PILLS. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Oxide of Antimony, Aloes, Guaiac Resin, } of each, half an ounce.
Saffron, Myrrh, } of each, two drams.
Copaiba, a sufficient quantity

to form them into a pilular mass.

These pills resemble the following, which are given in the *Bulletin de Pharmacie*, under the title of *Pilules de Stahl*.

R. Socotrine Aloes, six ounces.
Juice of Roses, } of each,
——— Violets, } three ounces.

Dissolve, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. Then

Of this Extract
Extract of Cichory, }
——— Dandelion, }
——— Fumitory, }
——— Balm, } of each,
——— Lesser Centaury, } two ounces.
——— Feverfew, }
Venice Turpentine, }
Deutoxide of Antimony, }
Extract of Black Hellebore, one ounce.

Amber, in powder, }
Myrrh, in powder, } of each,
Sandarac, in powder, } three ounces.
Gum Hedera, in powder, }

Pour upon these mixed together

Distilled Water of Scurvy Grass, } of each, four
Distilled Water of Feverfew, } ounces.

Evaporate in a water bath, in a tin vessel. Add

Balsamic Essence, five ounces.

Evaporate to the consistence of pilular mass; work it well with oiled hands, and divide it into pills of seven grains each.

ANTI-PERIODIC AND TONIC OPIATE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, one dram.
Cassia Lignea, half a dram.
Extract of Juniper, two drams.
——— Cinchona, one dram.
Conserve of Elicampane, } of each,
——— Hips, } three drams.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity

for six doses; to be taken during the apyrexia.

DIAPHORETIC ECLYGMA. (PIERQUIN)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
Treacle, } one dram.
Extract of Blessed Thistle, } of each,
——— Cichory, } three ounces.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

ANTI-PLEURITIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, half a dram.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Pectoral Ptisan, four ounces.
Syrup of Red Poppies, one ounce.

To be taken as the former.

DIAPHORETIC AND PECTORAL POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, }
Woodlice, in powder, } of each,
Red Coral, in powder, } ten grains.
Confection of Hyacinth, half a dram.
Distilled Water of Poppy, } of each,
——— Lilly, } one ounce.
Depurated Juice of Borage, a spoonful.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Deutoxide of Antimony, one scruple and a half.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, forty drops.
Cassia Lignea, in powder, one scruple.
Mint Water, } of each,
Orange-flower Water, } three ounces.
Syrup of Wormwood, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Anise, eight drops.

To be taken as the former.

TRITOXIDE OF ANTIMONY.

Antimonii tritoxidum, Acidum antimonicum. —Antimonic Acid.

This oxide cannot be isolated except in the state of a hydrate. In medicine it is only used under the two following forms:

1. *Antimonium diaphoreticum non ablutum* seu *nitratum, Antimonium ustum* seu *calcinatum cum Nitro, Calx Antimonii nitrata, Oxydum Stibii cum Potassa* seu *potasseum non ablutum* seu *Stibii non ablutum Stibium oxydatum album non ablutum, Sulphuretum Lixiviæ stibiatum.* (AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; EDINB.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; SAINTE-MARIE; VAN MONS)

R. Crude Antimony, five parts and a half.
Nitrate of Potass, fourteen parts.

Mix them intimately together, and throw them by small portions into a red hot crucible. Keep the mass at a red heat for a quarter of an hour, taking care that it does not go into fusion; then remove it from the crucible, pulverize and preserve it for use. (VAN MONS)

This formula presents many differences as to the respective proportions of the two ingredients; thus LIPP.; and OLDEN. prescribe four parts of sulphuret and ten of nitre.—EDINB.; AMST.; BAVAR.; and BELG.—two of sulphuret and three of nitre.—BRUNS.; FERR.; LUSIT.; SARD.;

and Herbip.—one of sulphuret and three of nitre.—Ant.—one of sulphuret and two of nitre.—Batav.; and Sax.—one of sulphuret and two and a half of nitre.—Austr.; Amer.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Fenn.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Spielmann; Swediaur; and Van Mons—an equal part of each.—Van Mons—also prescribes 4,8 of nitre and 5,5 of sulphuret.

The products of these various formulæ present very great differences. That of Van Mons which we have cited as a model, gives a mixture of sulphate and of antimoniate of potass. When the metallic sulphuret is more abundantly employed it appears that is not entirely decomposed; so that besides these two salts, the product contains also an antimonial sulphuret more or less similar to the proto-hydrosulphate or to the sulphuretted hydrosulphate. This takes place particularly when equal parts of crude antimony and of nitrate of potass are employed. The residuum of the deflagration of this mixture was formerly called *Hepar Antimonii*, Liver of Antimony; or *Oxydulum Stibii sulphuratum semivitreum*. Some pharmacopœias give formulæ for the preparation of it, independantly of that which is given for the *Oxydum Stibii non ablutum*. After being washed, the reddish insoluble residuum was formerly, and is still in some pharmacopœias, called *Crocus Antimonii* seu *Metallorum; Protoxidum Antimonii sulphuratum, Stibium oxydatum fuscum*. For the preparation of this also many pharmacopœias give distinct formulæ.

2. *Nitrum antimoniatum, Nitrum antimoniatum Stahlii.* (Bruns.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Palat.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

This is obtained by filtering the waters employed in washing the deutoxide of antimony, and evaporating, either to dryness (Palat.; Wirtem.), or till a pellicle forms, and setting it aside in a cool place to crystallize. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Sax.; Sard.; Herbip.)

It is a mixture of antimoniate, sulphate, and nitrate of potass; or of the two latter only, if the metallic acid has been precipitated by sulphuric acid; or of sulphate, nitrate, and acetate of potass, if vinegar has been employed to effect the precipitation.

This variability of what is called the tritoxide of antimony, in the respective proportions, and even in the nature of its principal constituents, require that it should be banished from the materia medica.

SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

1. *Antimonii Sulphuretum* seu *crudum* seu *nativum, Sulphuretum Stibii nativum* seu *venale, Stibium striatum* seu *sulphuratum nigrum, Antimonii Minera cum Sulphure mineralizata, Antimonii protosulphuretum.*—Black or native Sulphuret of Antimony.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Coxe; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

This is admitted into the materia medica of all the pharmacopœias; but it is not employed pharmaceutically till it has undergone some previous preparation. It is then called *Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, Pulverized Sulphuret of Antimony, Antimoine préparée, Poudre de Sulfure d'Antimoine, Stibium sulphuratum nigrum alcoholizatum* seu *levigatum, Antimonium crudum præparatum, Sulphuretum Stibii præparatum.* By this preparation it is intended to free the sulphuret from the foreign matters with which it may be mixed, and particularly to reduce it to an impalpable powder.

Sulphuretum Antimonii Preparatum.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony,
any quantity,

Reduce it to powder, and levigate it, with a little water, upon a porphyry slab; then put it into a large vessel, shake it well with water, and pour it off, letting the heavier parts subside, which may be treated again in the same manner. (Edinb.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony,
any quantity.

Reduce it to powder, and separate, for use, the finer particles, in the manner directed for the preparation of chalk. (Dubl.)

The same process is required by Amer.; Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Lusit.; Suec.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Spielmann; and Van Mons.

Dan.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Niemann; and Piderit direct it simply to be levigated with a little water, and then dried.

Others direct it to be melted in a crucible, and poured into a mould; and, when

it is cold, the crystalline mass to be separated from the scoriæ.

It is sudorific, and is employed in diseases of the skin, and in dyspepsia.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram, once or twice a day.

POWDER OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY.

Pulvis Antimonialis seu *purificans Kæmpferi.* (FULD.; HAMB.; AUGUSTIN; PIDERIT)

℞ Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, three drams.
Dried Orange Peel, one dram.
Triturate together. (FULD.; HANN.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one dram each of antimony and of magnesia, and half a dram of orange peel.

℞ Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
White Sugar, five drams.
Cinnamon, half a dram.
Triturate together. (PIDERIT)
Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

ANTIMONIAL BOLUS. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

℞ Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, two parts.
Cinnamon, in powder, one part.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity,
to make a bolus. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

℞ Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, half a dram.
Conserve of Scurvy Grass, one scruple.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

PILLS OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY. (AUGUSTIN)

℞ Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, } of each, an equal
Extract of Bitter Sweet, } part.

Make into pills of five grains each.—Dose, from two to six, thrice a day; in gout and cutaneous diseases.

KUNKEL'S ANTIMONIAL LOZENGES.

Morsuli antimoniales seu *Stibii* seu *restaurantes Kunkelii, Trochisci stibiati.* (BRUNS.; GALL.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

℞ White Sugar, half a pound.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil to a proper consistence, and add
Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, one ounce.
Cinnamon, powdered, one dram.

Pour the mass, constantly stirring with a wooden spatula, into proper moulds, and divide it when cold into lozenges of two drams each. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

SAX. prescribes six parts of sugar, four of water, one of sulphuret, and one sixth part of cinnamon; to be made into lozenges each containing a scruple, or half a dram of sulphuret.—BRUNS.—eight ounces of sugar boiled with a sufficient quantity of rose water, half an ounce of sulphuret, half a dram of lesser cardamoms, and two drams of cinnamon; to be formed into lozenges of four drams each.—FULD.—six ounces of sugar, four ounces of water, one ounce of sulphuret, and four scruples of cinnamon; to be divided into sixteen tablets.—LIPP.—half an ounce of sulphuret, one ounce of sugar, twelve drops each of oil of cinnamon and oil of lemon, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth to make forty-eight lozenges.

℞ Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
Sugar, in powder, half a pound.

Pound them together in a stone mortar. Add

Seeds of Lesser Cardamoms, bruised with a little sugar, } of each, half an ounce.
Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, }
Cinnamon, in powder, two drams.
Gum Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity to make lozenges of twelve grains each; of which one contains half a grain of sulphuret. (GALL.)

WIRTEM. and SPIELMANN prescribe one ounce of almonds, two drams of cinnamon, half a dram of cardamoms, half an ounce of sulphuret, and seven ounces of sugar boiled with a sufficient quantity of rose water.—SUEC. gives the same formula, omitting the cardamoms.—NIEMANN prescribes half an ounce each of almonds and of sulphuret, two drams of preserved orange peel, and a sufficient quantity of sugar to make eight lozenges.—HERBIP.—one ounce each of almonds and of sulphuret, four scruples of cinnamon, and eight ounces of sugar boiled with five ounces of water; to make lozenges of two drams each.—SWEDIAUR—half an ounce of almonds, three drams of sulphuret, one dram of oleo-saccharum of lemon, and three ounces and a half of sugar boiled with cinnamon water; to make lozenges of one dram each.

The dose varies of course according to the formula, and according to the quantity of sulphuret contained in each lozenge.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS.

Pilulæ Stibiatæ cum Opio et laxantibus resinosis seu *Guaiaci cum Hydrargyro Stibio et Extractis narcoticis.* (AUGUSTIN)

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, Guaiac Resin, Assafœtida, Jalap Soap, } of each, one dram.
Opium, six grains.
Rhubarb, half a dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of three grains each.—Dose, five, twice or thrice a day, in chronic gout.

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, one scruple.
Black Oxide of Mercury, ten grains.
Guaiac Resin, one dram.
Opium, } of each,
Extract of Hemlock, } five grains.
Copaiba, a sufficient quantity.

Divide the mass into pills of one grain each.—Dose, two or four every two hours.

JASSER'S DEPURATIVE POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, Sublimed Sulphur, Nitrate of Potass, Root of Florentine Iris, } of each, six grains.

Make a fine powder.

It is recommended in impetiginous diseases.—To be taken in any proper vehicle, morning and evening, for a long time.

KLEIN'S ANTIMONIAL PILLS. (BRUNS.; FULD.; HAMB.; SPIELMANN)

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, one ounce.
Guaiac Resin, two drams.
Extract of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of two grains each. (BRUNS.; FULD.; SPIELMANN)

HAMB. prescribes the extract of bitter sweet in place of that of fumitory.

HIPPIATRIC POWDER.

Pulvis Equorum. (BRUNS.; VAN MONS)

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, Sulphur, Juniper Berries, Laurel Berries, Leaves of Savine, Root of Sweet Flag, ——— Birth-wort, ——— Master-wort, ——— Carline Thistle, ——— Gentian, Seeds of Anise, } of each, one pound.
Seeds of Fenugreek, Red Bole, White Bole, } of each, two pounds.

Mix, and make a powder. (BRUNS.)

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, one part.
Sulphur, } of each, one part
Powdered Liquorice, } and a half.
——— Anise Seeds, ——— Laurel Berries, ——— Cummin Seeds, ——— Fenugreek Seeds, } of each, three parts.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

2. *Subhydrosulphas Antimonii, Hydrosulphuratum Oxydii Stibii rubrum* seu *fuscum, Hydrosulphuretum Antimonii rubrum* seu *Oxyduli Stibii* seu *stibiosum* seu *rubrum Stibii sulphurati, Kermes minerale, Oxydum Antimonii* seu *Stibii sulphuratum rubrum* seu *Stibii hydrosulphuratum rubro-fuscum, Pulvis Carthusianorum, Sulphur antimoniatum tartarizatum* seu *stibiatum rubrum* seu *rubrum* seu *Antimonii præcipitatum, Sulphur rubrum.* —Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony.

AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HASS.; HANN.; LIPP.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Boiled Rain Water, two hundred and eighty parts.
Subcarbonate of Soda, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.
Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, six parts.

Boil together for half an hour, stirring from time to time. Filter the boiling liquor into a vessel containing warm water, which has been previously deprived of air by boiling. Decant when cold; wash the precipitate, first with cold water, then with warm, till it comes off perfectly tasteless. Lastly, express, and dry it in the shade. (GALL.)

FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes two hundred and thirty parts of water, twenty-two of subcarbonate, and one of sulphuret.—ANT.—two hundred and fifty of water, twenty-two and a half of subcarbonate, and one of sulphuret.—AUSTR.—two hundred and forty of water, twenty-four of subcarbonate, and one of sulphuret.—SAX.—from six to eight of water, one of subcarbonate, and two of sulphuret.

R. Crude Antimony, five parts and a half.
Calcined Subcarbonate of Potass, thirteen parts.
Dissolve the latter in
Pure Water, twenty-six parts.

Heat the antimony, pulverized, in the solution for a quarter of an hour, and add

Water, forty-six parts.

Boil for three quarters of an hour; then having let it repose for an instant, decant it upon a paper filter laid upon a cloth. When cold, separate the precipitate from the liquid, and wash it with a small quantity of water; and when the precipitate shall have subsided, decant and mix the liquor with that of the first decantation: then pour them upon the residuum, add that which remains on the filter, and put the whole on the fire. When it has boiled for half an hour, strain again, and repeat the same operation. Lastly, wash the powder thus obtained, and dry it in the shade, in a warm place, but far from the fire. (Van Mons)

Hisp. prescribes four ounces of antimony, four pounds of subcarbonate, and twenty-two pounds of water.—Brugnatelli—one pound of sulphuret, two pounds of subcarbonate, and ten of water.—Amst.—four of sulphuret, sixteen of subcarbonate, and a sufficient quantity of water.—Ross.—one of sulphuret, four of subcarbonate, and sixteen of water.—Bruns.; Palat.; and Wirtem.—two and a half of antimony, three of subcarbonate, and fifteen of water.—Sard.—four of antimony, one of subcarbonate, and eight of water.—Genev.; and Herbip.—one of antimony, four of subcarbonate, and a sufficient quantity of water.—Ferr.—two of sulphuret, one of subcarbonate, and thirty of water.

R. Solution of Potass, six pounds.

Evaporate it to one half in an iron vessel, pouring into it from time to time a little hot water. Then add

Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, ten ounces.

Boil over a gentle fire down to two pounds, stirring continually, and filter immediately. Wash well and dry the precipitate which is formed on cooling. (Hass.)

Piderit prescribes three parts of solution of potass, and one part of sulphuret.—Lipp.—one and a half of sulphuret, and one each of solution of potass and of water.—Swediaur—six parts of potass, to be dissolved in twenty pounds of boiling water; to which is to be added a quantity of sulphuret equal to a twentieth part of the alcali, and boiled for half an hour.—Brugnatelli does not express any quantity, and says only that as much sulphuret should be added to solution of potass as the latter will dissolve.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the salt. Render the lye caustic by boiling it with lime, till acids do not excite in it any effervescence, then filter, wash the residuum, and mix the two liquors together. Boil with them pulverized sulphuret of antimony, in the proportion, at first, of 2,75 of it, to five of the subcarbonate employed: but more is to be gradually added, by small portions, till it ceases to be dissolved. Filter, set the liquor aside, and decant it into a broad and deep vessel, which it fills only to one third. Let carbonic acid, disengaged from a mixture of chalk and dilute sulphuric acid, fall upon its surface. In spreading itself on the liquor, the gas will produce a general precipitation. Stir frequently, that the liquor may present new surfaces. Finally, wash and well dry the precipitate. (Van Mons)

Brugnatelli directs one part of sulphuret to be dissolved in two parts of boiling solution of potass; the solution to be filtered, and mixed with ten times its volume of water acidulated with carbonic acid; to be filtered again, and the precipitate washed.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, two pounds.
Dry Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.

Reduce them separately to powder, and melt them together in a covered crucible, with a moderate heat. Pulverize the remaining mass when cold; boil it for a quarter of an hour in water, stirring it frequently. Filter the boiling liquor; and when it is cold, filter again to separate the precipitate which may be formed: wash this with warm water, and dry it with a gentle heat. (Pol.; Borus)

Hann. and Olden. prescribe the same process, but substitute the subcarbonate of soda for that of potass.

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one part.
Sulphuret of Antimony, powdered, four parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass, powdered, six parts.

Mix intimately, and fill a covered crucible with it to three fourths; melt it with a gradually augmented heat, stirring frequently with an iron spatula; then pour the mass into an iron mortar, and pulverize it when cold. Boil this powder slowly with thirty-six parts of boiling water, till reduced to one half; filter the liquor through paper, sustained by a piece of cloth extended over a vessel containing two hundred parts of hot water previously deprived of air by boiling. Set aside the liquor in a cool place for forty-eight hours, stirring it frequently with a wooden spatula; then decant, and wash the precipitate several times, first with boiling water, then with cold water: finally, express it lightly, dry it with a gentle heat, and pulverize it. (Bavar.)

This formula presents several varieties.—Bruns.—melt together three parts of sulphur, sixteen of sulphuret of antimony, and twenty-four of subcarbonate of potass;

boil the mass, pulverized, with twenty-eight parts of water, and pour the filtered liquor into one hundred and fifty-six parts of warm water.—Dan.—melt together three ounces of sulphur, one pound of sulphuret, and one pound and a half of subcarbonate; boil the product with eight pounds of water, and mix the filtered liquor with sixteen other pounds of water.—Belg.—melt together one part of sulphur, four parts of sulphuret, and six of subcarbonate; boil the product, pulverized, with fifty parts of water, and wash well the precipitate which forms in the cooled liquor.—Swediaur directs two pounds of sulphuret, one pound of subcarbonate of potass or of soda, and one ounce of sulphur, to be melted together; and thrown, when powdered, into twenty pounds of boiling water.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, two hundred parts.
Metallic Antimony, in powder, two hundred and fifty parts.
Washed Sulphur, one hundred and twenty-three parts.
Water, three thousand parts.

Mix the sulphur and antimony intimately together; and add them by small portions to the water with the subcarbonate dissolved in it. Boil for some time, occasionally replacing the water which becomes evaporated; filter, and set aside the liquor to cool: then collect, wash, and dry the precipitate. (Planche)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, levigated, one part.
Crude Tartar, powdered, three or four parts.

Put them, mixed together, into a crucible, and expose it to a red heat till no more smoke is disengaged; then set it aside, and when the mass is cold, reduce it to powder. Throw it into boiling water, filter the solution, and collect the precipitate which it forms on cooling; and well wash and dry it.

This process is by Fabroni.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, two pounds.
Quick Lime, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for an hour, filter, and precipitate by means of chloruret of antimony; then filter the liquor again, and wash and dry the precipitate. (Van Mons)

R. Scoriæ of simple Regulus of Antimony, one part.

Pound them while still hot; and having enclosed them in a linen bag, pour upon them

Boiling Water, sixteen parts.

Boil till a drop of the liquid becomes filled with brownish flocules on being thrown upon a cold body; then strain the liquor into a vessel partly filled with boiling water. Set it aside to cool, collect the precipitate which forms, and boil it in water till the latter comes off tasteless. (Fuld.)

This preparation was formerly considered a hydrosulphate of antimony; but, according to Berzelius, it is a hydrated sulphuret, corresponding to the protoxide of this metal: but it does not become so till after having been washed. At the moment of its precipitation, it appears to be a compound of sulphuret, of a certain quantity of antimonite, and of proto-hydrosulphate of potass. The washings to which it is subjected are intended to remove the two latter salts.

It is stimulant, emetic, diaphoretic, alterative, and expectorant.—Dose, from one grain to four grains.

EXPECTORANT POWDER.

Pulvis expectorans seu *Kermesinus.* (Genev.; Saunders)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of antimony, four grains.
Sugar of Milk, half an ounce.
Divide into twelve doses. (Genev.)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, fifteen grains.
White Sugar, one ounce.
Mix, and divide into fifteen doses. (Saunders)

KERMESINE LOZENGES. (Van Mons)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a dram.
Sugar, fifteen ounces.

Triturate the proto-hydrosulphate with two drams of the sugar, and boil the rest *à la plume;* then incorporate the powder with the syrup before it becomes cold, and make the mass into lozenges.

KERMESINE POWDER.

Pulvis gummosus stibiatus, Pulvis Kermesianus. (Suec.; Saunders)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.
Gum Arabic, six grains.
White Sugar, half a scruple.
Mix. For one dose. (Saunders)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one part.
White Sugar, seven parts.
Pulverize together, and add
Gum Powder (two parts of gum arabic, two of sugar, and one of marshmallows), thirty-two parts.
Mix. (Suec.)

KERMESINE PASTILES. (PLANCHE)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, forty parts.
Sugar, two hundred parts.
Gum Tragacanth, eight parts.

Make into pastiles.

PECTORAL POWDER.

Pulvis Pectoralis seu *ex Sulphure stibiato rubro* seu *e Kermes, minerali* seu *expectorans.* (MIL. COPEN.; HERBIP.)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a grain.
Sugar, in powder, } of each,
Starch, in powder, } ten grains.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one scruple.
Liquorice Root, in powder, half an ounce.
Crab's Eyes, in powder, two drams.

Mix. (HERBIP.)

ANTI-CATARRHAL POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } an equal part.
Liquorice Root, in powder, }

Mix.

BARTHEZ prescribed this to be taken thrice a day in catarrhs, after the inflammatory stage.

QUARIN'S POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, from two to four grains.
Gum Arabic, } of each, half a dram.
—— Tragacanth, }
Sublimed Sulphur, one dram.
Extract of Liquorice, } of each,
White Sugar, } two drams.

This is recommended in convulsive cough.—Dose, half a dram every four hours.

CAMPHORATED KERMESINE POWDER.

Pulvis ex Sulphure stibiato rubro cum Camphora seu *Kermesinus cum Camphora.* (MIL. COPEN.; SAUNDERS)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a grain.
Camphor, one grain.
White Sugar, one scruple.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.
Camphor, twelve grains.
Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Deutoxide of Antimony, } one dram.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

INCISIVE POWDER. (BORIES)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, four grains.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Root of Florentine Iris, } half a dram.

Mix, and make a powder, to be divided into six equal doses; of which the patient is to take one every four hours.

POWDER FOR HOOPING COUGH. (BORIES; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one part.
Ipecacuanha, two parts.

Mix. (BORIES)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a grain.
Ipecacuanha, one grain.
Crab's Eyes, } of each, twelve grains.
Gum Arabic, }

Triturate together. (SAINTE-MARIE)

The latter formula is for a child of two years old. The powder is to be divided into three doses which are to be taken in the course of twenty-four hours.—Of the preceding, two grains are given, every four hours.

TONIC AND INCISIVE POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.
Ipecacuanha, four grains.
Black Oxide of Iron, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Soda, } twelve grains.
Catechu, } of each,
Cinnamon, } one scruple.
Florentine Iris, }
Liquorice Root, one dram.

Divide into thirty doses.

This is recommended in gastric complaints.*—Three doses are given an hour or two before meals, at intervals of a quarter of an hour.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER. (BAVAR.)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one part.
Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } ten parts.

Mix.

---

* *Embarras gastriques.* The symptoms referred to by this term are white or yellowish tongue, loss of appetite, bitterness and clamminess of the mouth, uneasiness and sometimes pain in the epigastric region, with nausea and bilious vomitings.

TRONCHIUS' ANTI-CATARRHAL LOZENGES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Gum Arabic, eight ounces.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each,
Anise Seeds, } four scruples.
Extract of Liquorice, two ounces.
White Sugar, two pounds.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, twelve grains.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity

to make lozenges of six grains each. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN)

R. Oil of Anise, six drops.
Extract of Opium, twelve grains.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one dram.
Extract of Liquorice, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, eight ounces.
White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Mix together, and add

Water, a sufficient quantity to form lozenges. (VAN MONS)

Dose, six or eight in the course of the day. They are expectorant.

PECTORAL PASTILES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, sixty-two grains.
Dried Squill, sixty-four grains.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, one dram.
Ipecacuanha, two drams.
White Sugar. three ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity

to make four hundred pastilles.—Dose, one every hour.

DIAPHORETIC AND SEDATIVE PILLS. (BRERA; RATIER)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each,
Extract of Opium, } two grains.
Nitrate of Potass, four grains.

Mix.

These pills are recommended in rheumatic affections, to diminish pain and favour diaphoresis. Their *modus operandi* is similar to that of the compound powder of ipecacuanha. (RATIER)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, eight grains.
Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha, twelve grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity

to make six pills.—Dose, one every two hours, in arthritic and rheumatic pains. (BRERA)

RESOLVENT BOLUSES.

Boli resolventes diaphoretici. (BRERA; PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.
Submuriate of Mercury, five grains.
Extract of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity.

These are recommended by BARTHEZ in engorgements of the abdominal viscera.—One to be taken every third night. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, six grains.
Submuriate of Mercury, eight grains.
Ipecacuanha, seven grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses. — Dose, one every three hours, in repelled exanthemata and in catarrhal fevers.

KERMESIVE PILLS. (GENEV.; SAUNDERS)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one dram.
Conserve of Hips, a sufficient quantity

to make seventy-two pills.

SEDATIVE AND SUDORIFIC PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, } of each,
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony. } eighteen grains.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, twelve grains.
Extract of Henbane, two drams.

Make sixty pills.

These are recommended by DUMERIL in obstinate nervous coughs.—Dose two or four a day.

EXPECTORANT BOLUSES.

Boli hermetico-ammoniacales seu *incitantes necnon diaphoretici et expectorantes.* (BRERA)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, eight grains.
Gum Ammoniac, mixed with
Yolk of Egg, one scruple.
Oxymel of Squill, half a dram.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one every two hours.

R. Camphor, one scruple.
Nitrate of Potass, two scruples.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, six grains.
Despumated Honey, } of each,
Liquorice Powder, } a sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one every two hours.

DIAPHORETIC BOLUSES.

Boli diaphoretici nauseantes. (BRERA)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, four grains.
Ipecacuanha, two grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make four boluses.—Dose, one every two hours.

ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one dram.
Lard, half an ounce.
Pulp of Patience Root, one ounce.

To be applied every night.

KERMETIZED POTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Gum Tragacanth, ten grains.

Dissolve it in

Water, four ounces.

Add

Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Cough Infusion, four ounces.
Syrup of Grape, one ounce.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, from one to three grains.
Gum Tragacanth, six grains.
Gum Potion, four ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

This is to be taken by spoonfuls, at the termination of catarrhal affections, when expectoration is difficult.

KERMETIZED EMULSION. (BRERA)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, four grains.
Despumated Honey, one ounce.
Simple Emulsion, one pound.

To be taken by spoonfuls.

KERMETIZED MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, twelve grains.
Tritoxide of Antimony, one dram.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, twenty drops.
Oxymel of Squill, two ounces.
Distilled Hyssop Water, one pound.

Mix.

EXPECTORANT LOHOCH. (PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.
Distilled Borage Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Bugloss, } of each,
——— Ground Ivy, } one ounce and a half.

EMETIC POTION. (BORIES)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Water, four ounces.

To be taken by spoonfuls.

EMETIC EMULSION. (BORIES)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.
Oxymel of Squill, four drams.
Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Syrup of Ipecacuanha, } one ounce.
Water, two ounces.

To be taken by spoonfuls, till vomiting takes place.

PURGATIVE POTION. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.

Mix it with

Infusion of Borage, fourteen ounces previously digested with

Anise Seeds, one pinch.

and holding in solution,

Manna, two ounces and a half.

EMETO-ANODYNE MIXTURE. (RATIER)

R. Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.
Sulphuric Æther, } of each,
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, } one scruple.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Mix.

EXPECTORANT MARMALADE.

Marmelade de Zanetti. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Manna, three ounces.
Syrup of Squill, one ounce.
Expressed Juice of Wood-lice, one hundred.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, from four to six grains.

Mix together, and add

Essence of Anise, one or two drops.

Incorporate. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Manna, six ounces.
Oil of Almonds, }
Syrup of Squill, } of each, two drams.
——— Seneca, }
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, from four to six grains.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Manna, two ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce and a half.
Preserved Cassia, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } one ounce.
Cocoa Nut Oil, six drams.
Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, four grains.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

This is recommended to promote expectoration and keep the bowels relaxed.—Dose, a tea-spoonful every two hours.

3. *Sulphuratum hydrosulphas Antimonii, Hydrosulphuretum luteum Oxydi Stibii sulphuratum* seu *Oxyduli Stibii sulphuratum* seu *stibiosum cum sulphure, Oxodes Stibii sulphuratum, Oxydulum Antimonii hydrosulphuratum aurantiacum* seu *auratum Antimonii, Sulphuretum Stibii oxydulati* seu *Stibii hydrogenatum* seu *Oxyduli Stibii hydrogenatum.*—Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, Golden Sulphuret of Antimony.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

A.

In a Pure State.

R. Of the liquor which remains after the precipitation of the proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, any quantity.

Pour into it, gradually,

Acetic Acid (3 degrees), a sufficient quantity,

namely, so much, that upon a further addition of it no more precipitate is formed. Wash the precipitate well with cold water, and dry it. (Ant.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Van Mons) Ant.; Brugnatelli; and Piderit substitute dilute sulphuric acid for the vinegar.

R. Scoriæ of Simple Regulus of Antimony; or, Residue of Tincture of Tartarized Antimony, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it. Filter the solution, and set it aside for several days; then decant the clear liquor, mix it with vinegar, and collect on a filter the precipitate which is formed; pour more vinegar into the liquor, and again collect the precipitate: then treat it once more in the same manner; dry the precipitate, and keep it under the name of Sulphur of antimony of the third precipitation. (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

Formerly, the last was administered to children, and the second to adults; the first, being strongly emetic, was but rarely used.

The product obtained by this process, very much resembles the precipitated sulphuret of antimony.

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, three parts.
Boiling Water, thirty parts.

Dissolve, and add

Lime, in powder, one part and a half.

Boil in an iron vessel for half an hour, stirring frequently, and strain. Wash the residuum with one part of hot water; pour off the clear liquor and boil it again, adding to it one part each of prepared sulphuret of antimony and of sublimed sulphur. Continue the boiling till no more than about fifteen parts of liquid remain. Strain this while boiling, and add to it an equal quantity of boiled water. Set it aside then for twenty-four hours, and add six parts more of water. Drop diluted sulphuric acid into the liquor till it ceases to produce a precipitate. Set it aside, decant, collect the precipitate, and wash it with boiling water; then express, dry with a gentle heat, and pulverize it. (Bavar.)

Austr. prescribes three pounds of subcarbonate of potass, five pounds of quicklime, and a sufficient quantity of water; seven ounces of sulphuret of antimony and eleven ounces of sulphur to be boiled in solution of potass, and sulphuric acid to be instilled.—Lipp.—twenty ounces of lime, ten pounds of water, fifteen ounces of subcarbonate of soda dissolved in two pounds of water, two ounces of sulphuret, three ounces of sulphur, and sulphuric acid to be instilled into the liquor.—Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Dan.; Fenn.; Ross.; Wirtem.; and Swediaur—two parts of sulphuret, three of sulphur, and a sufficient quantity of solution of potass, and the instillation of diluted sulphuric acid.—Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sax.—equal parts of sulphur and of sulphuret, and a sufficient quantity of solution of potass.—Fuld.—four ounces of sulphuret, twelve ounces of subcarbonate of potass, three ounces of sulphur, twenty pounds of water, and nine ounces of sulphuric acid mixed with twenty pounds of water.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, two pounds.
Quick Lime, one pound.
Sublimed Sulphur, three ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for an hour, and filter; precipitate by means of chloruret of antimony; collect

the precipitate, wash it well, and dry it. (Planche; Van Mons)

The golden sulphuret of antimony is considered by some chemists to be a subsulphuretted hydrosulphate; but Berzelius regards it as a hydrated sulphuret with an excess of sulphur, corresponding to the antimonious acid or deutoxide of antimony.

It is stimulant, alterative, diaphoretic, diuretic, resolvent, emetic, and laxative.—Dose, from three to twenty grains.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC POWDER. (Augustin)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one grain.
Liquorice Powder, ten grains.
Mix. For one dose.

EXPECTORANT POWDER.

Pulvis pectoralis resolvens seu *gummosus cum Liquiritia et Sulphure stibiato.* (Fuld.; Hamb.; Augustin)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a dram.
Sugar of Milk, six drams.
Liquorice Root, three drams.
Florentine Iris, one dram.
Make them into a fine powder. (Fuld.)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, two scruples.
Extract of Opium, three grains.
Sugar of Milk, half an ounce.
Liquorice Root, two drams.
Seneca Root, three drams.
Make a fine powder. (Hamb.)
Dose, one or two scruples.

R. Sugar of Milk, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic, Anise, Liquorice, Sulphate of Potass, of each, two drams.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one scruple.
Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, occasionally, in asthma. (Augustin)

FEBRIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis ex Sulphure stibiato seu *febrifugus Unzeri.* (Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, Subcarbonate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Potass, of each, half a dram.
Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Augustin prescribes equal parts of sulphuretted hydrosulphate, of sulphate of potass, and of prepared oyster shells.

To be divided into four doses, to be taken at equal intervals, during the cold stage in intermittent fevers, in the treatment of which this powder has been much praised.

EXPECTORANT PILLS. (Bruns.; Hamb.; Augustin)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a dram.
Gum Ammoniac, Extract of Liquorice, of each, half an ounce.
Make the mass into pills of five grains each. (Bruns.)

Augustin prescribes twelve grains of sulphuretted hydrosulphate, two drams of the gum, and the same of the extract.

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, half a dram.
Gum Ammoniac, Extract of Seneca, of each, three drams.
Root of Seneca, one dram and a half.
Make the mass into pills of five grains each. (Hamb.)
Dose, four, twice a day.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS. (Saunders)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, twelve grains.
Extract of Aconite, one dram.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity,
to make thirty-six pills.

ANODYNE PILLS. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, Extract of Aconite, of each, one dram.
Syrup of Clove-pink, a sufficient quantity,
to make pills of two grains each.
These are recommended by Stoll for rheumatic pains.—Dose, two pills thrice a day; but only one if they excite vomiting.

ALTERATIVE PILLS.

Pilulæ ad Morbos cutaneos seu *sulphurato stibiatæ cum Cicuta* seu *cum Arnica et Camphora.* (Augustin; Swediaur)

R. Sulphuretted Hpdrosulphate of Antimony, Extract of the Rind of Walnuts, of each, half an ounce.
Extract of Opium, thirty grains.
Tincture of Guaiac, a sufficient quantity,
to make pills of four grains each. (Swediaur)
Dose, three or four. morning and evening.

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one scruple.
Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.

Guaiac Resin, } of each,
Extract of Hemlock, } two drams.
Syrup of Marshmallows,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.— Dose, from four to ten grains thrice a day. (Augustin)

These have been particularly recommended in the affections consequent to variola.

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one scruple.
Sublimed Sulphur, two drams.
Camphor, fifteen grains.
Extract of Leopard's-bane, one dram.

Mix.— Dose, from nine to forty-five grains in the course of the day.

EXPECTORANT LINCTUS. (Mil. Copen.; Fuld.; Hann.)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, thirty grains.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Extract of Horehound, two drams.
Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.

Mix. (Fuld.)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, four grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, } of each,
Honey, } one ounce.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one scruple.
Extract of Seneca, two drams.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.

Mix. (Hamb.)

B.

In an Impure State.

ANTIMONIAL SOAP.

Sapo antimonialis seu *Antimonii* seu *stibiatus, Sulphur auratum saponatum, Sapo Hydrosulphureti Oxyduli Stibii Sulphurati.* (Ant.; Belg.; Dan.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Oldenb.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, two ounces.
Pure Caustic Soda, dried, three ounces.
Distilled Water, one pound and a half.

Boil together in an iron vessel, stirring frequently, till the sulphuretted hydrosulphate become perfectly dissolved and there remain only one pound of liquor. Then add

Oil of Almonds or of Ben, ten ounces,

and boil slowly, stirring continually, till the mixture shall have acquired the consistence of soap. (Lipp.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, five parts and three fourths.
Caustic Soda, seven parts and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve, and add

Sulphur, one part and a half

When this is dissolved, add

Olive Oil, a sufficient quantity, to saturate the excess of alcali; and evaporate to a pilular consistence. (Van Mons)

R. Of the liquor from which the protohydrosulphate of Antimony has been precipitated, one pound.
Oil of Almonds, three pounds.

Boil, and gradually instil solution of potass into the mixture, till it becomes of a saponaceous consistence. (Hass.; Piderit; Swediaur)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony and of Potass, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Strain; then boil till an egg may float on it; add

Oil of Almonds, half a pound.

Boil again, stirring continually; evaporate to the consistence of soap; dissolve it in alcohol; and lastly, distil. (Hamb.)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one part.

Digest it in

Solution of Potass, a sufficient quantity, diluted with thrice its weight of distilled water. When it is dissolved, add further, and dissolve in the liquor

White Soap, scraped, six parts.

Evaporate slowly, to a pilular consistence. (Belg.; Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, six ounces.
Quick-lime, ten ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil together in an iron vessel; strain through a cloth; evaporate the liquor to one half; and add

Sulphuret of Antimony, two ounces.
Sulphur, one ounce.

Boil on a slow fire for half an hour, constantly stirring; then filter and add

Soap, scraped, six ounces.

Evaporate to the consistence of soap. (Wirtem.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, two parts.
Sulphur, three parts.

Throw them, mixed together, by portions into

Boiling Solution of Soda, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it completely. Dilute the liquor with hot water, and filter it when cold. Ascertain then how much sulphuret of antimony one part of the liquor contains, and add for each part

White Soap, six parts.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the soap; and evaporate to a proper consistence. (Ant.)

Van Mons prescribes five parts and a half of sulphuret of antimony, one and a half of sulphur, a sufficient quantity of solution of caustic soda to dissolve them, and forty-two parts of white soap.

R. Sulphuretted hydrosulphate of Antimony, newly prepared, one part.
Solution of Caustic Soda, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve with heat, and add

White Soap, scraped, six parts.

Dissolve, strain, and evaporate slowly to a pilular consistence. (Van Mons)

It is stimulant; and is regarded as a powerful resolvent, diaphoretic, diuretic, incisive, expectorant, and alterative. It has been particularly recommended in rheumatism, asthma, and in lymphatic disorders.—Dose, from two to twelve grains, twice or thrice a day, in pills.

SOLUTION OF ANTIMONIAL SOAP.

Liquor Saponis stibiati, Tinctura Antimonii saponata, Sulphur auratum liquidum, Soufre doré liquide. (Dan.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Herbip.; Hufeland; Niemann; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Antimonial Soap, } of each, one ounce.
Rectified Spirit, }

Digest for three days, then filter, and distil one half of the liquid. Pour upon it a sufficient quantity of alcaline tincture to cover it by three fingers' breadth, and triturate it for two hours in a stone mortar. Then digest it in a matrass for twenty-four hours, so that it may be perfectly dissolved. (Fuld.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Herbip.; Piderit)

R. Antimonial Soap, eight ounces.
Alcaline Tincture, } of each,
Cinnamon Water, } twelve ounces.

Digest in a moderate heat. (Dan.; Hann.; Van Mons)

Niemann prescribes three parts of antimonial soap, four of alcaline tincture, and four of distilled water.

R. Sulphuretted hydrosulphate of Antimony, one part.
Soap-boiler's Lye, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for some time, and add

Medicinal Soap, three parts,
Concentrated Alcohol, } of each,
Distilled Water, } six parts.

Digest in a moderate heat, stirring frequently, and strain. (Borus.; Sax.; Hufeland)

R. Antimonial Soap, one part.
Tincture of Caustic Potass, } of each, one part
Water, } and a half.

Dissolve in a warm water bath, and filter. (Van Mons)

It is stimulant, resolvent, and diuretic. —Dose, from fifty to seventy drops.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS.

Pilulæ Stibiatæ cum Opio et laxantibus resinosis seu *Guaiaci cum Stibio.* (Augustin)

R. Antimonial Soap, } of each, one dram.
Jalap Soap, }
Assafœtida, }
Extract of Opium, five grains.
Valerian, in powder, half a dram.

Make them into pills of three grains each.—Dose, five thrice a day: in chronic gout.

R. Antimonial Soap, } of each, one dram.
Guaiac Resin, }
Extract of Aconite, six grains.

Make into pills of four grains each.—Dose, six, twice a day.

ANTIMONIATED TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA. (Augustin)

R. Tincture of Assafœtida, six drams.
Solution of Antimonial Soap, two drams and a half.
Spirit of Turpentine, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, thirty drops, every four hours, in jaundice.

4. *Sulphuretum Antimonii præcipitatum, Sulphur antimoniatum fuscum.*—Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Lusit.; Coxe; Van Mons.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, in powder, two pounds.
Solution of Potass, four pints.
Distilled Water, three pints.

Mix, and boil over a moderate fire for three hours, constantly stirring, and adding distilled water from time to time, that the same measure may be kept up. Strain the liquor while

boiling through a double linen cloth; and, while it is hot, drop in gradually as much sulphuric acid as will be sufficient to precipitate the powder. Wash away the sulphate of potass which is formed, with hot water; then dry the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and reduce it to fine powder. (Lond.)

R. Solution of Potass, four parts.
Water, three parts.
Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, two parts.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the sulphuret with the solution and the water, and boil the mixture over a moderate fire, in a closed iron vessel, for three hours, frequently stirring with an iron spatula, adding water as it may be required. Strain the liquor while hot through a doubled linen cloth, and add to it a sufficient quantity of dilute sulphuric acid to precipitate the sulphuret, which is to be well washed with warm water. (Edinb.)

Sulphur Antimoniatum Fuscum.

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, one part.
Water of Caustic Potass, eight parts.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Add the sulphuret to the water of caustic potass, and boil for an hour. Strain the solution while hot through a doubled cloth, and drop into it the acid. Wash away the sulphate of potass which is formed, with hot water. Lastly, dry and pulverize the product. (Dubl.)

The process of Amer.; Coxe; Lusit.; and Van Mons, is the same as that of Lond.; but Lusit. requires the lye of soda to be employed, instead of solution of potass.

Van Mons also directs five parts and a half of sulphuret of antimony, and fifteen of subcarbonate of potass, to be boiled for two hours in water; the boiling liquor to be filtered rapidly into a vessel containing ten parts of sulphuric acid diluted with sixty times its weight of water; the liquor to be decanted; and the precipitate to be expressed, washed, and dried.

R. Tartarized Antimony, eleven parts and a half.

Dissolve it in water; filter the solution, and, by the aid of a proper apparatus, let a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas pass through it, till no more precipitate is formed: wash this well, and dry it on paper placed in the shade, near a fire. (Van Mons)

This preparation is a mixture of sulphuretted hydrosulphate and of proto-hydrosulphate of antimony.

SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND OF LIME.

Sulphuretum Calcis stibiatum seu *Calcariæ et Stibii*, *Calx Antimonii sulphurata*, *Calx Stibii cum Sulphure* seu *Antimonii Hoffmanni* seu *Antimonii cum Sulphure*, *Calcaria sulphurato-stibiata*. (Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Hufeland; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, one part.
Quick-lime, three parts.

Triturate together, and pour upon the mixture

Hot Water, twenty-four parts.

Dry with a moderate heat, in a porcelain vessel, stirring continually, and keep the powder in a stopped bottle. (Batav.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Swediaur)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } one part.
Hydrate of Lime, four parts.

Calcine them together in a crucible for a quarter of an hour, and put the mass into a well stopped bottle, when it is cold. (Bavar.; Belg.; Ross.; Wirtem.)

Hufeland prescribes ten drams of lime, half an ounce of sulphur, and three drams of sulphuret of antimony.

R. Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate of Antimony, any quantity.
Saturated Solution of Hydrosulphate of Lime, a sufficient quantity.

Mix them gradually together by pouring the hydrosulphate upon the sulphuret, and keep the vessel in hot water till the latter is completely dissolved; then filter, evaporate, and crystallize. (Van Mons)

Hoffmann, who invented the calx antimonii, prepared it with ten parts of calcined oyster shells, four of sulphuret of antimony, and three of sulphur; calcined together for an hour.

It is stimulant, resolvent, and emetic; and has been much praised in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, scrofula, and obstructions of the abdominal viscera.—Dose, from one to six grains. It may also be employed externally, in baths and fomentations.

It is incompatible with the acids and metallic salts.

SOLUTION OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND OF LIME.

Solutio seu *Aqua Calcariæ sulphurato-stibiatæ, Decoctum Sulphureti Calcis Hoffmanni.* (Hann.; Borus.; Augustin; Niemann; Hufeland; Van Mons)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony and of Lime, one dram.
Distilled Water, five pounds.

Boil down to four pounds.—Dose, half a pound to four pounds with milk or broth.

PILLS OF SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND OF LIME. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony and of Lime, half a dram.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, one dram.

Make sixty pills.—Dose, five, thrice a day. (Niemann)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony and of Lime, one scruple and a half.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, one dram.

Make sixty pills.—Dose, five, twice a day. (Augustin)

SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY AND OF POTASS.

Kali sulphurato-stibiatum, Hepar Antimonii. (Dan.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, } of each,
Dried Nitrate of Potass, } an equal part.

Pulverize and mix them; and throw them by small portions into a red hot crucible. When the deflagration has ceased, increase the heat gradually, so as to melt the mass, and preserve it when cold.

SUB-CHLORURET OF ANTIMONY.

Oxydum Antimonii nitro-muriaticum seu *Stibii Acido muriatico oxygenato paratum, Mercurius Vitæ* seu *Mortis, Pulvis angelicus* seu *Algarothi, Antimonii submurias* seu *proto-hydrochloras, Antimonii Oxydum album.* (Dubl.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Spielmann; Swediaur)

Antimonii Oxydum Nitro-muriaticum. (Dubl.)

R. Prepared Sulphuret of Antimony, twenty parts.
Muriatic Acid, one hundred parts.
Nitric Acid, one part.

Mix the acids together, and gradually add the sulphur in a glass vessel; then digest with a gradually increased heat till the effervescence is completed, and then boil for an hour. Pour the liquor, when strained and cold, into a gallon of water. When the oxide of antimony shall have subsided, wash it with considerable quantities of water, till no trace of acid remains; and then dry it in bibulous paper.

R. Chloruret of Antimony, any quantity.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix with agitation. Wash the precipitate which is formed, with cold water, and dry it with a moderate heat. (Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Spielmann; Swediaur)

Van Mons prescribes fifty parts of water to one of chloruret.

It is violently emetic, and of an uncertain effect, which has made it to be almost abandoned.—Dose, from two to four grains.

CHLORURET OF ANTIMONY.

Murias Antimonii seu *Oxyduli Stibii* seu *Stibii* seu *stibiosus* seu *oxygenatus, Antimonii deuto-hydrochloras, Antimonium salitum,* seu *muriatum, Butyrum Antimonii* seu *Stibii, Causticum antimoniale, Deutomurias Stibii.*—Muriate or Butter of Antimony. (Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr; Förm. Hop. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld; Hass.; Lipp. Lusit.; Palat.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

1. *In the liquid state.*

R. Sulphuretted Protoxide of Antimony, two ounces.
Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, six ounces.

Mix; put them into a glass retort, and pour upon them

Sulphuric Acid, four ounces.
Previously diluted with
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Distil in a sand-bath, augmenting the heat gradually towards the end; and preserve the product. (Borus.)

Batav. prescribes two parts of sulphuretted protoxide, four of muriate of soda, six of acid, and four of water.—Fenn. and

Suec.—one of sulphuretted protoxide, two of muriate, and one of acid.—Belg.—two of sulphuretted protoxide, eight of muriate, six of acid, and four of water.—Swediaur—six of sulphuretted protoxide, and twelve each of muriate, of acid, and of water.—Dan.—five of sulphuretted protoxide, six of muriate, eleven of acid, and six of water.—Herbip.—eight of sulphuret of antimony, twelve of muriate of soda, and six of acid.—Bavar.—the same proportions as Borus., but vitrified antimony instead of sulphuretted protoxide.—Lusit.—one of vitrified antimony, four of muriate of soda, and three of acid.—Hass. and Ross.—eight of vitrified antimony, sixteen of muriate of soda, six of acid, and four of water.—Piderit—eight of vitrified antimony, sixteen of muriate, six of acid, and one of water.—Amst.—four of vitrified antimony, sixteen of muriate, and eight each of acid and of water.—Wirtem.—four of vitrified antimony, sixteen of muriate, twelve of acid, and eight of water.—Ferr.—two of vitrified antimony, four of muriate, two of acid, and one of water.—Amer.—one of tritoxide of antimony, one of acid, and two of muriate.

R. Vitrified Antimony, pulverized, one pound.
Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid, ten ounces.

Mix with agitation; and heat the mixture till no more hydrosulphuric acid gas is disengaged; set the mixture aside, decant the clear part, and preserve it for use. (Brugnatelli)

2. *In the Solid State.*

R. Metallic Antimony, pulverized, three parts.
Deutochloruret of Mercury, eight parts.

Pulverize them separately, and then triturate them rapidly together. Put the mixture into a retort with a wide and short neck; adapt a globular receiver; and distil in a sand-bath, with a gradually augmented heat. The chloruret which attaches itself to the neck of the retort may be made to flow into the receiver by heating it with a burning coal. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Gall. prescribes eighteen parts of antimony and forty-eight of deutochloruret.—Ant. and Bruns.—one of antimony, and two of deutochloruret.—Palat.—an equal part of each.—Hisp.—one of antimony, and three of deutochloruret.—Idt and Chevalier—thirty-six of antimony, and ninety-six of deutochloruret.—Van Mons—forty and a half of antimony, and one hundred and twenty-seven of deutochloruret.

These latter proportions and those of Hisp. are the best.

Instead of metallic antimony, its sulphuret may be employed. The proportion then is—five parts of sulphuret and twelve of deutochloruret of mercury.—Wirtem.—an equal part of each.—Sard.—six parts of sulphuret, and fifteen of deutochloruret—Spielmann—one of sulphuret, and two of deutochloruret.—Swediaur—twelve of sulphuret, and thirty-two of deutochloruret; or 5.5 of sulphuret, and 12.7 of deutochloruret. (Van Mons)

Robiquet has given the following process, which deserves to be preferred:

R. Nitric Acid, one part.
Hydrochloric Acid, three parts.

Put them into a globular vessel, and throw into it antimony in the form of small shot. When the mixture has ceased to disengage vapours, set it aside, decant, and evaporate the liquid till it becomes thick; put it into a retort by means of a long-necked funnel, and adapt a receiver; then heat it in a sand-bath, gradually augmenting the heat towards the end. Separate the first product, which is liquid, from the second, which is concrete.

This is only applied externally as a caustic to remove fungous growths, and, particularly, to cauterize poisoned wounds.

PROTO-TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY.

Tartras Stibii. (Swediaur)

R. Protoxide of Antimony, any quantity.
Tartaric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the oxide. Evaporate in a water bath to dryness, pulverize the product, and preserve it in a well-stopped bottle.

Swediaur says that this preparation is preferable to the following; or, that it might be prepared extemporaneously from it by adding a little potass.

PROTO-TARTRATE OF ANTIMONY AND OF POTASS.

A.

In the Solid and Pure State.

Antimonium tartarizatum, *Tartarus emeticus* seu *antimonialis*, *Tartras Antimonii*, *Antimonii et Potassæ tartras*, *Tartarum antimoniatum*, *Tartras Potassæ stibiosus* seu *stibialis*, *Tartris Lixiviæ stibiatus* seu *stibii cum Potassa* seu *Potassæ acidulus stibiatus*. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Paris; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Antimonium Tartarizatum. (Lond.)

R. Vitrified Antimony, powdered, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, powdered, } one pound.
Boiling Distilled Water, one gallon.

Mix the powders together, and gradually add the water, constantly stirring the mixture with a spatula: then boil for a quarter of an hour, and set aside. When cold, filter the solution, and evaporate it that crystals may be formed.

Tartras Antimonii. (Edinb.)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } an equal weight.
Supertartrate of Potass, a sufficient quantity.

Mix the nitre and the sulphuret pulverized, well together, and throw them into a red hot crucible. When the deflagration has ceased, separate the red matter from the white crust, and reduce it to a very fine powder: this is to be washed several times with warm water, and then dried.

The powder thus dried is to be triturated with an equal weight of supertartrate of potass; and the mixture to be boiled in a glass vessel, with four times its weight of distilled water, for an hour. The liquor is then to be filtered, evaporated, and crystallized.

Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras, sive Tartarum Emeticum. (Dubl.; Amer.; and Coxe)

R. Nitro-muriatic Oxide of Antimony, four parts.
Bitartrate of Potass, powdered, five parts.
Distilled Water, thirty-four parts.

Boil the water in a glass vessel, and gradually add to it the oxide and bitartrate of potass, mixed together, and boil for half an hour. Then filter the solution, and set it aside to crystallize.

R. Vitrified Antimony, powdered, two parts.
Supertartrate of Potass, three parts.

Mix them together in a silver vessel, and pour upon them.

Pure Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for half an hour, adding boiling water from time to time. Strain the liquor while hot, and evaporate it to dryness, in a porcelain vessel. Dissolve the residuum in boiling water, and evaporate the solution till it mark 20 degrees by the areometer; then set it aside, collect the crystals which form, and pulverize them. (Gall.)

This process varies in every pharmacopœia:

Lusit.—boil four ounces of vitrified antimony and one pound of supertartrate of potass in eight pounds of water, for a quarter of an hour; strain the liquor while boiling, and evaporate it that crystals may form.

Amst.—boil three ounces of vitrified antimony and half a pound of supertartrate of potass in six pounds of water, for twelve hours, keeping the liquor at the same quantity by occasional additions of hot water; then filter while boiling, evaporate to dryness, pulverize and preserve the product. — Fuld.—the same, employing four ounces of vitrified antimony, eight ounces of supertartrate of potass, and twenty-four pounds of water.—Ross.—two ounces of vitrified antimony, four ounces of supertartrate of potass, and six pounds of water.—Lipp.—one part of vitrified antimony, two parts of supertartrate of potass, and twenty-four of water.—Hass.—four ounces of vitrified antimony, eight of supertartrate of potass, and sixteen pounds of water.

Piderit—boil one ounce of vitrified antimony and one pound of supertartrate of potass in four pounds of water, till a thin pellicle forms on the surface of the liquor; then put it into a cellar that crystals may form.

Dan.—boil one ounce and a half of vitrified antimony and two ounces of supertartrate of potass in a sufficient quantity of water; set the mixture aside in a warm place, for three weeks, occasionally stirring it with an iron spatula, and adding water from time to time to replace that which becomes evaporated: then dilute it with hot water, filter, wash the residuum, evaporate the united liquors, and set aside to crystallize.

Hisp.—boil six ounces each of supertartrate of potass and of vitrified antimony in six pounds of water, stirring continually, Filter the liquor, and evaporate it over a slow fire, to dryness; then redissolve the

product in the least possible quantity of boiling water, filter, and crystallize.

Hann.; Olden. and Pol.—boil eight ounces each of vitrified antimony and of supertartrate of potass in twelve pounds of water, frequently stirring; then filter, evaporate, and crystallize.

Van Mons—beat together seven parts of vitrified antimony, and nineteen of supertartrate of potass; pour upon the mixture one hundred and fifty-two parts of water: boil it for a short time, filter, and set aside to crystallize slowly.

Bavar.—boil three parts of vitrified antimony, and four of supertartrate of potass in eight of water, replacing the latter as it becomes evaporated, till one part of the liquor diluted with fourteen parts of cold water ceases to deposit a white precipitate. Then pour the liquor into a vessel containing twenty-four parts of boiling water, and boil again for a short time; then filter the liquor, and wash the residuum with one part of boiling distilled water; crystallize, and purify the crystals by fresh crystallization.

Genev.—dissolve any quantity of supertartrate of potass in boiling water, and, when the solution is cold, remove the crystals which are formed, and boil the liquor; then add to it vitrified antimony, in powder, till it ceases to produce effervescence. Boil for an hour, add double the quantity of boiling water, filter, and crystallize.

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, in powder, two ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } two ounces.
Distilled Water, one pound and a half.

Mix the acid with the water, in a glass vessel; heat the mixture in a sand bath, and when it is moderately hot, add gradually the sulphuret and nitrate mixed together: then filter and boil to dryness. Wash the residuum repeatedly with water, till it comes off tasteless; and then mix it with the supertartrate. Throw the whole into one pound of distilled water; then boil and set it aside to crystallize. (Van Mons)

R. Regulus of Antimony, in powder, eight ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, sixteen ounces.
Make them into a paste with
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Dry and reduce it to powder. Repeat this eight times successively or oftener: then boil the mass with eight pounds of water for an hour; filter the liquor, evaporate, and crystallize. (Ferr.)

R. Impure Protoxide of Antimony, (sub-sulphate of Antimony), } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } an equal part.
Dissolve the supertartrate in
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity, and add the powdered protoxide, by small portions. Heat the mixture till it marks 20 degrees by the areometer, or till it is of the Sp. gr. of 1.161; then strain, let it cool slowly, and collect the crystals. If the liquor be evaporated it will give more crystals, which are to be purified by again dissolving and crystallizing. (Form. Hop. Fr.; Van Mons)

Van Mons thinks it would be better to dissolve in five parts of sulphuric acid, diluted with five parts of water, five and a half of proto-chloruret of antimony, and to add twenty-three parts of tartrate of potass; to pour upon the product a sufficient quantity of boiling water to dissolve the tartarized antimony, namely, about twice its weight; to decant it immediately; to add again as much water as will make the weight of the liquid amount to eight times that of the tartarized antimony; and lastly, to heat it, filter, and crystallize.

R. Sulphuretted Protoxide of Antimony, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } eight ounces.
Water, twelve pounds.

Boil for an hour upon a sand-bath, occasionally stirring; filter the boiling liquor, and set it aside for one night; dry the crystals which form, and reduce them to powder. (Borus.)

Fenn. and Sax. direct three ounces each of sulphuretted protoxide and of supertartrate, to be boiled with four pounds of water, till the salt is dissolved; the boiling liquor to be strained, and set aside to crystallize.—Palat.—six ounces each of sulphuretted protoxide and of supertartrate, and two pounds and a half of water.—Austr.—eight ounces each of sulphuretted protoxide and of supertartrate, and twelve pounds of water; to be boiled for half an hour, after being digested for three days.—Bruns. and Wirtem.—six ounces each of sulphuretted protoxide and of supertartrate, and four pounds of water.—Herbip.—four ounces each of sulphuretted protoxide and of supertartrate, and three pounds of water.—Sard.—four ounces of sulphuretted protoxide, eight of supertartrate, and ten pounds of water; to be digested for two days in a warm place, then to be boiled for eight hours, adding hot water from time to time; and lastly filtered, and evaporated to dryness.—Suec.—one part each of sulphuretted protoxide and of supertartrate, and eight parts of water.

Ant. prescribes two ounces of proto-chloruret of antimony, five ounces of supertartrate of potass, and a sufficient quantity of water; to be prepared according to the formula of Dubl.—Batav. and Belg. — nine drams of proto-chloruret, two ounces and a half of supertartrate, and five pounds of water. — Brugnatelli — two ounces and a half of proto-chloruret, five of supertartrate, and twelve pounds of water. —Spielmann—four ounces and a half of proto-chloruret, ten of supertartrate, and one hundred of water.—Swediaur—two ounces of proto-chloruret, five of supertartrate, and twenty-four of water.

Henri says that a product is obtained by this method, which requires no subsequent purification; and, consequently, that it ought to be preferred. This is his formula:

R. Water, ten thousand parts.
Boil, and add a mixture of
Supertartrate of Potass,
one thousand four hundred and eighty-six parts.
Hot Proto-chloruret of Antimony,
one thousand three hundred and thirty parts.

Stir the whole, and evaporate rapidly to 20 degrees B.; then filter and crystallize.

R. Chloruret of Antimony,
seven hundred and twenty-five parts.
Tartrate of Potass, twenty-three parts.

Dissolve the tartrate in water, and add to the chloruret a sufficient quantity of alcohol to liquify it; then mix the two liquids together, and set the mixture aside. After a sufficient time, decant the liquid, and wash the precipitate with a little cold water; then dissolve it in warm water, filter, and crystallize slowly in a warm place. (Van Mons)

The two substances may also be mixed together in the solid state, and the necessary quantity of water added to take up the hydrochlorate of potass of the product, triturated without heat.

It is irritant, rubefacient, emetic, purgative, and in an excessive dose, poisonous. —As an emetic it is given in the dose of from one to four grains, in one or two glassfuls of water; as a purgative, from half a grain to one grain in a pound of liquid; as a derivative in pulmonary inflammation, from six to twenty grains or more in any watery vehicle; lastly, as a rubefacient, in applications to the skin.

One part of it is soluble in fifteen parts of cold water, and in two of boiling water.

It is incompatible with the concentrated acids, the alcalis, their carbonates, sulphurets, hydrosulphates, and oleo-margarates, gallic acid, and all bitter or astringent vegetable substances.

B.

In the Liquid and Impure State.

Vinum Antimonii seu *antimoniale* seu *antimoniatum Huxhami* seu *emeticum* seu *Oxydii Antimonii* seu *Tartratis Antimonii* seu *ex Tartrate Antimonii*, *Liquor Antimonii tartarizati*, seu *Tartari Emetici*, *Essentia Antimonii* seu *Stibii Aqua*, *benedicta Rulandi*.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati. (Lond.)

Liquor Tartari Emetici. (Dubl.)

R. Tartarized Antimony,
one scruple.
Boiling distilled Water,
eight fluid ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two fluid ounces.

Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the water, and filter; then add the spirit.

Vinum Tartratis Antimonii. (Edinb.)

R. Tartrate of Antimony,
twenty-four grains.
Spanish White Wine, one pound.

Dissolve.

The formulæ of Belg.; Hisp.; Fenn.; Hann.; Olden.; and Borus. are the same as that of Edinb.

Dan. prescribes twenty-six grains of tartarized antimony to one pound of wine.—Cast. Borus.; and Suec.—two grains to the ounce.—Bavar.; Sax.; and Cadet. de Gassicourt—one grain to the ounce. —Gall.—half a dram to two pounds.

R. Tartarized Antimony, two scruples.
Boiling Water, two ounces.
Spanish Wine, eight ounces.

Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the water, and add the wine.

Swediaur prescribes one dram of tartarized antimony, two ounces of water, and six ounces of wine.—Brugnatelli—two scruples of tartarized antimony, two ounces of water, and nine of wine.—Amer.; and Coxe—one scruple of tartarized antimony, four ounces of water, and six of wine.

All the other pharmacopœias direct antimonial wine to be prepared by digesting wine upon vitrified antimony. But such preparations are necessarily very uncertain in their composition, and inconstant in their effects, and should be rejected in favour of such as are detailed above, which may be relied on.

A mixture of three parts of antimonial wine and one part of tincture of opium, gives a preparation analogous in effect to the compound powder of ipecacuanha.

The *Sapa vomitoria Sylvii* of the old pharmacopœias was prepared by digesting two ounces of vitrified antimony in six drams of must of grapes or of quince-juice; and evaporating in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract. It was given in the dose of three or four drops.

A.

Preparations in which the action of tartarized antimony is not sensibly modified by other substances.

EMETIC POTION.

Aqua emetica seu *stibiata, Haustus emeticus, Potio stibiata, Liquor Tartari stibiati* seu *Antimonii tartarizati.*

BAVAR.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HAMB.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; BORIES; ELLIS; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SPIELMANN; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR.

R. Tartarized Antimony, three grains.
Distilled Water, nine ounces.
Dissolve. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; GALL.)

To be taken in three doses, at intervals of about a quarter of an hour. This dose is too strong; one or two grains would more frequently suffice.

CAST. BORUS.; and WURCEB. prescribe one grain of tartarized antimony to one ounce of water, to be taken by spoonfuls at intervals of a quarter of an hour.—MIL. COPEN.—three grains of tartarized antimony and two ounces and a half of water.—HAMB.; and NIEMANN—four grains to three ounces; two spoonfuls to be taken every quarter of an hour.—SWEDIAUR—two grains to one ounce; a spoonful every every quarter of an hour.—SPIELMANN—four grains to sixteen ounces; four ounces every hour till the effect is produced.—DISP. CHA. PARIS; and BORIES—three grains to twelve ounces; to be taken at thrice. — RATIER — two grains to four ounces; or, six grains to eight ounces.

The last potion is the *Eau bènite* of La Charité, employed in colica pictorium.

PIERQUIN prescribes under the name of *Epispastic Solution* a solution of twenty grains of tartarized antimony in two pounds of water. It is said to be employed successfully, in frictions towards the end of the treatment for itch. GOODWIN recommended for external use, a solution of one dram of tartarized antimony in a pound of hot water, with the addition of half an ounce of spirit of camphor. (NIEMANN)

These formulæ ought to serve only as models. The strength of the solution, and the mode of administering it, must of course vary according to the circumstances of the case.

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Distilled Water of Carduus Benedictus, four ounces.

SYLVA prescribed this potion by spoonfuls. (PIERQUIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, three grains.
Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Honey, half an ounce.

To be taken at four times, every three quarters of an hour; or, by spoonfuls more or less frequently. (RATIER)

R. Tartarized Antimony, six grains.
White Sugar, one dram.
Water, four ounces.

To be taken by spoonfuls, every ten or fifteen minutes.

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Syrup of Maidenhair, three ounces.

GRIMAUD gave a fourth of this every half hour. (PIERQUIN)

R. Antimonial Wine, } of each,
Distilled Water, } half an ounce.

To be taken by spoonfuls, every quarter of an hour. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Distilled Water of Fennel, half a pound.
Oxymel of Squill, two ounces.
Mix. (GENEV.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, three grains.
Water, two ounces and a half.
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.

One half of this is taken at once, and the other half by spoonfuls every quarter of an hour. (AUGUSTIN)

PURGATIVE LAVEMENT. (ELLIS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, from one to two scruples.
Solution of Gum Arabic, one pound.

This is recommended by CHAPMAN.

SUDORIFIC POTION.

Potus anti-phlogisticus diaphoreticus et leviter laxans. (BRERA; ELLIS)

R. Infusion of Elder, two pounds.
Tartarized Antimony, six grains.
Despumated Honey, half an ounce.

To be taken gradually, in rheumatic and arthritic affections. (BRERA)

R. Guaiac Resin, two drams.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain and a half.
Liquorice, one scruple.
Mint Water, eight ounces.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful three or four times a day. (ELLIS)

R. Tincture of Tolu, five drams.
Gum Arabic, three drams.
White Sugar, one dram.
Antimonial Wine, half an ounce.
Cinnamon Water, six ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful three or four times a day. (ELLIS)

R. Lemon Juice, one ounce and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity,

to saturate the acid. Add

Sugar, one or two drams.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Mint Water, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour. (ELLIS)

R. Antimonial Wine, two drams.
Nitric Æther, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful every hour. (ELLIS)

EXPECTORANT POTION. (HANN.; AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN)

R. Antimonial Wine, two drams.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Honey of Liquorice, two ounces.

Mix. (HANN.)

PIERQUIN gives a similar preparation under the name of *Potion antisoporeuse:*

R. Antimonial Wine, one ounce.
Oxymel of Squill, } of each,
Hordeated Cinnamon } half
Water, } an ounce.

Mix.

INFUSION OF ELDER WITH TARTARIZED ANTIMONY. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Elder Flowers, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain six ounces of infusion. Add to it when strained

Simple Oxymel, } of each,
Oxymel of Squill, } one ounce.
Tartarized Antimony, two grains.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

ANTI-RHEUMATIC WINE.

Vinum stibiatum cum Extractis narcoticis. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Antimonial Wine, one ounce.
Extract of Hemlock, one dram,
——— Aconite, half a dram.

Mix.—Dose, sixteen drops every three hours.

STIMULANT LOTION.

Lotio Tartari stibiati. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one dram,
Boiling Water, one pound.
Spirit of Camphor, half an ounce.

Mix.

For the same purposes as this lotion, the following liniment is also prescribed:

R. Tartarized Antimony, one dram.
Spiritous Solution of Soap, half an ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Mix.

The following lotion prescribed by ELLIS after HANNAY, is similar to it:

R. Tartarized Antimony, one dram.
Deutochloruret of Mercury, five grains.
Water, one ounce.
Compound Spirit of Lavender, one dram.

Mix. This is to be rubbed upon the skin for five or ten minutes.

ALTERATIVE MIXTURE.

Mixtura alterans. (SAUNDERS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Elder-flower Water, three ounces.
Rob of Elder, one ounce.

Mix. To be taken by spoonfuls.

ANTIMONIAL LEMONADE.

Potus Citri stibiatus seu *antiphlogisticus leviter laxans.* (BRERA; VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Sugar, half a dram.
Lemonade, two pounds.

Mix. It is emetic, and cathartico-sudorific.—Dose, half a glassful or one glassful every half hour.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC MIXTURE. (VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Gum Arabic, four scruples.

Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.
Distilled Chamomile Water, six ounces.

Mix. We are assured that this sometimes succeeds at the commencement of dysentery.—Dose, from half a spoonful to a spoonful every quarter of an hour.

ROBORANT COLLYRIUM. (SPIELMANN)

R. Antimonial Wine, half an ounce.
Rose Water, four ounces.
FIORAVENTI'S Balsam, two drams.

Mix. It is recommended in chronic ophthalmia.

CORDIAL EMETIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, twelve grains.
Betony Water, } of each,
Lavender Water, } two
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, } ounces.
Kermesine Confection, one dram.
Essence of Lilium, thirty drops.
Syrup of Clove-pink, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls every half hour, till the effect is produced.

EMETIC SYRUP. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN)

R. Vitrified Antimony, in powder, two drams.
Rhenish Wine, twelve ounces.

Digest with a gentle heat for three days; then filter and add

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Bring it to a single boil.

ANGE SALA'S EMETIC SYRUP. (WIRTEM.)

R. Vitrified Antimony, in powder, one ounce.
Cinnamon, } of each,
Zedoary, } two drams.
Angelica Seeds, }
Red Sanders Wood, half an ounce.
Saffron, half a dram.
Rose Vinegar, twenty ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then strain, filter, and dissolve in the liquor

White Sugar, twenty ounces.

ANTIMONIATED SYRUP OF VINEGAR.

Oxysaccharum emeticum. (SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Vitrified Antimony, in powder, one ounce.
Vinegar, twelve ounces.

Infuse for twenty hours; then filter, and add

White Sugar, eight ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (SPIELMANN)

VAN MONS directs one part of vitrified antimony to be digested in twelve parts of vinegar for two days in a water-bath; and then a syrup to be made by adding twenty-two parts of sugar.

The two last contain acetate and tartrate of antimony. Neither they nor that which precedes them can be depended on. If it be desirable to have a syrup of tartarized antimony, it would be infinitely better to make it directly with it and with syrup, than to trust to such uncertain compounds.

ANTIMONIATED POWDER.

Pulvis stibiatus. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Phosphate of Lime, thirty-two grains.

Mix. To be taken in four doses, one every evening, in chronic urethral dysury occasioned by suppressed perspiration.

ANTIMONIATED MAGNESIA. (HAMB.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, four grains.
Magnesia, half an ounce.

Mix.

ANTIMONIATED SULPHUR. (VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, three grains.
Precipitated Sulphur, four scruples.

Mix.

COMPOUND EMETIC POWDER. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartarized Antimony, twenty-four grains.
Starch, thirty-six grains.
White Sugar, seven drams.

Mix.

INCISIVE POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, two grains.
Florentine Iris, one scruple.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
Sugar, } one dram.

Mix, and divide into twenty-four doses; one of which is to be taken every half hour, towards the end of catarrhal affections.

OINTMENT OF TARTARIZED ANTIMONY.

Unguentum Tartratis Potassæ Stibiati, Adeps Tartare Stibii medicatus. (GALL.; FERR.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; BORIES; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; HUFELAND; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, five parts.
Prepared Lard, sixteen parts.

Reduce the tartarized antimony to a very fine powder, and mix it intimately with the lard. (Gall.; Ferr.; Bories; Brugnatelli)

Ellis; and Ratier prescribe one part of the former to eight parts of the latter.—Augustin; and Pierquin—one to sixteen. Pol.; and Hufeland—one to four.—Hann.; Borus.; and Sax.—one to two.—Van Mons—one to three.—Niemann—two and a half to eight.—Brera—one to two; or equal parts.

It is better to employ lard than cerate, because the water contained in the latter renders the tartarized antimony liable to separate (Planche). On which account the following, called *Jenner's Ointment*, cannot be approved of. The sugar in it is said by Parry to prevent the composition from becoming rancid.

R. Tartarized Antimony, two drams.
Spermaceti Cerate, nine drams.
Sugar, in powder, one scruple.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, five grains.
Mix.

Half a dram of the antimonial ointment is rubbed upon the epigastrium and upon the chest, in hooping cough and chronic catarrh. It produces in two or three days pustules similar to those of small-pox. It is rubbed behind the ears in otorrhœa, and in scrofulous ophthalmia; and also upon the shaven head, to remove the stupor of the intellectual faculties, which sometimes remains after typhus. If used immoderately it produces ulceration.

ANTIMONIAL PLASTER. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Resin Plaster, one ounce.
Resin, four drams.
Venice Turpentine, three drams.

Melt together with a gentle heat, and add, when nearly cold,

Tartarized Antimony, in powder, one dram.

This is applied to the nape of the neck, in scarlatina, in children. It has also been successfully employed, mixed with opium, in rheumatic affections of the joints.

PLASTER FOR GOITRE. (Niemann)

R. Tartarized Antimony, ten grains.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Saponaceous Plaster of Oxide of Lead, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is applied upon the tumour.

B.

Preparations in which the action of the tartarized antimony is more or less modified by other substances.

1. *By Ammonia.*

LINIMENT OF AMMONIA AND OF TARTARIZED ANTIMONY. (Amer.; Coxe; Ellis)

R. Solution of Ammonia, } of each,
Olive Oil, } half an ounce.
Tartarized Antimony, one dram.

Mix.—This is a bad preparation; the tartarized antimony being decomposed.

2. *By Camphor.*

CAMPHORATED ANTIMONIAL EMULSION. (Fuld.; Van Mons)

R. Tartarized Antimony, five grains.
Emulsion of Camphor, ten ounces.

Dissolve. (Fuld.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, five grains.
Camphor, half a dram.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, } of each,
Simple Syrup, } one ounce.
Water, eleven ounces.

First make an emulsion with the almonds and the water, and strain; incorporate with it the camphor powdered with a little alcohol; then add the tartarized antimony and the syrup.

It is emetic and resolvent.—Dose, a spoonful or glassful, according to the effect desired to be produced.

3. *By Copper.*

MARRYAT'S EMETIC POWDER. (Niemann)

R. Tartarized Antimony, } of each,
Sulphate of Copper, } eight grains.

Mix, and divide into three doses. One to be taken in a little water, followed by some infusion of chamomile.

4. *By Bitter-sweet.*

ANTI-HERPETIC ELECTUARY. (Pierquin)

R. Tartarized Antimony, ten grains.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, half a dram.

Mix.—The dose of it is to be gradually increased.—Fages has carried it so far as to give in two doses, thirty-two grains of tartarized antimony, and thirty-two drams of extract. The patient is to make use of baths at the same time, and to take an infusion of bitter-sweet, and apply it also externally.

5. *By Hydrochlorate of Ammonia.*

FABRE'S OINTMENT. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Tartarized Antimony, half a dram.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, one dram.
Camphor, twenty-five grains.
Musk, ten grains.
Lard, one ounce.

Mix.—Half a dram of this ointment has

been recommended to be rubbed upon the abdomen in obstructions of the viscera, gradually increasing the strength of it, according to the sensibility of the skin.

RESOLVENT POTION. (HAMB.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, two drams.
Distilled Water, seven ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Honey of Liquorice, one ounce.

Mix. To be taken by spoonfuls.

APERITIVE MIXTURE. (FULD.)

R. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, four scruples.
Chamomile Water, ten ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Antimonial Wine, one dram.
Simple Oxymel, two ounces.

Mix. It is stimulant, alterative, and resolvent.—Dose, a glassful.

RESOLVENT SYRUP.—(CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Antimonial Wine, } of each,
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, } two
Gum Ammoniac, } drams.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, half a pound.

Mix. SELLE recommended this in pulmonary consumption to facilitate expectoration, and relax the bowels.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

6. *By Ipecacuanha.*

EMETIC POWDER. (MIL. COPEN.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.; ELLIS; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one part.
Ipecacuanha, in powder, sixty parts.

Mix well. (MIL. COPEN.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.)

ELLIS; and SWEDIAUR prescribe one part of tartarized antimony and twenty parts of ipecacuanha.—SAUNDERS—one and fifteen.—VAN MONS—one and two.

HELVETIUS' EMETIC POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one ounce.
Ipecacuanha, half an ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, eight ounces.

Pulverize, and sift.

Dose, eighteen grains. It very frequently acts as a purgative.

EMETIC LOZENGES. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, thirty-six grains.
Ipecacuanha, two drams.
White Sugar, three ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, prepared with orange-flower water, a sufficient quantity

to make one hundred and forty-four lozenges, of which each contains a quarter of a grain of tartarized antimony, and one grain of ipecacuanha.

EMETIC POTION. (MIL. COPEN.; BRERA; ELLIS; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Water, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve, and add

Ipecacuanha, in powder, one scruple.

Mix. To be taken at three or four times. (MIL. COPEN.)

BRERA prescribes three grains of tartarized antimony, twenty grains of ipecacuanha, and three ounces of water; to be taken at twice.

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Tincture of Ipecacuanha, half an ounce.

Dissolve. (SWEDIAUR)

A spoonful to be taken every quarter of an hour.

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Chamomile Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Orange-flower Water, three drams.
Syrup of Ipecacuanha, one ounce.

To be taken warm, in two doses, at an interval of half an hour. (RATIER)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Wine of Ipecacuanha, one ounce.

Dissolve. A tea-spoonful to be taken every ten or fifteen minutes. (ELLIS)

ANTI-CROUPAL POTION. (RATIER)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain and a half.
Infusion of Seneca, four ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Oxymel of Squill, three drams.
Syrup of Ipecacuanha, one ounce.

Mix. This is said to promote the expulsion of the false membranes in croup.—Dose, one spoonful.

EMETIC LINCTUS. (HUFELAND)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Water, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, } of each,
Oxymel of Squill, } half an ounce.
Ipecacuanha, one scruple.

Mix. A spoonful every quarter of an hour.

7. By Opium.

OPIO-ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Pulvis stibiato-opiatus seu *rheumaticus anodynus.* (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain,
Opium, four grains.
Valerian Root, two drams.

Make them into six powders.—Dose, one, every three hours.

RESOLVENT OPHTHALMIC LOTION. (HAMB.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Elder-flower Water, half an ounce.

Dissolve, and add

Tincture of Opium, one dram.

OPHTHALMIC TINCTURE. (HAMB.)

R. Antimonial Wine, three drams.
Tincture of Opium, half an ounce.

Mix.

OPIO-ANTIMONIAL POTION. (RATIER)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Gum Tragacanth, one scruple.
Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

Or,

Aqueous Extract of Opium one grain.

Or,

Tincture of Opium, eighteen drops.

This has been recommended by PEYSSON, in intermittent fevers. It is administered between the fits.

DIAPHORETIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Tincture of Opium, twenty-five drops.
Nitric Æther, one dram.
Antimonial Wine, fifty drops.
Water, half an ounce

Mix. For one dose.

EXPECTORANT POTION. (AMER.; COXE; ELLIS)

R. Mixture of Ammoniacum, } of each,
Antimonial Wine, } four ounces.
Syrup of Tolu, one ounce.
Compound Tincture of Camphor, four ounces.

Mix. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Extract of Liquorice, } of each.
Gum Arabic, } two drams.
Boiling Water, four ounces.
Nitric Æther, } of each,
Antimonial Wine, } two drams.
Tincture of Opium, from forty to sixty drops.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful. (ELLIS)

HYDRAGOGUE POTION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Tartarized Borax (*Tartre Boraté*) half an ounce.
Infusion of Juniper, eight ounces.
HOFFMANN'S Liquor, two drams.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, from thirty to sixty drops.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour, in dropsy.

ANODYNE AND SUDORIFIC PILLS. (VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one scruple.
Opium, two scruples.
Starch, one dram.
Extract of Couch-grass, a sufficient quantity

to make three hundred and sixty pills.

These are recommended in catarrhal affections.—Dose, one, two, or three, to be taken four times a day.

R. Tartarized Antimony, twelve grains.
Opium, ten grains.
Crumb of Bread, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } a sufficient quantity

to make pills of half a grain each. (PIERQUIN)

These are recommended by BROUSSONNET in chronic rheumatism.—Dose, one for a considerable time; then two, and afterwards three.

SUDORIFIC AND CATHARTIC SPECIES. (VAN MONS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Opium two grains.
Sassafras Wood, } of each,
Liquorice Root, } three drams.
Leaves of Mentha Crispa, } of each,
Flowers of Elder, } half a handful.

Mix. For catarrhs and gout, in form of infusion.—Dose, half a cupful every two hours.

8. By purgative Substances.

PURGATIVE POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Sulphate of Magnesia, one ounce.

Mix. For one dose; to be taken in six ounces of water.

RESOLVENT POWDER.

Pulvis relaxans seu *salino-stibiatus.* (GENEV.; AUGUSTIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Supertartrate of Potass, four drams.

Mix intimately, and divide into six doses.

—Recommended in bilious fevers, &c.—The doses are given at long intervals, that they may act on the bowels. (SAINTE-MARIE)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one part of tartarized antimony and three parts of supertartrate of potass.—GENEV.—one part of tartarized antimony, one of supertartrate of potass, and twenty-two of sugar.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (WURCEB.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Sulphate of Potass, half an ounce.
Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Despumated Honey, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, every hour.

DIGESTIVE POWDER. (FULD.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Antimoniated Nitre, one dram.
Tartrate of Potass, three drams.

Mix.

It is stimulant and resolvent.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

RICHTER'S RESOLVENT PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartarized Antimony, dissolved in Water, fifteen grains.
Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Extract of Liquorice, Sagepanum, Galbanum, Soap, of each, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, fifteen grains, morning and evening; to be continued for a month or six weeks.—They have been found useful in amaurosis.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS. (HAMB.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, three grains.
Extract of Aconite one dram.
Guaiac Resin, Soap, of each, two drams.

Make the mass into pills of two grains each.

EMETO-CATHARTIC POTION.

Potio cathartico-diaphoreticus seu *antiphlogisticus laxans* seu *emetico-laxans*. (BRERA; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Sulphate of Soda, half an ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Dissolve. (RATIER)

DISP. CHA. PARIS prescribes three grains of tartarized antimony, three drams of sulphate of soda, and twelve ounces of water. To be taken at thrice.

R. Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Sulphate of Soda, half an ounce.
Veal Broth, two pounds.

Dissolve. (RATIER)

To be taken warm in doses of a wine-glassful, at intervals of half an hour.

R. Tartarized Antimony, half a grain.
Sulphate of Soda, one ounce and a half.
Manna, one ounce.
Water, nine ounces.

Dissolve. (VAN MONS)

Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Tartarized Soda, six drams
Syrup of Honey, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.
Pure Water, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, more or less frequently. (RATIER)

R. Tamarinds, two ounces.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.
Tartarized Antimony, two grains.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Dog-grass, two pounds.
Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Antimonial Wine, one dram.
Manna, Syrup of Cichory, of each, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Lilly, three ounces.

Mix.—For a child of four or five years. (PIERQUIN)

PURGATIVE LAVEMENT.

Clysma Vini Antimonialis irritans seu *ad soporosos affectus*. (HISP.; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.

Dissolve it in a

Decoction of two or three ounces of Senna, twelve ounces.

Add

Compound Electuary of Rhubarb, one ounce.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

HISP. prescribes four ounces of antimonial wine, and eight of water.—SPIELMANN—two ounces of antimonial wine in a decoction of half an ounce each of senna and of muriate of soda, in sixteen ounces of water.

HYDRAGOGUE JULEP. (SAUNDERS)

R. Tartarized Antimony, half a scruple.
Common Julep, without Sugar, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Syrup of Buckthorn, two ounces.

Mix. A spoonful to be taken every hour.

9. *By Cinchona.*

PURGATIVE POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartarized Antimony, three or four grains.
Syrup of Cinchona, four ounces.

Triturate together, and add

Distilled Water of Lilly, three ounces.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, one ounce.

Mix.

This is recommended in apoplexy.—Dose, a spoonful every quarter of an hour, half hour, or hour.—The tartarized antimony becomes decomposed.

10. *With Rhus toxicodendrum.*

ANTI-HERPETIC ELECTUARY. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Extract of Rhus toxicodendrum, five grains.

Mix.—This is recommended in all inveterate diseases of the skin. It is administered in the same manner as that which contains the bitter-sweet.

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS, LINN.—COMMON SNAP DRAGON.

SYNONIMES:—Mufle de veau, FR.; Kalbsnase, Sterckkraut, Læwenmaul, Orant, GERM.; Groot Leeuvenmaul, DUT. BRUNS.; GALL.; LUSIT.; WIRTEM.

This plant is indigenous in the middle parts of Europe. (*Didynamia Angiospermia*, LINN.; *Personeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Kn. del hort. l. 12.)

The flowering herb (*Herba Orontii majoris* seu *Antirrhini majoris*) is employed. It is composed of a cylindrical stem, furnished with lanceolated opposite leaves having large purple flowers, with a yellow palate, and forming a thick elongated bunch.

It is slightly stimulant.

APIUM.

Two species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Apium graveolens*, LINN.—Smallage.

SYNONIMES:—Aché des marais, FR.; Eppich, Wassereppich, GERM.; Rjk, BOHEM.; Apio, SPAN.; Eppe, DUT.; Appio, Sedano, ITAL. AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is common in every part of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. l. 4.

The stem, but more frequently the root (*Radix Apii* seu *Paludapii* seu *Hydroselini*) is employed. The root is thick, branching, and fibrous; reddish without, and whitish within. It has a strong, aromatic, and disagreeable smell, which it loses by drying. Its taste is bitter.

It contains an essential oil, and, according to HUBNER and VOGEL, a saccharine matter resembling mannite.

It is stimulant.

DIURETIC SPECIES. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Smallage, four ounces.
Root of Fennel, } of each, two ounces.
Linseed, }
Herb of Pellitory of the Wall, }
——— Wild Mallow, } of each,
——— Persicaria, } two handfuls.
Flowers of Chamomile, }

Cut, and bruise them together.

CONSERVE OF SMALLAGE. (GALL.)

R. Pulp of Smallage Root, one part.
Sugar, four parts.
Decoction of Smallage, a sufficient quantity.

Boil the sugar in the decoction to the consistence of an electuary, and add the pulp.

PRESERVED SMALLAGE STALKS. (GALL.)

R. Young Smallage Stalks, any quantity.

Remove the epidermis, blanch them in water, and let them drain in a sieve; then plunge them into syrup (36 degrees), boil

to the consumption of all humidity, and dry them with heat on a wooden frame.

SYRUP OF SMALLAGE. (GALL.)

R. Root of Smallage, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Smallage, two pounds.

Digest in a water-bath, for two hours, in a covered vessel; then strain and filter, and make a syrup with twice its weight of sugar. Strain it, when cold, through flannel.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SMALLAGE.

Syrupus aperitivus seu *quinque Radicum aperientium* seu *Anethi fœniculi compositus* seu *e quinque Radicibus.* (ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; SARD.; VAN MONS)

R. The five Aperient Roots, four ounces.
Water, fourteen pounds.

Boil down to eight pounds; then express, and add

White Sugar, six pounds.

Boil to a syrup. (HISP.)

R. Fresh Seeds of Celery, Seeds of Fennel, ——— Parsley, of each, one part.
Fresh Root of Celery, Root of Parsley, ——— Fennel, of each, four parts.
Water, forty parts.

Infuse for six or seven hours in a warm water-bath, in a covered vessel; then strain, and add

White Sugar, sixty-four parts.

Dissolve with a gentle heat. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Smallage, ——— Fennel, ——— Parsley, of each, five ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds and a half.

Infuse in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours, and strain without expression. Then:

Root of Asparagus, ——— Dyer's Broom, of each, five ounces.
Water, seven pounds.

Boil down to one half, adding the residuum of the former infusion towards the end, and continue the boiling for a few minutes longer; then strain, mix the two liquors together, and add

White Sugar, six pounds.

Make a syrup. GALL.)

R. Fresh Root of Smallage, ——— Asparagus, ——— Parsley, ——— Fennel, ——— Dyer's Broom, of each, two ounces.
Water, five pounds.
Distilled Vinegar, eight ounces.

Boil down to two thirds; then express, and add

White Sugar, three pounds.

Make a syrup. (BRUNS.; SARD.)

R. Aperient Roots, of each, three ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; and then distil eight ounces. To the liquid obtained by expressing the residuum, add

White Sugar, three pounds,

and make a syrup. Add to this another syrup prepared, without heat, with the eight ounces of distilled water, one pound of vinegar, and two pounds and a half of sugar. (ANT.)

BYZANTINE SYRUP.

Syrupus Byzantinus Mesues. (SPIELMANN)

R. Depurated Juice of Smallage, ——— Endive, of each, twenty-four ounces.
Depurated Juice of Bugloss, ——— Hops, of each, twelve ounces.
White Sugar, forty-eight ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup.

SYRUPUS SPLENETICUS. (NIEMANN)

R. Crab's Eyes, in powder, three ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, in powder, two ounces.

Mix in a glass alembic, and add

White Rhenish Wine, two pounds.
Hydrochloric Acid, two drams.

Boil gradually, collecting the vapour which passes off, pour it upon the residuum when cold, and strain. Then:

Root of Smallage, ——— Wild Cichory, ——— Fennel, ——— Burnet Saxifrage, ——— Parsley, of each, two ounces.
——— Galanga, ——— Sweet Flag, of each, three drams.
Fresh Herb of Hartstongue, ——— Chervil, ——— Scurvygrass, ——— Watercress, ——— Anemone hortensis (*Hepatique etoilé*), Seeds of Nettle, ——— Cress, ——— Smallage, of each, two ounces.
half an ounce

Juniper, six drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil down to about three pounds; express, and clarify, then add

Sugar, three pounds and a half.

Boil to a syrup with the addition of two pounds of the wine prescribed above.

FERRUGINOUS APERITIVE APOZEME.

(PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Rest-harrow,
——— Smallage,
——— Blessed Thistle, } of each, three drams.
Bark of Caper Tree,
Leaves of Liverwort,
——— Ash,
——— Dandelion, } of each, half a handful.
Tops of Wormwood, two handfuls.
Capers,
Iron-filings, } of each, two drams.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain, after boiling, eight ounces of strained liquid. Add to this

Syrup of Cichory, six drams.

Mix. It is recommended in engorgements of the abdominal viscera.

2. *Apium Petroselinum*, LINN.—Parsley.

SYNONIMES.—Persil Ordinaire, FR.; Petersilie, Garteneppich, GERM.; Petrzel, BOHEM.; Persille, DAN.; Perejil, HISP.; Peterselie, DUT.; Prezzomolo, ITAL.; Pietruskie, POL.; Perekil, PORT.; Persilia, SWED.

AMER; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant grows uncultivated in Sardinia and Sicily. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 192 a.)

The whole plant, as well as the root, and the seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Petroselini*) is long, whitish, and of the thickness of a finger.

The herb is composed of a striated, branching stem, with doubly winged leaves, having oval, cuneiform leaflets incised inferiorly.

The seeds are of a long oval figure, small, curved, flat on one side, and inflated on the other. They are of a deep green colour.

The smell is penetrating and aromatic; the taste acrid, aromatic, and agreeable.

It is stimulant, diuretic, and resolvent.—The dose of the powdered seeds, is from ten to twenty grains.

DIURETIC SPECIES. (SARD.)

R. Root of Parsley,
Bark of Elder,
Leaves of Parsley,
——— Blessed Thistle, } of each, one ounce.
Flowers of Elder,
Fennel,
Muriate of Ammonia, } of each, one dram.

Cut, and bruise them.

ANTI-NEPHRETIC SPECIES.

Species Decocti antinephretici seu *nephro-cathartici Foresti.* (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
——— Parsley, } of each,
——— Fennel, } two ounces.
——— Florentine Iris, one ounce and a half.
Flowers of Wild Mallow,
——— Marshmallows,
Seeds of Fennel,
——— Common Saxifrage, } of each, six drams.
Grey Peas, bruised, six ounces.
Jujubes,
Figs, } of each, thirty.
Pearl Barley, three ounces.

Mix.

GREATER APERITIVE SPECIES.

Species aperitivæ majores. (PALAT.)

R. Herb of Endive,
——— Cichory,
——— Fumitory, } of each, one handful.
——— Eupatorium,
——— Borage,
——— Bugloss,
——— Heelweed,
——— Hart's-tongue, } of each, half a handful.
Root of Liquorice,
——— Smallage,
——— Fennel,
——— Parsley, } of each, half an ounce.
Raisins,
Seeds of Anise,
——— Fennel,
Tops of Thyme,
Dodder,
Bark of Tamarisk,
——— Caper Tree, } of each, two drams.
Leaves of Senna, two ounces.
Polypody of the Oak, one ounce.
Agaric, half an ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix.

LESSER APERITIVE SPECIES.

Species aperitivæ minores. (PALAT.)

R. Herb of Agrimony,
——— Betony,
——— Spleen-wort,
——— Cichory,
——— Dodder,
——— Fumitory, } of each, one ounce.

Root of Smallage,
——— Fennel,
——— Dog-grass,
——— Liquorice,
——— Parsley,
——— Polypody of the Oak,
——— Asarabacca, } of each, half an ounce.

Leaves of Senna, three ounces.
Damask Raisins, stoned, } of each,
Corinth Raisins, } six ounces.
Seeds of Anise,
———Fennel,
Four Cordial Flowers, } of each, one ounce.

Cut, bruise, and mix.

APERITIVE SPECIES WITH RHUBARB.

(PALAT.)

R. Greater Aperitive Species, } of each,
Minor Aperitive Species, } three ounces.
Rhubarb,
Cinnamon, } of each, half an ounce.
Spikenard, two scruples.

Cut, and mix.

OINTMENT FOR LICE. (LIPP.; NIEMANN)

R. Seeds of Parsley, four ounces.
Lard, two pounds.
Oil of Bay Berries, eight ounces.
Essential Oil of Anise, two drams.

Mix.

DISTILLED PARSLEY WATER. (AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Herb of Parsley, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil ten parts. AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; SWEDIAUR)

FENN.; HANN.; POL. and BORUS. prescribe one part of seeds and a sufficient quantity of water; and twelve parts to be distilled.—BRUNS.—one of herb and three of water; one half to be distilled.—PALAT.—one of herb and root and four of water; one half to be distilled.—BAVAR.—one of herb and root and five of water; two parts to be distilled.—SUEC.—one of herb and a sufficient quantity of water; four parts to be distilled.—SAX.—one of herb and twenty-two of water; two thirds to be distilled.—GALL.—two of herb and fifteen of water; four parts to be distilled.—DAN.—one of herb and nine of water; six parts to be distilled.

R. Fresh Herb of Parsley, with the Seeds, one part.
Proof Spirit, one fourth part.
Water. thirty-six parts.

Distil twelve parts. (VAN MONS)

R. Seeds of Parsley, one pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.
Water, ten pounds.

Distil one half. (FULD.)

OIL OF PARSLEY.

Oleum Petroselini æthereum, Ætheroleum Petroselini. (BRUNS.)

R. Seeds of Parsley, four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.

Digest for three days; then distil and separate the supernatant oil.

DIURETIC INFUSION. (ELLIS)

R. Root of Parsley, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse.—Dose, a glassful every three hours. Two scruples of nitric æther may be taken with each dose.

DIURETIC DECOCTION. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Parsley,
——— Fennel, } of each, one ounce.
Seeds of Carrot,
Berries of Alkekenge, } of each, half an ounce.
Spring Water, sixty ounces.

Boil down to forty-eight ounces. Add towards the end

Leaves of Pellitory of the Wall, one handful.
Raisins, half an ounce.

Strain, and dissolve in it

Nitrate of Potass, two drams.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM, Linn.—DOG'S-BANE.

Synonimes :—Apocin gobe-mouche, Fr.; Fliegeafalle, Mückenwürger, Germ.

Amer.; Coxe.

This plant grows in North America. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Apocineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Big. *Med. Bot.*, t. 36.)

The root is employed by the Americans as an emetic.

Dose, thirty grains.

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS, Linn.—COLUMBINE.

Synonimes :—Ancolie des jardins, Fr.; Agley, Germ.; Akeley, Dut.; Paxarilla, Span.; Aquilegia, Ital.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Polyandria Pentagynia*, Linn.; *Ranunculaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. I. 24.)

The whole plant, root, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Aquilegiæ*) is fibrous and branching; of a whitish colour, and bitter taste.

The herb is composed of a slender and branching stem, with large, compound, trebly ternate, petiolated leaves, having round, trilobed, crenelated leaflets, deep green above, and glaucous beneath: the superior ones are simply ternate or trilobed. The smell is stupefying, and the taste bitter and nauseous.

The flowers are blue, and are raised upon long peduncles.

The seeds are small, oval, black, and shining, they have a strong and permanent odour.

The *modus operandi* of this plant is not yet well ascertained.

SYRUP OF COLUMBINE. (Bruns.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Columbine, two pounds.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Digest for twelve hours; then strain with slight expression, and infuse in the liquor twice again other fresh flowers in the same quantity. Make the third infusion into a syrup with

White Sugar, four pounds.

TINCTURE OF COLUMBINE.

Tinctura Florum Aquilegiæ. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Flowers of Columbine, half an ounce.
Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
Distilled Water of Columbine Flowers, four ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then express, and filter.

It is sedative.—Dose, from half an ounce to an ounce.

ARALIA.

Two species of this genus are employed:

1. *Aralia nudicaulis*, Linn.—Naked stalked Aralia.

Synonimes :—Aralie à tige nue, Fr.; False Sarsaparilla, Germ.

Amer.; Coxe; Guibourt.

This plant is a native of North America. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Araliaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Pluk. *Alm.* 98, t. 138.)

The root is employed. It is bitterish to the taste, and possesses stimulant and diuretic properties. Maese has recommended it as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

2. *Aralia Spinosa*, Linn.—Angelica Tree, Prickly Ash, Tooth-ache Tree.

Synonimes :—Aralie épineuse, Angelique épineuse, Fr.

A plant of Virginia. (*Fig.* Comm. *Hort. Amst.* I. p. 89, t. 47.)

The root is employed. It is stimulant, and reputed sudorific.

DECOCTION OF ARALIA NUDICAULIS. (Amer.; Coxe)

R. Root of Aralia Nudicaulis, six ounces.
Water, eight pounds.

Digest for four hours; then boil down to one half, and strain.

ARANEA.—SPIDER.

SYNONIMES :— Araignée, FR.; Spinne, GERM.; Arana, SPAN.

HISP.; COXE; SPIELMANN.

The *House Spider* (*Aranea domestica*, LINN.), as well as several others of not well determined species, has been recommended as an internal remedy in intermittent fevers, particularly in those of a quartan type.

The webs of several animals of this family, particularly of the *Cellar Spider* (*Segestria Cellaria*, LAT.), have been employed internally in the same cases, and also as a styptic externally.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI, LINN.—BEAR-BERRY BUSH.

SYNONIMES :—Busserole, Raisin d'Ours, FR.; Baerentraube, GERM.; Mielnbær, mealbœr-rüs, DAN.; Gayuba, Uba de orso, SPAN.; Beerendruif, DUT.; Uva d'orzo, ITAL.; Niedzwiedzego, Grona, Borowkowe, POL.; Uva de urso, PORT.; Miæ Onris, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A shrub of Europe. (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Erycineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* pl. 33.)

The leaves (*Folia* seu *Herba Uvæ Ursi*) are employed; they are oval, oblong, obtuse, entire, smooth, and coriaceous, and are raised upon short foot stalks. They have a feebly balsamic smell, and a bitter, but agreeable taste.

The plant is stimulant, and is reputed diuretic; but its medicinal properties have been much over-rated.

The dose of the powder is from one to two scruples, and even to a dram, three or four times a day.

ANTI-CALCULOUS POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. Essential Oil of Orange Peel, six drops.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Mix, and add
Leaves of Uva Ursi, in powder, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic, in powder, two drams.
Jalap, in powder, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, one dram, every day, or every two days. It is recommended by QUARIN in irritation from urinary calculi.

DIURETIC POWDER. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Leaves of Uva Ursi, in powder, one scruple.
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, five grains.

Mix, and divide into twelve doses. One three or four times a day.

LITHONTRIPTIC POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Leaves of Uva Ursi, in powder, } of each,
Cinchona, in powder, } two drams.
Opium, in powder, three grains.

Mix, and divide into six doses. One three or four times a day, followed by two ounces of lime water.

DECOCTION OF LEAVES OF UVA URSI. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Uva Ursi, half an ounce.
Spring Water, ten ounces.

Boil down to eight ounces.

Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours. (NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Uva Ursi, half an ounce.
Leaves of Tea, one dram.
Gum of Senegal, one ounce.
Water, six ounces.

Boil; then strain, and add
Honey, six drams.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful, four or six times a day.

ARCTIUM LAPPA, Linn.—BURDOCK.

Synonimes:—Burr, Clott-burr.—Bardane, Glouteron, Herbe aux teigneux, Fr.; Klette, Hopfenklette, Klettenkrant, Klettendistel, Kleppe, Germ.; Lupenwettssj, Lupenhorky, Reppi wettssi, Repjk, horki, Bohem.; Agerbœrre, Agerskreppe, Storskreppe, Tordenskleppe, Dan.; Bardana, Lapa, Lampazo, Span.; Kladden, Klisse, Klit, Dokkebladen, Dut.; Bardena, Arsio, Lappa, Lapposa, Ital.; Lupian, Pol.; Luppa, Port.; Lappuschorik, Russ.; Karborre, Swed.

Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Bruns.; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Ph. Syph.; Zarda.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Equalis*, Linn.; Synantherea, Cass.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. I. 57.)

The root (*Radix Bardanæ* seu *Lappæ majoris* seu *Personatæ*) is employed.

It is simple and fusiform, of the thickness of the thumb, blackish without, and white within. It is inodorous; of an astringent taste, with a mixture of sweetness and bitterness.

It contains some salts of potass, and among others the nitrate; it contains also a great quantity of inuline.

It is stimulant, and reputed to be diaphoretic and diuretic. It is employed in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, and syphilitic affections.

The dose of the powder is from a scruple to a dram. Two or three ounces of the juice of the leaves are sometimes prescribed.

The leaves formed into a cataplasm are said to be useful in the treatment of chronic ulcers and purulent tinea.

SUDORIFIC SPECIES. (Olden.; Ross.)

R. Wood of Juniper, } of each,
Root of Burdock, } six parts.
——— Dog-grass, } of each,
Berries of Juniper, } three parts.
Root of Liquorice, two parts.

Mix. (Ross.)

R. Sassafras Wood, } of each,
Stalks of Bitter-sweet, } two parts.
Root of Liquorice, one part.
——— Burdock, six parts.

Mix. (Olden.)

EXTRACT OF BURDOCK. (Batav.; Belg.; Sard.; Van Mons)

R. Dry Root of Burdock, one pound.
Boiling Water, six pounds.

Digest for three days; then boil down to two thirds, express, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Sard.)

R. Root of Burdock, one pound.
Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then boil for two hours, and strain. Boil again the residuum for another two hours, with eight pounds of water, and strain. Then mix the two decoctions, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Batav.; Belg.)

R. Fresh Root of Burdock, any quantity.

Bruise it with a sufficient quantity of water; express the juice, clarify it with the white of an egg, and evaporate to the required consistence. (Van Mons)

Dose, from fifteen grains to a dram.

DECOCTION OF BURDOCK. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ph. Syph.; Brugnatelli; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Dry Root of Burdock, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil. (Ratier)

Ph. Syph. directs three ounces of root and three pounds of water to be boiled down to two pounds of decoction.—Brugnatelli—one ounce of root and two pounds of water to be boiled down to one pound and a half.

R. Root of Burdock, two ounces.
Spring Water, one pound.

Boil down to eight ounces, and add

Honey, half an ounce.

Strain. (Niemann)

R. Dry Root of Burdock, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain a quart of decoction, after a quarter of an hour's boiling. Add towards the end

Liquorice, grated, two drams.

Infuse for a few minutes, and strain. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

To be taken in the course of the day.

SUDORIFIC PTISAN. (RATIER)

R. Root of Burdock, one ounce.
Barley, half an ounce.
Seeds of Fennel, three drams.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil down to two pounds. Add to the strained decoction

Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, two ounces.

ALTERATIVE BROTH.

R. Neck of Mutton, six ounces.
Root of Burdock, one ounce.
——— Soapwort, half an ounce.
——— Chinese Smilax, two drams.
Leaves of Cichory, ——— Cress, ——— Fumitory, of each, half a handful.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil.

ARGENTUM.—SILVER.

SYNONIMES:—Argent, FR.; Silber, GERM.; Fazreh, ARAB.; Yin, CHIN.; Peddie, CYNG.; Solv, DAN.; Plata, SPAN.; Rupah, HIND.; Zilver, DUT.; Argento, ITAL.; Perak, MAL.; Nokra, PERS.; Szebro, POL.; Prata, PORT.; Rajata, Rupya, SANS.; Silfwer, SWED.; Vellie, TAM.; Vendie, TELIN.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; COXE; GUIBOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

This metal is white, solid, and brilliant; it is very malleable, ductile, and tenaceous; fusible at above a red heat, and unalterable by water; it is vaporizable, burning with a yellow flame; it crystallizes in quadrangular pyramids.

Its specific gravity is 10.4743.

ASSAYED SILVER. (VAN MONS)

R. Silver, the purity of which is suspected, one part.
Lead, from five to twelve parts,

according to the nature of the alloy. Beat the silver into a thin plate, surround it with the lead in leaves, and place it thus upon a coppel in a crucible; then with a reverberatory fire, apply heat, till the silver, remaining alone, shall have become motionless and taken the form of a round and brilliant globule.

PURE SILVER. (AUSTR.; FENN.; HANN.; SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Assayed Silver, any quantity.

Dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of nitric acid; then pour off the clear liquor, and pour into it gradually a solution of one part of muriate of soda in three parts of distilled water, till no more precipitate is thrown down. Wash the precipitate, mix it with three parts of subcarbonate of potass, and project the mixture by small portions into a crucible heated to redness; then, after the decomposition, heat the silver till it becomes fused.

NITRATE OF SILVER.

Nitras Argenti, Argentum nitricum seu *nitratum.*

1. Crystallized. *Nitras Argenti crystallinus, Crystalli lunæ, Argentum nitricum crystallisatum, Nitrum lunæ, Hydragogum Boylei.*

DUBL.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

Argenti Nitratis Crystalli. (DUBL.)

R. Silver, beat into plates and cut, thirty-seven parts.
Nitrous Acid, sixty parts.

Put the silver into a glass vessel, and pour over it the acid previously diluted with water. Apply a gradually raised heat, that the metal may be dissolved; and evaporate the liquor that, upon its becoming cold, crystals may form. Dry them without heat, and keep them in a glass vessel in a dark place.

R. Pure Silver, one part.
Nitric Acid (33 degrees), two parts.

Dissolve in a glass vessel, evaporate the liquor to a fourth, and set it aside to crystallize.

2. Fused. *Nitras Argenti fusus, Argentum nitricum fusum, Causticum lunare, Lapis infernalis.*

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.;

Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

Argenti Nitras. (Lond.)

R. Silver, one ounce.
Nitric Acid, one fluid ounce.
Distilled Water, two fluid ounces.

Mix the acid with the water, and dissolve the silver in the mixture, with the heat of a sand-bath. When dissolved, increase the heat, till the nitrate of silver becomes solid and dry. Melt it in a crucible on a gentle fire, till, the water being evaporated, the ebullition shall have ceased; and immediately pour it into proper moulds.

Nitras Argenti. (Edinb.)

R. Pure Silver, beaten into plates and cut, two parts.
Dilute Nitric Acid, two parts.
Distilled Water, one part.

Dissolve the silver in the acid mixed with the water in a phial, with a moderate heat, and evaporate the solution to dryness. Put the mass into a large crucible, place it upon a moderate fire, and gradually raise the heat, till the nitrate of silver flows like oil; then pour it into iron pipes warmed and greased. When cold, preserve them in well-stopped glass bottles.

Argenti Nitras Fusum. (Dubl.)

Dissolve silver in diluted nitrous acid in the manner directed for the preparation of *Argenti Nitratis Crystalli*, and evaporate the solution to dryness. Put the residuum into a crucible, and liquify it over a slow fire; then pour the fused nitrate of silver into proper moulds, and preserve it when cold in stopped glass bottles.

R. Pure Silver, any quantity.
Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. Evaporate the solution nearly to dryness; and then pour it into a silver crucible: apply a gradually raised heat, till the mass flows like oil. Then immediately pour it into greased iron moulds. (Austr.; Amer.; Amst.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Herbip.; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Dry Nitrate of Silver, any quantity.

Heat it slowly in a silver crucible; and when it has ceased to swell up, increase the heat, that it may become fused. Then pour it into a mould warmed and greased with suet. (Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Van Mons)

It is violently irritant; poisonous internally, and caustic externally. For the latter purpose it is employed in the fused form. It has been extolled as an internal remedy in the treatment of dropsy, epilepsy, and disorders from intestinal worms. After a prolonged use of it; the skin is generally rendered black.

Dose, from the sixteenth to the eighth of a grain.

SOLUTION OF NITRATE OF SILVER.

(Austr.; Bavar.; Augustin; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.; Niemann)

R. Pure Silver, one part.
Nitric Acid, two parts.

Dissolve. Crystallize the solution, and dissolve the crystals in double their weight of distilled water. The specific gravity of the solution should be 1.245.

R. Crystallized Nitrate of Silver, one part.
Distilled Water, nineteen parts.

Dissolve. (Bavar.)

This solution is rarely employed except as a chemical re-agent.

Swediaur prescribes one, composed of one scruple of nitrate of silver and half an ounce of distilled water; which is extolled as an application to obstinate and ill-conditioned ulcers. Another solution, of one grain of nitrate in one ounce of water, has been sometimes administered in dropsy, in the dose of from thirty to sixty drops, three or four times a day. (Niemann)

Another, of four grains of nitrate in four ounces of mint water, has been recommended in the treatment of convulsive disorders, in the dose of a tea-spoonful every two hours. (Augustin)

It is better perhaps to give the nitrate of silver in this form than in that of pills.

Peck has recommended as a detergent application to sanious ulcers, lint wetted with a solution of two grains of nitrate in one ounce of water and two drams of tincture of opium. (Augustin)

A solution of one grain of nitrate in six ounces of water, has been employed in gleet; and also as a collutorium, for mercurial ulcers of the mouth. (Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

POWDER OF NITRATE OF SILVER. (Van Mons)

R. Nitrate of Silver, half a dram.
Biscuit, one dram and a half.

Mix intimately, and divide into forty-five doses; from two to six to be taken in the course of the day, in syrup.—This powder has been extolled in epilepsy, angina pectoris, and verminous disorders.—The dose prescribed by Van Mons is enormous.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Pilulæ lunares seu *excitantes* seu *antispasmodicæ*, *Pilulæ systema nervorum summopere vellicantes.* (Suec.; Augustin; Brera; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ellis; Pierquin; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Nitrate of Silver, one grain.
Crumb of Bread, one dram.

Make into twenty pills. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Augustin prescribes four grains of nitrate and a sufficient quantity of bread to make twenty-four pills of two grains each.—Pierquin—four grains of nitrate and a sufficient quantity of bread to make forty pills. These contain twice the quantity of the nitrate of the preceding.—Van Mons—one part of nitrate, two parts of sugar, five of bread, and a sufficient quantity of simple syrup; to be made into pills which are worthy of figuring at the side of the preceding powder.—Swediaur—half a scruple of nitrate, one dram of sugar, three drams of bread, and a sufficient quantity of syrup to make one hundred pills.

R. Nitrate of Silver, one grain.
Rob of Elder, one scruple.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity.

Make sixteen pills. (Brera)

R. Nitrate of Silver, one part.
Cinnamon, six parts.
Extract of Gentian, twelve parts.

Make into a pilular mass. (Van Mons)

R. Crystallized Nitrate of Silver, one grain.
Root of Belladonna, eighteen grains.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, nine grains.

Make into eighteen pills. (Bories)

R. Fused Nitrate of Silver, ten grains.
Opium, four grains.
Extract of Gentian, } of each, one dram
——— Liquorice, } and a half.

Make into pills of one grain each; of which from one to four are to be taken thrice a day. (Niemann)

Augustin prescribes ten grains of nitrate, five of extract of opium, one dram of extract of gentian, and two drams of extract of liquorice.

R. Fused Nitrate of Silver, six grains.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, one dram.
Musk, two scruples.
Camphor, four scruples.

Make into ninety-six pills. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Ratier)

R. Nitrate of Silver, three grains.
Opium, half a dram.
Camphor, } of each,
Nutmegs, } one scruple.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Make into forty-five pills. (Ellis)

R. Nitrate of Silver, one scruple.
Musk, two drams.
Opium, three drams.
Camphor, half an ounce.
Extract of Daffodil, a sufficient quantity.

Make into two hundred and forty-eight pills. (Van Mons)

R. Nitrate of Silver, half a scruple.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the nitrate. Add
Extract of Gentian, two drams.
Cinchona, in powder, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass to be divided into sixty pills. (Suec.)

AMMONIACAL NITRATE OF SILVER. (Van Mons)

R. Crystallized Nitrate of Silver, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Dissolve, and filter; then pour gradually into it solution of ammonia till the precipitate which was at first formed becomes redissolved.

This is a re-agent to discover arsenic, which it precipitates, when pure, in the form of a yellow powder, and in the form of a black powder when combined with copper.

SULPHATE OF SILVER.

Sulphas Argenti. (BAVAR.)

R. Crystallized Nitrate of Silver, one part.
Distilled Water, four parts.

Pour gradually into this solution, another of

Sulphate of Soda, one part.
Distilled Water, three parts,

till no more precipitate is formed. Pour off the liquid, wash the powder with two or four parts of cold water, and dry it.

SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF SILVER.

Sulphas Argenti liquidus. (BAVAR.)

R. Sulphate of Silver, one part.
Distilled Water, one hundred parts.

Dissolve.

This is a re-agent for ascertaining the presence of hydrochloric acid, of hydrochlorates, and of lead.

HYDROCHLORATE OF SILVER AND OF AMMONIA.

Liquor Argenti Muriatico-ammoniati.

(NIEMANN)

R. Fused Nitrate of Silver, ten grains.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Filter the solution, and pour gradually into it a solution of muriate of soda, till no more precipitate is formed. Wash this well, and dissolve it in

Solution of Ammonia, one ounce and a half.

Add

Hydrochloric Acid, three drams.

The quantity of solution should be two ounces and a half.

This is recommended in epilepsy.—Dose, ten drops.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

Of the numerous species of this genus we find the following enumerated in pharmacopœias.

1. *Aristolochia pistolochia*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Aristoloche crénelée, FR.; Netzblatthohlwuerzel, GERM. HISP.; WIRTEM.; GENEV.

This plant is indigenous in the middle of Europe and in Switzerland. (*Gynandria Hexandria*, LINN.; *Aristolochiæ*, JUSS.)

The root (*Radix Pistolochiæ* seu *Aristolochiæ polyrrhizæ*) is employed. It is composed of many small, fasciculated fibrils, of about six inches in length, proceeding from a small head, and of a yellowish grey colour. It has an agreeable and aromatic smell, and an acrid and bitter taste.

2. *Aristolochia Clematitis*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Aristoloche des vignes, Clematite, FR.; Waldrebeosterluzey, Waldrebenhohlwurzel, GERM.; Podrazec dlauky, POL.

BRUNS.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant grows in the warm and temperate climates of Europe. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 255.)

The root (*Radix Aristolochiæ vulgaris* seu *Creticæ* seu *tenuis*) is employed. It is long, cylindrical, simple, tortuous, thinner than the little finger, smooth, and rather fibrous; of a reddish brown or brownish yellow colour without, and whitish or yellowish within. It has a weak and rather disagreeable smell; and an acrid, bitter, astringent, and durable taste.

3. *Aristolochia longa*, LINN. — Long Birthwort.

SYNONIMES:—Aristoloche longue, FR.; Langosterluzey, Langhohlwurzel, GERM.; Aristoloquia longa, PORT.

AMST.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. I. 56.)

The root (*Radix Aristolochiæ longæ veræ*) is employed. It is sometimes a foot long, and of the thickness of the finger. It is wrinkled, and of a bright brown colour externally, and yellowish internally. It has a feeble smell, and a bitter, acrid, and nauseous taste.

4. *Aristolochia rotunda*, LINN. — Round Birthwort.

SYNONIMES:—Aristoloche ronde, FR.;

Runde Osterluzey, Rundhohlwurzel, Gebærmutterwurzel, GERM.; Podrazec okranhly, BOHEM.; Hunlurt, DAN.; Aristoloquia, SPAN. and PORT.; Osterluey, DUT.; Aristolochia, ITAL.; Kohornak, POL.; Rundholz, SWED.

AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 125.)

The root (*Radix Aristolochiæ rotundæ veræ*) is employed. It is tuberose, almost globular, heavy, and compact; wrinkled and brownish externally, and yellowish internally. When fresh it has a strong and disagreeable odour, which it loses on being dried. When fresh it also has an acrid, bitter, and durable taste, which becomes, after drying, feeble and nauseous.

5. *Aristolochia serpentaria*, LINN.—Serpentaria, Virginian Snake-root.

SYNONIMES:—Serpentaire de Virginie, FR.; Schlangenosterluzey, Virginienosterluzey, Virginische Schlangenwurzel, GERM.; Hadj koren, Hegiey koren, BOHEM.; Slangeurt, DAN.; Serpentaria de Virginia, SPAN. and PORT.; Virginische Slangenwortel, DUT.; Serpentaria di Virginia, ITAL.; Wezownik Wirginianski, POL.; Ormart, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of North America. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 325.)

The root (*Radix Serpentariæ Virginianæ* seu *Virginicæ* seu *Viperinæ* seu *Colubrinæ* seu *Contrayervæ Virginianæ*) is employed. It is composed of a long and thin head, from which numerous branching and flexuous radicles go off, interlacing themselves with each other. They are brownish externally, and yellow or white internally. It has a strong, penetrating, and camphorous smell; and a bitterish, aromatic, warm, and very distinct taste.

It contains, according to CHEVALLIER, an essential oil, a bitter principle, a resin, gum, albumen, starch, and various salts.

All these roots are stimulant; but the last-mentioned is considered the most energetic; though its actual pre-eminence does not appear very evident. If they were all expunged from the materia medica, it would suffer no sensible loss.

The dose of the powder is ten or twelve grains. For infusion, from half a dram to three drams, to a pound of water or of wine.

6. *Aristolochia trilobata*, LINN.— Three lobed Aristolochia.

SYNONIMES:—Aristoloche trilobée, FR.; Dreylapphohlwurz, GERM.

ROSS.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of Surinam and Jamaica. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Spec.* 8. t. 3.)

The stems (*Stipites Aristolochiæ trilobatæ*) improperly called roots, are employed.

They are long, angular, grooved, and brittle, of the thickness of a straw, and of a brown colour. They have a strong and rather camphorous odour; and a bitter, aromatic, and disagreeable taste.

We are assured that this plant possesses superior qualities to the serpentaria.—Dose, from five to twenty grains.

ANTHELMINTIC SPECIES. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Round Birthwort, one ounce.
Herb of Wormwood,
——— Southernwood,
——— Tansey,
} of each, one handful.
Tops of Savine,
Hellebore, half a handful.
Pulp of Colocynth,
Aloes,
} of each, one dram.

Cut, bruise, and mix.

BEZOARDIC BALLS. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Crab's Claws, four ounces.
Crab's Eyes
Red Coral,
Pearls,
} of each, one ounce.
White Amber,
Root of Serpentaria,
——— Contrayerva,
} of each, six drams.
Oriental Bezoar, three drams.
Bone of Stag's-heart, four scruples.
Saffron, two scruples.
Viper Trochiscs, one ounce.

Reduce them to powder, and mix with

Hartshorn Jelly, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into balls of one or two drams each, and gild them when dry. We should have thought that this absurd preparation had been entirely forgotten.

ALEXIPHARMIC POWDER. (SAUNDERS)

R. Prepared Crab's Claws, one scruple.
Root of Contrayerva, in powder, six grains.
——— Serpentaria, in powder, four grains.

Mix.

EXTRACT OF ARISTOLOCHIA. (BRUNS.; (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Aristolochia, one pound.
Alcohol, five or six pounds.

Macerate for a sufficient time, and express.

Digest and boil the residuum with three parts of water; clarify the decoction with white of egg, then mix the two liquors, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

ANTHELMINTIC FOMENTATION. (PALAT.)

R. Anthelmintic Species, half a pound.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and strain.

It is applied by means of flannel to the abdomen.

DECOCTION OF SERPENTARIA. (RATIER)

R. Root of Serpentaria, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil.

This is employed as a tonic in low fevers, but it is contra-indicated in all cases where there is an excited condition of the primæ viæ.

INFUSION OF SERPENTARIA. (AMER.; WURCEB.; COXE; NIEMANN; SAUNDERS)

R. Serpentaria, from two to four drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain six ounces of strained infusion. (NIEMANN)

WURCEB. prescribes one ounce and a half of root, and one pound and a half of water. —AMER.; and COXE—half an ounce of root and half a pound of boiling water; to be infused for two hours.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, every hour.

CARDIAC INFUSION.

Infusum cardiacum seu *alexiterium*. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Serpentaria, } of each,
——— Contrayerva, } two drams.
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.

Macerate for two hours, and add, when strained,

Tincture of Jamaica Pepper, four ounces.

It is stimulant; and is recommended in recedent and atonic exanthemata.—Dose, four spoonfuls every six hours.

CARDIAC INFUSION WITH VINEGAR.

Infusum cardiacum acetatum. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Cardiac Infusion, one pound.
Vinegar, two ounces.

Mix well.

This is recommended in petechial typhus. —Dose, four spoonfuls every six hours.

TINCTURE OF SERPENTARIA.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; HANN.; OLDEN.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; COXE; VAN MONS.

Tinctura Serpentariæ.

R. Root of Serpentaria, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.)

R. Root of Serpentaria, cut and bruised, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and filter. (DUBL.)

Tinctura Aristolochiæ Serpentariæ. (EDINB.)

R. Root of Serpentaria, bruised, two ounces.
Cochineal, in powder, one dram.
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

R. Root of Serpentaria, one part.
Alcohol (15 degrees), six parts.

Digest for several days, and filter. (BATAV.; BELG.; VAN MONS)

AMST. prescribes one part of root and eight parts of alcohol (0,907).—SAX.—one of root and four of rectified spirit.—HANN.—five ounces of root and two pounds of alcohol.—OLDEN.—three ounces of root and two pounds of proof spirit.—WIRTEM. —two ounces and a half of root and one pound of alcohol.—AMER.—two ounces of root and three pounds of alcohol.

It is stimulant, stomachic, sudorific, and diuretic.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops, or more.

FEBRIFUGE ELECTUARY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Preserved Ginger, six ounces.
Kermesine Confection, one dram.
Root of Contrayerva, } of each,
——— Serpentaria, } one dram.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, half a dram, every four hours.

ARNICA MONTANA, Linn.—LEOPARD'S-BANE, MOUNTAIN ARNICA.

Synonimes:—Arnica, Tabac ou Bétoine des Savoyards, Tabac de Montagne, Doronic d'Allemagne, Tabac des Vosges, Fr.; Engelstrankwurzel, Mutterwurz, Wohlverleih, Fallkraut, Luzianskraut, Engelkraut, Germ.; Angeislytrønk, Bohem.; Volverley, Galdblomme, Nestelblomme, Hestsoloie, Stocksvolve, Olkonge, Dan.; Volkruid, Dut.; Arnica, Span.; Ital.; and Port.; Pomornakow, Tranku gornego, Pol.; Hæstfibler, Swed.

Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the mountains of the north of Europe and of America. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. I. 38.)

The root, leaves, and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Arnicæ* seu *Arnicæ*, *Plauensis* seu *Doronici Germanici*, *Panacea lapsorum*, *Radix Ptarmicæ montanæ* seu *Calthæ* seu *Calendulæ alpinæ* seu *Nardæ celticæ alterius* seu *Doronici Plantaginis folii*) is irregular and annulated, and furnished with numerous fibres. It is of a brown or reddish colour without, and of a dull white within. It has a strong smell, and a bitter, acrid, and aromatic taste.

The radical leaves are oval, entire, and two or three inches in length; the stem leaves are smaller and lanceolated. They are inodorous, and their taste is rather acrid and bitter.

The flowers are of a beautiful golden yellow colour, forming radiated heads. They have a disagreeable odour, and an acrid, bitter, and somewhat burning taste. The corollæ are only used.

These latter contain, according to Lassaigne and Chevallier, an odorous resin, a bitter matter analogous to cytisine, gallic acid, a yellow colouring matter, albumen, gum, and some salts with a base of potass and of lime.

Arnica is a very powerful stimulant. It is employed in chronic rheumatism and in palsy. It has also been regarded as a febrifuge. The flowers are also violently errhine.

The dose of the flowers is from ten grains to half a dram; of the root, from one dram to three drams; to be taken in twenty-four hours.

It is incompatible with the sulphates of iron and of zinc, the acetate of lead, and the mineral acids.

COMPOUND POWDER OF LEOPARD'S BANE. (Augustin)

R. Root of Leopard's-bane,
——— Serpentaria,
Oleosaccharum of Peppermint,
} of each, two drams.

Mix, and divide into sixteen doses. One every two hours, in the diarrhœa accompanying typhoid fevers.

SWISS VULNERARY.

Species Herbarum pro Infuso analeptico. (Augustin)

R. Flowers of Primrose,
———Auricula,
———Lesser Mullein,
———Melilot Trefoil,
} of each, half a pound.
———St. John's-wort, four ounces.
———Cat's-foot, ten ounces.
Leaves of Sweet Woodroof, one pound.
Flowers of Leopard's-bane, two ounces.
———Bird Cherry, two drams.
———Red Rose, one dram.
Tops of Alpine Thyme, half a pound.
——— Wild Thyme, four ounces.

Mix.

STIMULANT AND TONIC BOLUS. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Flowers of Arnica, in powder,
Camphor, in powder,
} of each, four grains.
Treacle, a sufficient quantity

for one bolus.

ELECTUARY OF LEOPARD'S BANE. (Augustin)

R. Flowers of Leopard's bane, three drams.
Cinchona, half an ounce.
Root of Serpentaria, three drams.
Syrup of Orange Peel, six ounces.

Make an electuary.—Dose, a tea-spoonful every hour.

INFUSION OF LEOPARD'S BANE. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; RATIER; SAUNDERS)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.

Infuse till cold, and strain. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.)

NIEMANN prescribes from one to four drams of leopard's-bane and one pound of boiling water.—RATIER—one dram of leopard's-bane and two pounds of boiling water.

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, half an ounce.

Infuse them for half an hour, and then boil in

Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained liquor. Add to this,

Syrup of Maidenhair, two ounces.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Root of Leopard's-bane, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and dissolve in the strained infusion,

Gum Arabic, one dram.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

Dose, two spoonfuls, frequently repeated.

VULNERARY PTISAN. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for ten minutes; then strain, and add,

Syrup of Orange-Flowers, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by glassfuls. This is a popular remedy, taken after falls, blows, &c.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF LEOPARD'S-BANE. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one dram.
——— Chamomile, half an ounce.
Herb of Peppermint, two drams.
Boiling Water, nine ounces.

Digest for a sufficient time, and strain.—Dose, one ounce.

ASTRINGENT AND TONIC LAVEMENT. (BORIES)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, half an ounce.
Leaves of Willow Herb, a handful.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse; and add to the strained infusion

Aqueous Tincture of twenty grains of Ipecacuanha, four ounces.

DECOCTION OF LEOPARD'S-BANE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds; and add when strained

Syrup of Ginger, two ounces.

Mix.

These are stimulant; and are recommended in paralysis, aphonia, articular rheumatism, and in contusions and ecchymoses.—Dose of the latter, three ounces, every two hours.

ANTISEPTIC DECOCTION.

R. Herb of Leopard's-bane, four ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds when strained, after boiling it for three quarters of an hour in a covered vessel. Add

Syrup of Gooseberries, four ounces.

Mix.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF ARNICA. (ANT.; AUSTR.; BRUNS.; LIPP.; FULD.; LUSIT.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, } of each,
Cold Water, } one part.

Macerate for twelve hours, then add

Boiling Water, four parts.

Strain when cold, and clarify it with white of egg; then put it upon the fire, and when the liquor begins to thicken, strain it through a sieve, and evaporate it to a proper consistence, constantly stirring. (VAN MONS)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate for four days, in a warm place; then boil, strain with expression, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (BRUNS; FULD.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, two pounds.
Spring Water, ten pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour: then strain, decant, and evaporate to the required consistence. (ANT.)

LUSIT. prescribes one pound of flowers and six pounds of water.

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust the flowers by several successive boilings; then express, mix the liquors, and, after decantation, evaporate in a water-bath. (AUSTR.)

Dose, from twelve grains to a scruple.

TINCTURE OF LEOPARD'S-BANE. (HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Leopard's-bane, two ounces.
Alcohol (0.930), one pound.

Digest, express, and filter. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol (0.930), one pound.

Digest, express, and filter. (HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; NIEMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of flowers and eight parts of proof spirit.

It is stimulant.—Dose, thirty drops, several times a day. It is also employed externally.

VINOUS INFUSION OF LEOPARD'S BANE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, half an ounce.
Water, } of each, six ounces.
White Wine, }

Digest with a gentle heat, and add when strained

Syrup of Orange Peel, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, half a glassful, every hour.

SPIRITUOUS EXTRACT OF LEOPARD'S-BANE. (AUSTR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; HERBIP.)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for three days in a moderate temperature; then strain with expression, set aside, and decant the liquor. Lastly, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (HERBIP.)

POL. prescribes two pounds of flowers, as much of alcohol, and nine pounds of water; to be digested for twelve hours.—AUSTR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; and SAX.—two parts of flowers, three of alcohol (0.910), and nine of water.

The dose is the same as for the aqueous extract.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF LEOPARD'S-BANE. (GALL.)

R. Root of Leopard's-bane, one part.
Sulphuric Æther (46 degrees), four parts.

Macerate for two days, and decant.

ÆTHEREOUS INFUSION OF LEOPARD'S-BANE.

Infusio nervina ætherea. (BRERA.)

R. Root of Leopard's-bane, two drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain six ounces of infusion. Add when strained,
Sulphuric Æther, two scruples.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful.

FERRUGINOUS INFUSION OF LEOPARD'S-BANE.

Infusio nervina martialis. (BRERA)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, two drams.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain seven ounces of infusion. Add when strained,
HALLER'S Acid Elixir, one dram.
Tincture of Malate of Iron, half a dram.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful.

STIMULANT NERVINE MIXTURE.

Mixtura incitans nervina. (BRERA)

R. Root of Serpentaria, } of each,
Flowers of Leopard's-bane, } two drams.
Saturated Decoction of Cinchona, a sufficient quantity to obtain eight ounces of infusion. Add to it when strained,
Sulphuric Æther, half a dram.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Dose, two spoonfuls, every two hours.

RESOLVENT AND NERVINE MIXTURE.

Mixtura resolvens et nervina. (BRERA)

R. Flowers of Leopard's-bane, one dram.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain one pound of infusion. Add when strained
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—Prescribed in engorgements of the abdominal viscera, and in schirrous affections.

ARSENIC.

This metal in its simple state is of no use in medicine. The substance commonly and improperly called Arsenic is the Arsenious acid.

The apparent identity in the modus operandi of the various combinations of this metal induces us to depart from the plan followed in the other articles of this work.

SULPHURET OF ARSENIC.

There are two kinds of sulphuret of arsenic;

1. *Sulphuretum Arsenici flavum, Pyrites arsenicalis micaceus, Arsenicum flavum, Auripigmentum.*—Orpiment, Yellow Orpiment, Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic.

SYNONIMES:—Orpiment, Orpin, Arsenic sulfuré jaune, FR.; Operment, Gelbes Arsenik, Goldgelb, GERM.; Ursanikun, ARAB.; Oropimente, SPAN.; Hurtal, HIND.; Orpimento, ITAL.; Zirneik zird, PERS.; Haritalaka, SANS.; Operment, SWED.; Aridarum, Yelliecud paghanum, TAM.

BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; POL.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

This is in masses of a golden yellow colour, composed of semitransparent laminæ, flexible, fusible, volatile, insipid, and inodorous.

2. *Sulphuretum Arsenici rubrum, Arsenicum rubrum, Sandaraca; σανδαράχη.*—Realgar, Red Orpiment, Red Sulphuret of Arsenic.

SYNONIMES: — Rèalgar, Arsenic sulfuré rouge, FR.; Rother Arsenik, Rothes Rauschgelb, GERM.; Lal sumbul, DUK.; Rejalgar, SPAN.; Mansil, HIND.; Manahsila, SANS.; Kudiraypal pashanum, TAM.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

This differs from the former only by its colour.

The manner of preparing this sulphuret artificially is only given in the pharmacopœia of VAN MONS, and is as follows:

R. Arsenious Acid, Sulphur, } of each, an equal part.

Mix them intimately together; fill a crucible with the mixture to two thirds, reverse and lute another crucible upon it, pierced with a small hole in its bottom, and sublime with a very gradually increased heat.

It is irritant and poisonous. It is very rarely employed medicinally; though it has been recommended in intermittent fevers.

POWDER OF FACTITIOUS ORPIMENT. (NIEMANN)

R. Sulphuret of Arsenic, half a grain.
Sugar, half a scruple.
Essential Oil of Anise, one drop.
Mix.

HECKER prescribed this powder to be taken every hour, in the apyrexial stage of intermittent fevers.

LANFRANC'S COLLYRIUM.

Mixtura seu *Solutio catheretica, Collyrium Lanfranci, Solution Cupro-arséniée.*

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, eight parts.
Sub-acetate of Copper, four parts.
Myrrh, Aloes, } of each, two parts and a half.
Distilled Plantain Water, ——Rose Water, } of each, ninety-six parts.
White Wine, five hundred parts.

Triturate them together for a long time in a glass mortar. (GALL.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT and SPIELMANN prescribe six parts of sulphuret, three of acetate, two of myrrh, two of aloes, forty-eight of plantain water, forty-eight of rose water, and three hundred and eighty-four of white wine.

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, two drams.
Sub-acetate of Copper, Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh, } of each, half a dram.
Rose Water, three ounces.
White Wine, six ounces.

Triturate the four powders with a little of the wine; and then mix the whole. (SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, four parts.
Sub-acetate of Copper, two parts.
Myrrh, Aloes, } of each, one part.
White Wine, three hundred and forty-six parts.

Triturate them together. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

It is stimulant, and applied to fungous ulcers, and to aphthæ: but it is imprudent to employ it in the latter case, as the patient may swallow some of it; for this purpose many other stimulants might be applied with equal advantage.

DEPILATORY LINIMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, half an ounce.
Quick-lime, two ounces.

Boil them in a strong lye, till the end of a quill being dipped into it, is deprived of its feathers.

DEPILATORY PASTE. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, one ounce.

Quick-lime, one pound.
Starch, ten ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make a soft paste to be applied to the part from which the hair is to be removed. It is to be washed off with water, as soon as it begins to dry.

MOEGLING'S PROBATORY LIQUOR.

Liquor probatorius Wirtembergicus, Sulphuretum Calcis et Arsenici. (AMST.; BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN)

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, one ounce.
Quick-lime, two ounces.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity

to produce two ounces of decanted and filtered liquor, after a quarter of an hour's boiling.

This liquor is employed as a test to discover lead in wine and other liquids. A few drops is to be poured into the suspected wine, after having diluted it with distilled water: it is inferred that it contains lead, when a blackish brown precipitate forms; if the precipitate be of a reddish yellow colour, it is supposed to be free from it.

ARSENICAL MAGNET.

Magnes arsenicalis. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Arsenious Acid, Sulphuret of Antimony, Sulphur, of each, an equal part.

Pulverize, and melt them, mixed together in a crucible; and reduce the mass when cold, to powder.

This preparation was so called, because it was supposed to be gifted with the property of drawing malignant humours from buboes, with a power similar to that which the magnet exercises upon iron. It served only for the preparation of the following:

MAGNETIC PLASTER. (BRUNS; SPIELMANN)

R. Galbanum, Gum Ammoniac, of each, three ounces.
Wax, Turpentine, of each, five ounces.

Melt together, and add

Sagapenum, Arsenical Magnet, of each, three ounces.
Tritoxide of Iron, Oil of Amber, of each, one ounce.

Mix intimately.

It was extolled formerly by ANGE SALA, for the cure of pestilential buboes.

ARSENIOUS ACID.

Acidum arsenicosum, Arsenicum crudum seu *album, Calx Arsenici alba, Oxydum Arsenici album.*—White Oxide of Arsenic, White Arsenic.

SYNONIMES:—Acide Arsénieux, Arsenic blanc, Oxide Arsenical blanc, FR.; Arsenik, GERM. and DUT.; Turab ul halic, ARAB.; Rottekrudt, DAN.; Suffaid sumbul, DUK.; Sumbulkhar, HIND.; Arsenico, Termossido d'Arsenico, ITAL.; Wrongon, MAL.; Sumulfar, PERS.; Arszenik biala, POL.; Müschjak, ROSS.; Sana'hya, SANS.; Arsenik, Rattgift, SWED.; Vullay pashanum, TAM.; Tela pashanum, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

This occurs in compact, heavy, opaque, masses, of a shining white colour, and of a bright fracture. At above a red heat it volatilizes, passing off in white smoke, and diffusing a strong odour of garlic. It crystallizes in tetrahedrons. Its taste is acrid and nauseous.

BRUGNATELLI indicates briefly the process followed in the arts for obtaining this acid.

VAN MONS gives the following

R. Yellow Sulphuret of Arsenic, three parts and a half.
Oxide of Mercury, ten parts.

Triturate together for a long time, and sublime.

It is escharotic, corrosive, irritant, and virulently poisonous.

SUBLIMED ARSENIOUS ACID.

Arsenicum album sublimatum. (LOND.)

R. White Arsenic, (Arsenious Acid), any quantity.

Reduce it to powder, put it into a crucible, and sublime it into another inverted over it.

Arsenici Oxydum album sublimatum. (DUBL.)

R. Oxide of Arsenic (Arsenious Acid), any quantity.

Reduce it to powder, and sublime it into a proper vessel; guarding against the vapours.

SOLUTION OF ARSENIOUS ACID. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Pulverized Arsenious Acid, one part.
Distilled Water, one hundred parts.
Boil, and filter when cold. (BAVAR.)

BRUNS.; NIEMANN and SWEDIAUR prescribe four grains of acid and two pounds of water.

Arsenious acid is soluble in eighty parts of water at + 10 degrees, and in seventy-five of boiling water.

The solution is given in the dose of a spoonful in the morning, with a little milk or syrup, gradually augmenting the dose till the patient takes six spoonfuls in the course of the day. It has been extolled as a febrifuge.

FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Arsenious Acid, Myrrh, Long Pepper, Armenian Bole, of each, two drams.
Sulphur, half an ounce.
Compound Powder of Cinnamon, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, from six to eight grains, two hours before the paroxysm, with infusion of chamomile.

ARSENICAL POWDER. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Arsenious Acid, forty grains.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, two drams.
Levigate.

JUSTAMOND'S ARSENICAL POWDER.

Sulphuretum Stibii arsenicatum, Oxydum Arsenici album cum Sulphureto Stibii, Arsenicum antimoniatum, Causticum arsenicale. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphuret of Antimony, one ounce.
Arsenious Acid, half an ounce.
Fuse them together in a crucible; pulverize the mass when cold, and add
Extract of Opium, from one to three drams.
Mix intimately.

This powder is sprinkled upon excrescences and upon fungous ulcers. The opium is added only when there is acute pain.

ROUSSELOT'S ARSENICAL POWDER. (GALL.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; NIEMANN; RATIER)

R. Arsenious Acid, half a dram.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one ounce.
Dragon's Blood, half an ounce.
Mix.

This is applied to cancerous ulcers, either dry, or made into a paste with thin mucilage.

The old formula (*Pulvis Cosmii* seu *Bernhardi*) required two drams of red sulphuret of mercury, eight grains of the ashes of burnt shoe-sole, twelve grains of dragon's blood, and forty of arsenious acid. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

VAN MONS gives the following:

R. Pulverized Animal Charcoal, four scruples.
Dragon's Blood, two drams.
Arsenious Acid, six drams.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, three ounces.
Make a powder.

The following is from AUGUSTIN:

R. Arsenious Acid, two scruples.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, two drams.
Dragon's Blood, twelve grains.
Calcined Hartshorn, eight grains.
Make a powder.

HELLMUND'S OINTMENT.

R. Red Sulphuret of Mercury, half a dram.
Ashes of old Shoe-sole, Dragon's Blood, of each, four grains.
Arsenious Acid, half a scruple.
Make them into a powder. Incorporate about one grain and a half of it with one dram of an ointment prepared with
Balsam of Peru, Extract of Hemlock, of each, one dram.
Acetate of Lead, one scruple.
Extract of Opium, half a scruple.
Wax Ointment, two ounces.

This ointment was vended by an officer of the customs at Oldendorf, whose name it bears, for the cure of cancers. It became so celebrated that the Prussian government thought proper lately to purchase the recipe, in order to make it public. But now that it is known it will cease to be esteemed; for it does not possess any advantage over other arsenical preparations; on the contrary, it would appear to be rendered inferior by the absurdity of its composition. It seems to be merely an imitation of FRERE CÔMES paste, and of the old cancerous remedy of DAVIDSON, which is said to have been composed of hemlock and arsenic.

PLUNKET'S ARSENICAL POWDER.

R. Arsenious Acid, two drams.
Sublimed Sulphur, one dram.
Flowers of Fetid Chamomile, half an ounce.
——— Ranunculus, one ounce.
Make a powder. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

NIEMANN prescribes three handfuls of ranunculus flowers, one handful of chamomile flowers, three drams of arsenic, and one dram of sulphur.

This powder is to be mixed with white of egg, and the mixture immediately laid upon the ulcer which is wished to be destroyed.

PLENCIZ' ARSENICAL POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. Arsenious Acid, Myrrh, Long Pepper, Lemnian Bole, of each, two grains.
Sublimed Sulphur, half an ounce.
Deutoxide of Antimony, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, six or eight grains; to be taken one or two hours before the paroxysm, in intermittent fever.

BAUMANN'S ARSENICAL POWDER. (VAN MONS)

R. Lamp-black, one part.
Nitrate of Potass, Arsenious Acid, Root of Common Arum, Subcarbonate of Potass, of each, two parts.

Triturate together.

FONTANEILLES' POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Arsenious Acid, two grains.
Submuriate of Mercury, sixteen grains.
Opium, two grains.
Gum Arabic, Sugar, of each, one dram.

Mix, and divide into sixteen doses.

ANTI-CANCEROUS CATAPLASM.

Puls Arsenicalis. (AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, half an ounce.
Camphor, one ounce.
Vinegar, one pound.
Juice of Carrots, two pounds.

Mix intimately, and add

Hemlock, in powder, a sufficient quantity

to make a cataplasm. (VAN MONS)

R. Juice of Carrots, one pound.
Acetate of Lead, Arsenious Acid, dissolved in Vinegar, of each, half an ounce.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, one dram and a half.

Hemlock, in powder, a sufficient quantity

to form a soft paste. (AUGUSTIN)

ARSENICAL LINIMENT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Arsenious Acid, from one to two grains.
Olive Oil, one ounce.

Triturate gradually together.

This is recommended in carcinomatous, phagedenic, and ill-conditioned ulcers; in obstinate cutaneous diseases; and in paralysis.

ARSENICAL CERATE. (AMER.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Simple Cerate, one ounce.

Soften it over the fire, and mix with it

Pulverized Arsenious Acid, one scruple.

ARSENICAL OINTMENT. (AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Arsenious Acid, four grains.
Fresh Butter, six drams.
White Wax, two drams.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

ELLIS prescribes one dram of acid, and six drams each of butter and of wax or spermaceti.

R. Arsenious Acid, Sulphur, of each, one dram.
Distilled Vinegar, Ointment of Subcarbonate of Lead, of each, one ounce.

Mix. (BRUGNATELLI)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one dram each of acid and of sulphur, half an ounce of vinegar, and one ounce of the ointment.

R. Arsenious Acid, three grains.
Distilled Water, three drams.

Dissolve, and add

Solution of Superacetate of Lead, Extract of Hemlock, ——— Cinchona, of each, half an ounce.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

ASIATIC PILLS. (FEE; HENRI; RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, sixty-six grains.
Black Pepper, eleven ounces and sixty-eight grains.

Triturate them in an iron mortar, at intervals, during four days; then make a mass with the powder and with mucilage of gum arabic, and divide it into eight hundred pills. (FEE; HENRI)

RATIER prescribes four grains of acid and and nine of pepper.—VAN MONS—one part of acid, six parts of pepper, and nine of mucilage of gum arabic.

These pills are employed in India, for the treatment of tubercular leprosy.— Dose, one every day.

ARSENICAL PILLS. (AMER.; ELLIS; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, two grains.

Opium, eight grains.
Medicinal Soap, twenty-two grains.

Make thirty pills.

This formula is from BARTON.—VAN MONS, who gives to these pills the strange epithet of *sedative*, directs them to be made as follows:

R Arsenious Acid, one part.
Opium, in powder, ten parts.
White Soap, forty parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Beat together for a long time. (VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid six grains.
Opium, eight grains.
Muriate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty-two pills.—Dose, one, thrice a day. (ELLIS)

These pills are employed in intermittent fevers.

ARSENIC ACID.

Acidum arsenicale. (HENRI)

R. Arsenious Acid, four ounces.
Hydrochloro-nitric Acid, one pound.

Heat them, mixed together, in a stone-ware retort; and evaporate to dryness.

ARSENICAL PASTE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Nitrous Acid. one ounce.
Deutochloruret of Mercury, four ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Arsenious Acid, one dram.

Mix, and distil to dryness. Add to the residuum an equal quantity of distilled vinegar, and distil again till the mass shall have acquired the consistence of paste.

The ulcer that is wished to be destroyed, is to be first washed with warm wine; the paste is then to be applied on a piece of lint (*plumasseau*) smaller than the ulcer, and retained there for twenty-four hours.

ARSENITE OF POTASS.

This salt is prescribed only in the liquid state.—*Liquor arsenicalis, Solutio arsenecata* seu *Arsenitis Kalicæ, Liquor Potassæ Arseniatis, Arsenis Potassæ liquidus* seu *aquosus.*

BAVAR.; FENN.; SUEC.; SWEDIAUR.

R. Arsenious Acid, one part.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one half part.
Distilled Water, one hundred parts.

Boil till the acid becomes perfectly dissolved; then add a sufficient quantity of water to make the total weight that of one hundred parts. (BAVAR.)

SUEC. prescribes twenty-four grains each, of acid and of subcarbonate, four ounces and a half of water, and, after the boiling, a sufficient quantity of water to make the whole weigh one pound.—FENN. and SWEDIAUR—sixteen grains each, of acid and of subcarbonate, four ounces of water; and, after the boiling, a sufficient quantity of water to make four ounces of liquid.

These simple solutions are not so generally employed as the following:

JACOB'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION.

R. Arsenious Acid, one part.
Potass, twelve parts.
Distilled Water, one hundred and sixty-eight parts.

Boil till one half of the water is evaporated. When the solution is cold, add the water which was evaporated, and a little alcohol.

R. Arsenious Acid, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } sixty-four grains.
Water, one pound.

Boil till the acid is dissolved. Pour the solution, when cold, into a pint measure, and add

Alcohol, four drams.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity, to fill it. (AMER.)

Dose, thirty drops, to adults, and from six to sixteen to children; administered during the apyrexial stage of intermittent fevers, four times a day.

BRERA'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Arsenious Acid, half a dram.
Distilled Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Cinnamon Water, two ounces,

holding in solution

Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.

Mix.

Eight ounces of this solution gives from four thousand six hundred to four thousand eight hundred drops, of which seventy-six contain one grain of arsenite of potass.—Dose, from six to fifteen drops, in distilled water.

HEIN'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Arsenious Acid, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } one dram.
Distilled Water, half a pound.

Boil till the acid is dissolved. Add to the solution when cold

Compound Spirit of Angelica, one ounce.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity, to produce one pound of liquid.

Dose, from five to sixteen drops, in water, every two hours.

BITTER ARSENICAL SOLUTION. (SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each, twenty-four grains.
Water, four ounces and a half.

Dissolve, and add

Compound Tincture of Wormwood, (Form. of FULD.), one ounce and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity, to make the whole amount to one pound.

FOWLER'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION.

Liquor seu *Solutio arsenicalis* seu *mineralis Fowleri.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; ANT.; BELG.; GALL.; HANN.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; NIEMANN; RATIER)

Liquor Arsenicalis. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Sublimed White Arsenic, (Arsenious Acid) } of each, sixty-four grains.
Subcarbonate of Potass, }
Distilled Water, one pint.

Boil them together in a glass vessel till the arsenic is entirely dissolved. Add to the solution when cold

Compound Spirit of Lavender, four fluid drams.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity, to make the whole amount to one pint.

Solutio arsenicalis. (EDINB.)

R. Oxide of Arsenic (Arsenious Acid), finely powdered, } of each, sixty four grains.
Subcarbonate of Potass, }
Distilled Water, fourteen ounces.

Boil them together in a glass vessel, till the oxide be entirely dissolved. Add to the solution when cold

Compound Spirit of Lavender, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity, to make the whole amount to sixteen ounces.

R. Arsenious Acid, Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each, sixty-four grains.
Distilled Water eight ounces.

Boil in a sand-bath. Add to the solution when cold

Compound Spirit of Lavender, half an ounce.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity, to make the liquid amount to sixteen ounces. (ANT.; BELG.; GALL.; HANN.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; RATIER)

R. Arsenious Acid, Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each, five parts.
Distilled Water, five hundred parts.

Boil till the acid is perfectly dissolved. Add to the solution when cold

Compound Water of Balm, sixteen parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity, to make the weight equal to five hundred parts. (GALL.)

Dose, two drops, twice a day, to children of two years; and from ten to twelve, twice a day, to adults.

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Fowler's Solution, sixty drops.
Tincture of Opium, thirty drops.
Compound Spirit of Lavender, one dram.
Cinnamon Water, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a table spoonful for adults, and a tea-spoonful for children, every two hours, in the apyrexial stage of intermittents.

ARSENITE OF SODA.

Arsenis Sodæ. (VAN MONS)

This salt is prescribed only in the liquid state:—*Arsenidum Sodæ liquidum, Solutio arsenicalis Borussica.* (CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, Subcarbonate of Soda, } of each, sixty-four grains.
Distilled Water, twelve ounces.

Digest for several days in a warm sand-bath, and filter.

Each dram of this solution contains two-thirds of a grain of arsenious acid. One twentieth of a grain only of the latter should be given at once. It is given in simple syrup.

VAN MONS prescribes also a *Compound Solution of Arsenite of Soda.* It is prepared by adding half an ounce of compound spirit of angelica to the preceding solution.

FEBRIFUGE TINCTURE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Arsenious Acid, half a dram.
Distilled Water, six ounces.

Digest for six hours in a water-bath, and add

Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

holding in solution

Subcarbonate of Soda, half a dram.

Digest again with a gentle heat, for a few hours.

Dose, from four to six drops, every three or four hours.

ARSENIATE OF SODA.

Arsenias Sodæ. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, four parts and a half.
Effloresced Nitrate of Soda, eight parts.

Triturate them together, and put the mixture in a phial placed in a sand-bath: apply heat till the nitric acid of the nitrate is entirely dissipated, and preserve the residuum. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, any quantity.
Arsenic Acid, a sufficient quantity, to saturate the subcarbonate. Evaporate to dryness, and dissolve the residuum in water. (VAN MONS)

R. Arseniate of Potass, ninety-nine parts and a half.
Sulphate of Soda, one hundred and fifty-two parts.

Dissolve them in boiling water, filter the solution, and evaporate (*rapprochez-la*) till sulphate of potass ceases to be formed. (VAN MONS)

One grain of crystallized salt dissolved in one ounce of water constitutes PEARSON'S solution. (FEE; RATIER)

This last has been prescribed in intermittent fevers and in several cutaneous diseases; but its action is not so marked as that of FOWLER'S solution.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram. The dose may be subdivided according to the strength of the patient.

HEINEKE'S SOLUTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Arseniate of Soda, six grains.
Peppermint Water, two ounces and a half.

Dissolve, and add

Vinous Cinnamon Water, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, from forty to fifty drops, four times a day.

ARSENIATE OF AMMONIA.

Arsenias Ammoniæ. (HENRI)

R. Arsenic Acid, any quantity.
Dissolve it in
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Add solution of ammonia or of carbonate of ammonia to saturate the acid. Evaporate and crystallize.

SOLUTION OF ARSENIATE OF AMMONIA. (RATIER)

R. Arseniate of Ammonia, eight grains.
Distilled Water, half a pound.

Dissolve, and add

Spirit of Angelica, half an ounce.

It is stimulant; and has been recommended in slightly inflamed herpetic eruptions. It is to be continued till symptoms of gastric irritation supervene.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram in the day; taken at once or twice.

ARSENIATE OF POTASS.

Arsenias Kali seu *Potassæ.* (FERR.; COXE; HENRI; VAN MONS)

R. Arsenious Acid, five parts.
Nitrate of Potass, nine parts and a half.

Triturate them together, put them into a matrass, and heat gradually in a sand-bath, till nitrous vapours are no longer disengaged. Dissolve the residuum in four parts of water, filter the solution, evaporate slightly, and set it aside to crystallize. (VAN MONS)

HENRI and COXE prescribe one ounce of acid, one ounce of nitrate, and four pounds of water.—FERR.—equal parts of acid and of nitrate.

Dose, from the sixteenth to the eighth of a grain, in pills with crumb of bread.

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (RATIER)

R. Arseniate of Potass, one fifth of a grain.
Mint Water, three ounces.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

Mix.

ARSENIATE OF IRON.

No pharmacopœia has given a formula for the preparation of this salt.

PILLS OF ARSENIATE OF IRON.

(RATIER)

R. Proto-arseniate of Iron, three grains.
Extract of Hops, two drams.
Wild Mallow, in powder, half a dram.
Syrup of Orange Flowers,
a sufficient quantity.

Divide the mass into forty-eight pills.

They are recommended in cancerous and purulent herpetic affections.—Dose, one daily.

ARTEMISIA.

Many species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Artemisia Chinensis*, LINN. — Chinese Wormwood.

SYNONIMES:—Armoise de la Chine, FR.; Khi-ngai, CHIN.; Nelampala, MALAB. GALL.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT.

This plant is originally from China. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, LINN.; *Synantherecæ*, CASS.)

The herb is employed. It is composed of stems with leaves of a cotton-like texture, the inferior of which are conical and tri-lobed; the superior, lanceolated and obtuse.

It is with the dry stems of this plant, beaten, and reduced to a kind of down, that the Chinese prepare their moxa.

2. *Artemisia vulgaris*, LINN.—Mugwort.

SYNONIMES: — Armoise commune, FR.; Gemeiner Beyfuss, GERM.; Czernobyl, BOHEM.; Gemeene byvoet, DUT.; Artemisia, PORT.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; LUSIT.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 222.)

The herb and summits (*Herba et Summitates Artemisiæ*, seu *Artemisiæ rubræ et albæ*) are employed. They are composed of a grooved stem, bearing pinnatifid leaves with almost linear notches; they are green above, and covered with a whitish down beneath. The flowers are sessile, axillary, lateral, and form long spikes at the end of the branches. The odour is aromatic, and the taste bitterish.

It is tonic and emmenagogue. BURDOCH has lately extolled it as a remedy for epilepsy.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF MUGWORT. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Herb of Mugwort,
twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Macerate for three days, distil, and collect the supernatant oil.

DISTILLED WATER OF MUGWORT. (PALAT.; SARD.; VAN MONS.)

R. Fresh Herb of Mugwort, ten parts.
Water, one hundred and sixty parts.
Proof Spirit, one half part.

Distil forty parts, and separate the oil from the water. (VAN MONS)

PALAT. directs two parts to be distilled of a mixture of one part of herb and four parts of water.—SARD.—two thirds to be distilled of a mixture of one part of herb and two parts of water.

EXTRACT OF MUGWORT. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Tops of Mugwort, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest four days in a warm place; then boil slightly, strain with expression, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

SYRUP OF MUGWORT. (HISP.; GALL.; VAN MONS)

R. Dry Leaves of Mugwort, two ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse; and add when strained,

White Sugar, four pounds.

Boil to a syrup, and strain. (HISP.)

GALL. directs three ounces of leaves to be infused in three pounds of boiling water, for six hours, and the infusion to be boiled to a syrup with twice its weight of sugar.

R. Fresh Leaves of Mugwort,
any quantity.

Bruise them, express the juice, coagulate it at the fire, and add to five parts of it, strained, nine parts of sugar to make a syrup. (VAN MONS)

COMPOUND SYRUP OF MUGWORT. (GALL.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Flowering Tops of Mugwort,
six ounces.
Root of Elicampane, ——— Lovage, ——— Fennel, of each, half an ounce.

Herb of Pennyroyal, ——— Cat-mint, Flowers of Savine, } of each, six ounces.
——— Marjoram, ——— Hyssop, ——— Feverfew, ——— Rue, ——— Sweet Basil, } of each, three ounces and a half.
Seeds of Anise, Cinnamon, } of each, nine drams.

Bruise, and macerate these for three days, in

Hydromel, eighteen pounds.

Then distil in a water-bath, to obtain

Aromatic Liquor, half a pound.

Add to this,

White Sugar, one pound.

And make a syrup, in a covered vessel.

Then take the liquor which remains in the cucurbit; strain it with slight expression, and boil it with

Sugar, four pounds.

Add this to the former, when it has become half cold. (GALL.)

R. Root of Madder, ——— Dyer's Broom, } of each, two ounces.
Herb of Mugwort, one ounce.
——— Pennyroyal, ——— Balm, ——— Dittany of Crete, ——— Savine, } of each, three drams.
Flowers of St. John's-wort, two drams.
Seeds of Garden Fennel, half an ounce.
Cassia Lignea, one ounce.

Cut the roots, and infuse them for one night in

Spring Water, three pounds.

Boil gently in the morning; then infuse the other ingredients, cut small, in the two pounds of strained decoction. Filter at the expiration of twenty-four hours. Add to every nine ounces of this,

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Strain the syrup, and preserve it for use. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Sweet Basil, ——— Marjoram, ——— Feverfew, ——— Rue, } of each, four parts.
——— Hyssop, ——— Cat-mint, ——— Pennyroyal, ——— Savine, ——— Mugwort, } of each, eight parts.

Bruise; then express strongly, and coagulate the juice. Mix the fecula with the residuum of the expression, and with

Seeds of Anise, one part.
Cinnamon, two parts.
Water, one hundred and twenty parts.

Distil twenty parts.

Mix the product with the depurated juice; and to four parts of the mixture add

White Sugar, seven parts and a half.

Make a syrup with a very moderate heat, in a close vessel. (VAN MONS)

ANTI-ARTHRITIC ELIXIR. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Mugwort, two ounces.
——— Rhubarb, ——— Round Birthwort, } of each, one ounce.
Herb of Germander, Tops of Lesser Centaury, ——— St. John's-wort, } of each, five drams.
Macedonian Parsley, six drams.
Alcohol, twenty-four ounces.

Digest for several days, and filter. Concentrate the tincture by distilling from it one pound of alcohol.

Tonic.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls in the morning.

3. *Artemisia campestris*, LINN.—Wild Southernwood.

SYNONIMES :—Aurone Sauvage, FR.; Feldbeyfuss, GERM.

GALL.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Fig.* Œd., *Fl. Dan.* t. 1175.)

It is bitter, tonic, and stimulant.

4. *Artemisia Abrotanum*, LINN.—Garden Southernwood.

SYNONIMES :—Aurone des jardins, Citronnelle, Garderobe, FR.; Gartwurz, Gertwurz, Eberreiskraut, Stabwurzel, Eberraute, GERM.; Brotan, BOHEM.; Abrod, DAN.; Abrotano, SPAN.; ITAL.; and PORT.; Averoon, DUT.; Boze drzuskko, POL.; Æbrodd, SWED.

DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of the middle of Europe and of the Levant. (*Fig.* Blackw., *Herb.* t. 555.)

The whole plant and the summits (*Herba et Summitates Abrotani maris* seu *hortensis*) are employed. It is composed of branches bearing petiolated leaves of a greenish colour, and divided into many linear and setaceous leaflets. The flowers are yellowish, almost sessile, and are arranged in small and terminal bunches. The odour is aromatic and penetrating; the taste, aromatic and very bitter.

It is tonic, stimulant, stomachic, nervine, and anthelmintic.

The dose of the powder is from a scruple to a dram, several times a day.

An infusion of six drams of the herb in ten ounces of water, is given as an antihysteric and as an emmenagogue.

5. *Artemisia Dracunculus*, Linn.—Tarragon.

Synonimes :—Estragon, Serpentine, Fr. ; Kaysersalat, Dragunbey fuss, Dragonkel, Germ.

Hisp. ; Gall. ; Wirtem. ; Bergius ; Brugnatelli.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Fig.* Gmel. *Fl. Sibir.* I. tab. 59 and 60. fig. 1.)

The herb (*Herba Dracunculis esculenti* seu *hortensis*) is employed. It is composed of a small and branching stem, furnished with simple, entire, narrow, lanceolated leaves, smooth, porous, and of a green colour. Its odour is feebly aromatic ; and its taste, acrid, sharp, rather aromatic and agreeable.

It is stimulant, but more culinary than medicinal.

TARRAGON VINEGAR. (Niemann)

R. Fresh Leaves of Tarragon, one ounce.
Vinegar, one pound.

Macerate, and strain.

6. *Artemisia rupestris*, Linn. — Creeping Wormwood.

Synonimes :—Genépi blanc, Fr. ; Felsenbeyfuss, Weiss Genip, Germ.

Gall. ; Wirtem. ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* All. *Fl. Pedem.* I. tab. 1. f. 2.)

The herb (*Herba Genepi albi* seu *Absinthii alpini*) is employed. It is covered with a whitish and silky down. It is composed of simple stems furnished with leaves, the inferior of which are petiolated, and notched, and the superior sessile and incised. It has a balsamic odour, and an aromatic taste.

It is stimulant, and tonic.

7. *Artemisia glacialis*, Linn.—Alpine Wormwood.

Synonime :—Genepi des Savoyards, Fr.

A plant of the high mountains of Europe. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* V. t. 35.)

The herb is employed. It is composed of simple, whitish coloured stems, furnished with petiolated, silky, multifid leaves of a white colour ; they are pulmate at the summit. It presents terminal bunches of yellow flowers, collected into bunches. It has a bitter taste.

It is stimulant, and tonic.

ARUM.

Mention is made in pharmacopœias of many species of this genus of plants, of which we insert here the following :

1. *Arum Arisarum*, Linn.—Hooded Arum.

Synonimes : — Gouet à capuchon, Fr. ; Acenchskappenaron, Germ. ; Gekperd Kalfsvoet, Dut.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Gynandria Polyandria*, Linn. ; *Aroïdæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Jacq. *Schœnbr.* II. p. 34. t. 192.)

The root (*Radix Arisari*) is employed. It is long and thick. Its taste is sweetish and at the same time acrid.

2. *Arum maculatum*, Linn. — Common Arum, Wake-robin, or Cuckoo-pint.

Synonimes :—Gouet tacheté, Pied de Veau, Fr. ; Aaronswurzel, Zehrwurzel, Aaronstub, Eselsohreu, Magenwurzel, Germ. ; Aron, Aronowa bylina, Aronowe brady koren, Bohem. ; Dansk ingefer, Dan. ; Aro manchado, Hisp. ; Gevlakt kalfvoet, Dut. ; Aro volgare, Jaro, Gicaro, Gichero, Ital. ; Aronowa brod, Pol. ; Jarre, Port. ; Dansk ingefæra, Swed.

Lond. ; Dubl. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Fuld. ; Genev. ; Hamb. ; Hann. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Wurceb. ; Bergius ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Piderit ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

This plant is common in almost every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Flor. Medic. I. 91.)

The root (*Radix Ari* seu *Barbœ Aronis* aeu *Alami* seu *Laphæ* seu *Serpentariæ minoris* seu *Dracontiæ minoris*) is employed. It is tuberose, round, almost of the size of a pigeon's egg. It is shining, of a yellowish brown colour externally, white and mealy internally. When fresh, it contains a milky and acrid juice, which disappears in a great measure by drying. Its odour,

which resembles that of horse-radish when it is fresh, disappears in proportion as it becomes dry. Its taste, in the first case, is acrid and burning, but being dried, it is devoid of taste and is mucilaginous.

It contains, besides an acrid principle, starch, gum, oil, &c. The acrid principle is so volatile, that the juice, after expression, contains scarcely any of it, and none remains in the residuum.

Dose, from six to twenty grains.

3. *Arum triphyllum*, Linn.—Three-leaved Arum, Dragon-root, Indian Turnip.

Synonime:—Gouet à trois feuilles, Fr. Amer.; Coxe.

A plant of North America. (*Fig.* Pluk. *Alm.* 52. t. 77.)

The root is employed. It is round, tuberose, and flexuous. It is acrid in the fresh state, but sweet and feculent when dried.

4. *Arum Dracunculus*, Linn.

Synonimes:—Gouet Serpentaire, Fr.; Drachenwurz, Germ.; Dragoncilli, Span. Hisp.; Gall.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Mor. *Hist.* C. p. 548, s. 13, t. 5, f. 46.)

The root and herb and employed.

The root is tuberose, thick, and very acrid.

The herb is composed of radical leaves. They are lanceolated, entire, spotted with white, and supported upon long and thin footstalks.

CONSERVE OF COMMON ARUM. (Lipp.; Bruns.)

R. Root of Common Arum, bruised to a pulp, one part.
Sugar, two parts.

Form them into a homogeneous paste. (Bruns.)

Lipp. prescribes one part of root and three parts of sugar.

STARCH OF COMMON ARUM.

Fecula Ari. (Gall.; Genev.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Root of Common Arum, any quantity.

Rasp it, put the pulp into a linen bag, and submit it to the press. Add a little water to the juice, set it aside, pour off the clear liquor, dry the sediment with a very moderate heat, and pulverize it.

STOMACHIC POWDER.

Pulvis Ari alcalinus seu *compositus*, *Pulvis stomachicus Birkmanni.* (Amst.; Bruns.; Gall.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

1. *Without Alcaline Salt.*

R. Root of Common Arum, } of each,
——— Sweet Flag, } three drams.
Canella Alba, two drams.

Make a powder. (Fuld.)

Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

2. *With Sulphate of Potass.*

R. Root of Common Arum, two drams.
——— Sweet Flag, three drams.
Sulphate of Potass, one scruple.

Mix. (Lusit.)

R. Root of Common Arum, two drams.
——— Sweet Flag, } of each, three drams.
——— Burnet Saxifrage, }
Cinnamon, two scruples.
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.

Mix. (Amst.)

R. Root of Common Arum, } of each,
——— Sweet Flag, } forty-eight parts.
——— Burnet Saxifrage, }
Crab's Eyes, twelve parts.
Cinnamon, nine parts.
Sulphate of Potass, six parts.
Muriate of Ammonia, two parts.

Mix. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

Dose, from two to four drams.

3. *With Subcarbonate of Potass or of Soda.*

R. Root of Common Arum, eight parts.
——— Burnet Saxifrage, } of each,
——— Sweet Flag, } four parts.
Crab's Eyes, two parts.
Cinnamon, one part and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Root of Common Arum, sixteen parts.
——— Sweet Flag, } of each,
——— Burnet Saxifrage, } eight parts.
Crab's Eyes, four parts.
Cinnamon, three parts.
Subcarbonate of Soda, two parts.
Sugar, forty parts.

Mix. Bruns.; Hann.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Root of Common Arum, } of each,
——— Sweet Flag, } one ounce.
——— Burnet Saxifrage, }
Subcarbonate of Lime, }
——— Soda, } two drams.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Root of Common Arum, one ounce.
——— Sweet Flag, } of each, half
——— Burnet Saxifrge, } an ounce.
Cinnamon, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Soda, } two drams.

Mix. (Lipp.)

Olden. diminishes by one half the quantity of the subcarbonate.—Sard. prescribes one ounce and a half of arum, one ounce of sweet flag, one ounce of burnet saxifrage, half an ounce of cinnamon, and one dram of subcarbonate.—Suec.—one dram each of arum, of sweet flag, and of burnet saxifrage, half a dram of cinnamon, and one scruple of subcarbonate.

The medicinal activity of these powders does not depend upon what is called their principal ingredient, the arum, for that in the dry state is nearly inert.

ARUNDO.—REED-GRASS.

Two species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Arundo Phragmites*, Linn.—Common Reed-grass.

Symonimes:—Roseau à balais, Fr.; Gemeines Rohr, Germ.; Gemeene riet, Dut.; Canna palustre, Ital.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Triandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Gramineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Leers, *Fl. herb.* t. 7.)

The root is employed. It is long and geniculated. It is of a yellowish white colour, and of a sweet taste.

2. *Arundo Donax*, Linn.—Mannard Reed-grass.

Synonimes:—Roseau des jardins, Canne de Provence, Fr.; Spaniches Rohr, Germ.; Canna, Hisp.

Hisp.; Gall.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Scheuch. *Gram.* 159, t. 3.)

The root of this and of the preceding are considered diuretic and diaphoretic.—Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces, in decoction.

ASARUM.

Two species of this genus are employed.

1. *Asarum Canadense*, Canadian Asarum, Canadian Snake-root, Wild Ginger.

Synonime:—Asaret du Canada, Fr.

Amer.; Coxe.

A plant of North America. (*Dodecandria Monogynia*, Linn; *Aristolochiæ*, Juss.)

The root is employed. It is geniculated and fibrous. It has an agreeable and aromatic odour.

It contains, according to Bigelow, an acrid volatile oil, a resin, a bitter fecula, starch, and gum.

Barton says it is emetic. Thatcher merely calls it sudorific. Perhaps it is both, according to the dose.

2. *Asarum Europæum*, Linn.—Asarum, Asarabacca.

Synonimes:—Asaret d'Europe, Cabaret, Fr.; Wilder Nardus, Haselwurzel, Haselkrant, Brechhaselkrant, Weihrauchkrant, Germ.; Asarun, Arab.; and Duk.; Kopytujk, Bohem.; Hasselurt, Dan.; Asaro, Hisp.; Ital.; and Port.; Tuckir, Hind.; Kopitnik, Pol.; Upana, Sans.; Hasselært, Swed.; Mutricunjayvie, Tam.; Cheppu tataku, Tel.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Flor. Medic. I. 43.)

The root and leaves are employed.

The root (*Radix Asari* seu *Azari* seu *Nardi rusticæ* seu *sylvestris*) is of the thickness of a quill, geniculated, tuberculous, nodose, dense, and ligneous. It has a strong, penetrating, and aromatic odour, and an acrid, bitter, and nauseous taste.

The leaves are coriaceous, and reniform, and are supported upon long footstalks: they are green and smooth above, and rather hairy beneath. When rubbed, their odour is slightly aromatic; their taste is also aromatic, but still more slightly.

It is powerfully stimulant and emetic, anthelmintic, and errhine.—Dose from half a dram to one dram.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ASARUM.

Pulvis Asari compositus seu *sternutatorius* seu *errhinus* seu *capitalis Sancti-Angeli.* (DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; FULD.; GENEV.; LIPP.; SUEC.; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Pulvis Asari compositus.

R. Leaves of Asarum, three parts.
——— Marjoram } of each,
Flowers of Lavender, } one part.

Make a powder. (EDINB. and COXE)

R. Leaves of Asarum, one ounce.
Flowers of Lavender, one dram.

Make a powder. (DUBL.)

The following is the original powder of SAINTE-ANGE:

R. Leaves of Asarum,
Root of White Hellebore, } of each, an equal part.

Make a powder. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of hellebore, and twenty-four parts of asarum.—HENRI; and FEE—13 of hellebore, and 32.5 of asarum.

R. Leaves of Asarum, one ounce.
——— Marjoram, half an ounce.

Mix. (LIPP.)

GENEV. prescribes three parts of leaves of asarum, and one part of marjoram.

R. Leaves of Asarum, one ounce and a half.
——— Marjoram, half an ounce.
——— Herb Mastic, two drams.

Pulverize, and mix. (FULD.)

R. Root of Asarum,
Herb of Betony,
Flowers of Lily of the Valley, } of each, an equal part.

Pulverize, and mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Asarum, half an ounce.
——— Betony,
——— Marjoram,
Flowers of Lily of the Valley, } of each, one ounce.

Pulverize, and mix. (SPIELMANN)

GALL. prescribes equal parts of the same.

R. Leaves of Asarum,
——— Marjoram,
——— Herb Mastic,
Flowers of Lavender, } of each, an equal part.

Pulverize, and mix. (AMST.; SWEDIAUR)

BELG. omits the herb mastic.

R. Leaves of Asarum, six parts.
Herb Mastic, } of each,
Flowers of Lavender, } two parts.
——— Lily of the Valley, one part.

Pulverize, and mix. It may be flavoured by adding to every ounce, four drops of oil of lavender. (SUEC.)

R. Leaves of Betony,
——— Marjoram,
——— Herb Mastic,
——— Asarum,
Flowers of Lavender, } of each, an equal part.

Pulverize, and mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Leaves of Asarum, } of each,
——— Marjoram, } two drams.
Florentine Iris, } of each,
Flowers of Lavender, } one dram.
Oil of Cloves, seven drops.

Make a powder. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Herb of Asarum, one dram.
——— Marjoram,
——— Betony,
——— Pennyroyal,
——— Sweet Basil,
——— Mastic, } of each, two drams.
Flowers of Lily of the Valley,
——— Clove-pink,
——— Lavender,
——— Rosemary, } of each, one dram.
Red Roses,
Castor, three drams.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Make a powder. (SPIELMANN)

R. White Hellebore, half a dram.
Cinnamon,
Allspice } of each, one dram.
Florentine Iris, two drams.
Flowers of Lavender, half an ounce.
Leaves of Asarum,
——— Sweet Basil,
——— Marjoram,
——— Rosemary, } of each, one ounce.

Pulverize, sift, and add
Oil of Cloves, four scruples.

Mix well. (VAN MONS)

Of all these powders the last is the most energetic.

EMETIC POTION. (BORIES)

R. Juice of Asarum, six drams.
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.

Distilled Water of Blessed-Thistle, two ounces.

Mix.—For one dose.

EXTRACT OF ASARUM. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Asarum, one pound.
White Wine, six pounds.

Digest for three days, in a sand-bath, and express. Boil the residuum with more wine; mix the two liquors, and evaporate to a proper consistence. (SARD.)

R. Root of Asarum, one pound.
Alcohol, six pounds.

Digest for a sufficient time, and express. Digest and boil the residuum with three pounds of water, and clarify the decoction with white of egg; mix the two liquors, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (WIRTEM.)

EMETIC DECOCTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root or Seeds of Asarum, four ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and strain.

TINCTURE OF ASARUM. (GALL.)

R. Leaves of Asarum, one part.
Alcohol (32 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days, and filter.

It is stimulant, and emetic.

ASBESTUS.

SYNONIMES:—*Alumen plumosum*, *Amianthus*.—Amiante, Asbeste, FR.; Bergflachs, Steinflachs, Bergwolle, GERM.; Amianto, Asbesto, SPAN.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

A mineral substance in long, fine, and very flexible filaments of a silky appearance.

It was formerly employed as an irritant, applied to the skin.

ASCLEPIAS.

Four species of this genus are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Asclepias Syriaca*, LINN.—Silk-weed.

SYNONIMES:—Asclépiade à la houate, FR.; Seidenpflanze, GERM.

AMER.; COXE.

An indigenous plant of Syria. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Apocineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw., *Herb.* t. 521.)

The bark of the root, according to RICHARDSON, is stimulant. He says that he has employed it with advantage in asthma, in the dose of a dram, daily, either in powder, or in infusion.

2. *Asclepias incarnata*, JACQ.—Flesh-coloured Asclepias.

SYNONIME:—Asclépiade incarnate, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of North America. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Hort.* l. 107.)

The root is employed.

3. *Asclepias tuberosa*, DILL.—Butterfly-weed.

SYNONIMES:—Pleurisy-root, Flux-root.—Asclépiade tubéreuse, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of North America. (*Fig.* Big. *Med. Bot.* II. 26.)

The root is employed. It is striated and of a brown colour externally, and white internally.

It has been celebrated for a long time in Carolina and Virginia, as a sovereign remedy in pleurisy and all other diseases of the lungs. It acts as an expectorant, diaphoretic, purgative, and febrifuge, according to circumstances.

4. *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, LINN.—Swallow-wort.

SYNONIMES:—Dompte-venin, FR.; Schwalbenwurzel, GERM.; Lassto wienjk, BOHEM.; Svalerod, DAN.; Vincetosigo, SPAN.; Zegengiftige zydevrugt, DUT.; Vincetossico, ITAL.; Jaskotezeziele, POL.; Vincetoxico, PORT.; Talkaert, SWED.

AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; LIPP.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is common in Europe. (*Fig.* Blackw., *Herb.* t. 96.)

The root (*Radix Vincetoxici* seu *Hirundi-*

naricæ seu *Contrayervæ Germanicæ*) is employed. It is composed of several long, slender, and twisted fibrils of a pale yellow colour, proceeding from a common head. It has a strong smell, which becomes in a great measure dissipated by drying; and a bitter, acrid, and disagreeable taste.

It contains, according to FENEULLE, an emetic principle, which differs from emetine, a resin, mucus, starch, fixed oil, volatile oil, pectic acid, woody fibre, and various salts.

It is stimulant, emetic, purgative, diuretic, and sudorific. It is prescribed principally in scrofulous and dropsical affections, and in amenorrhœa.—Dose, half a dram.

EXTRACT OF SWALLOW-WORT. (BRUNS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Swallow-wort, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place; then boil for a short time, express, and evaporate. (BRUNS.)

R. Root of Swallow-wort, one pound.
Alcohol, six pounds.

Digest, and express. Digest and boil the residuum with three pounds of water, express, and clarify the decoction with white of egg. Mix the two liquors together, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Swallow-wort, one pound.
White Wine, six pounds.

Digest for three days in a sand-bath, and express strongly. Boil the residuum with more wine, and strain. Mix the liquors together, and evaporate to the required consistence. (SARD.)

TINCTURE OF SWALLOW-WORT. (BRUNS.; DAN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Swallow-wort, one part.
Alcohol, five parts.

Macerate, and strain.

Dose, from forty to seventy drops.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus officinalis, LINN.; *ἀσπαραγὸς*.—Asparagus.

SYNONIMES :—Asperge cultivée, FR.; Spargel, GERM.; Yeramya, ARAB.; Hromowe korenj, BOHEM.; Esparrugo, SPAN.; Nakdun, HIND.; Spargie, DUT.; Margiah, PERS.; Szparag, POL.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; PALAT; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is cultivated throughout Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Asparagineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flor. Medic. I. 45.)

The root (*Radix Asparagi sativi* seu *hortensis* seu *Alticis*) is employed. It consists of a bundle of fleshy fibres of the thickness of a goose-quill, yellowish or ash-coloured externally, and white internally, fixed to a transverse crown, which is thick and hard. It is inodorous, and of a sweetish and mucilaginous taste.

Asparagus contains a saccharine matter analogous to manna, and a peculiar crystallizable substance called *Asparagine* (*Asparaginum*). But, according to DULONG, neither of them exists in the root. This contains vegetable albumen, gum, a peculiar matter, a resin, a peculiar saccharine substance, a small portion of iron, and various salts with a base of potass and lime.

Asparagus is a feeble stimulant; it is also considered to have diuretic properties, from the urine acquiring a marked odour after having eaten of it.

DIURETIC SPECIES. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Dried Root of Fennel,
Root of Dyer's Broom,
——— Rest-harrow,
——— Asparagus,
——— Parsley,
} of each, an equal part.

Cut, and mix. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Root of Rest-harrow,
——— Asparagus,
——— Fennel,
——— Parsley,
——— Dyer's Broom,
——— Star Thistle,
——— Wild Parsley,
——— Strawberry,
} of each, an equal part.

Cut, and mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

DECOCTION OF ASPARAGUS. (RATIER)

R. Root of Asparagus, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, and strain.

It is stimulant, and reputed diuretic. It is taken as common drink, in dropsies. White wine and nitrate or supertartrate of potass are usually added to it.

APERITIVE DECOCTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Aperitive Species, three parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil for a quarter of an hour, adding towards the end
Grated Liquorice, one part.
Infuse for several minutes, and strain.

The *Nitrated Aperitive Decoction* is formed by adding ten grains of nitrate of potass to the above.

ALTERATIVE AND DIURETIC APOZEM. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Asparagus, ——— Parsley, ——— Dyer's Broom, ——— Bryony, of each, one ounce.
Bark of the Root of Caper Tree, Inner Bark of Tamarisk Tree, of each, half an ounce.
Leaves of Agrimony, ——— Common Spleenwort, ——— Maidenhair, ——— Mugwort, ——— Feverfew, of each, one handful.
Trochiscs of Agaric, two drams.
Ginger, Cloves, of each, two scruples.
Compound Syrup of Cichory with Rhubarb, three ounces.

To be taken at thrice, in the morning, fasting.

APERITIVE APOZEM. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Dyer's Broom, ——— Asparagus, of each, half an ounce.
Wood-lice, bruised, forty.
Leaves of Cichory, ——— Hound's-tongue, of each, half a handful.
Sulphate of Soda, half a dram.
Syrup of Pale Roses, one ounce.
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.

To be taken in the morning, fasting; for ten or twelve days, in quartan ague. (BORIES)

R. Root of Dyer's Broom, ——— Asparagus, of each, half an ounce.
Bark of Elder, ——— Ash, of each, two drams.
Leaves of Cichory, ——— Pimpernel, ——— Hound's-tongue, ——— Agrimony, of each, half a handful.
Tops of Asparagus, ——— Hop, of each, one pinch.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain after boiling, eight ounces of strained decoction. Add to this
Compound Syrup of Smallage, six drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, twelve grains.
Clarify, and add
Cinnamon, one scruple.

To be taken every morning, fasting; for six days, after a purgative, which is to be repeated at the fourth or seventh day. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

DIURETIC APOZEM.

Apozème des cinq Racines. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Root of Asparagus, ——— Dyer's Broom, ——— Eryngo, of each, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds.
Boil for a quarter of an hour, adding towards the end,
Root of Parsley, ——— Fennel, of each, two drams.
Infuse for several minutes; then strain, and add,
Compound Syrup of Smallage, one ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, twenty grains.
Mix. (GALL.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT substitutes half an ounce of oxymel of squill for the nitrate of potass.

To be taken by glassfuls, in the course of the day.

It is recommended in dropsies and obstructions of the abdominal viscera.

APERITIVE BROTH. (PIERQUIN)

R. Neck of Mutton, six ounces.
Root of Asparagus, ——— Dyer's Broom, of each, half an ounce.
Wood-lice, bruised, forty.
Leaves of Cichory, ——— Rupture-wort, of each, half a handful.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil, strain, and add
Tartrate of Potass and of iron, one scruple.

DIURETIC BROTH. (PIERQUIN)

R. Neck of Mutton, six ounces.
Root of Asparagus, ——— Dyer's Broom, of each, half an ounce.
Leaves of Agrimony, ——— Pimpernel, ——— Cichory, ——— Maidenhair, of each, half a handful.
Rhubarb, half a dram.
Rusted Iron-filings, two drams.
Flowers of Marygold, one pinch.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Boil, and strain.

ASPHALTUM.

Asphaltus, Bitumen Judaicum.—Asphaltum, Jew's Pitch.

Synonimes:—Asphalte, Bitume de Judée, Fr.; Indenpech, Schlackiges Erdpech, Asphalt, Germ.; Jodebeeg, Dan.; Asfalto, Span. and Ital.; Jodelym, Dut.; Judebeek, Swed.

Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

This bitumen is black, solid, and friable. Its fracture is either conchoidal and shining, or rough and dull. It is opaque, a little heavier than water, and diffuses a disagreeable and burning odour.

The Egyptian mummies (*Mumiæ; Mumien*, Germ.;—Hisp.; Wirtem.; Spielmann) contain asphaltum; and, if they have been observed to possess any medicinal properties, these are of course to be referred entirely to the bitumen with which they are impregnated.

OIL OF ASPHALTUM.

Oleum Asphalti. (Bruns.; Hann.; Lipp.; Wirtem.)

R. Asphaltum, in powder, six ounces.
Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, } of each,
Washed Sand, } nine ounces.

Distil; collect and rectify the oil which passes over. (Lipp.)

Hann.; and Wirtem. prescribe one pound of asphaltum and one pound and a half of sand.—Bruns.—one pound of asphaltum, six ounces of decrepitated muriate of soda, and eighteen ounces of sand.

It is stimulant; and is recommended in pulmonary phthisis.

Dose, from five to ten drops with sugar.

ASPHODELUS RAMOSUS, Linn.—BRANCHY ASPHODEL.

Synonimes:—Asphodèle rameux, Fr.; Königsscepter, Peitschenstock, Affodilwurzel, Goldwurzel, Germ.; Wille Affodil, Dut.

Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Asphodeleæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 549.)

The root (*Radix Asphodeli albi* seu *maris* seu *ramosi* seu *Hastuli Regis*) is employed. It is composed of a great many thick and fleshy fibres, from each of which hangs an oblong tubercle, of a brownish colour without, and of a dull yellow within. Its taste is acrid, rather bitter and disagreeable.

ASPIDIUM CORIACEUM, Sw.—CALAGUALA.

Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of Peru. (*Cryptogamia*, Linn.; *Filices*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. II, 86.)

The part improperly called the root, is employed. It is cylindrical, scaly, of a reddish colour, flexuous, and covered with slender fibrils. It has in its centre a spongy pith; it has an oily and rancid smell, and a sweet taste which is soon converted into bitterness.

It contains according to Vauquelin, a very acrid essential oil, mucilage, starch, a red colouring matter, saccharine matter, &c.

This production was excessively eulogized as a remedy for pleurisy and other diseases; but it has never come into vogue.

ASPLENIUM RUTA MURARIA, Linn.

Synonimes :—Asplenion, Sauve-vie, Rue des murailles, Fr. ; Mauertreiff-faren, Mauerrautenfilz farren, Mauerraute, Germ.

Ant. ; Bruns. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Wirtem ; Bergius ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann.

This plant grows in all Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, Linn. ; *Filices*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Bull., *Herb.* t. 195.)

The herb (*Herba Rutæ murariæ* seu *Paronychiæ* seu *Adianti albi*) is employed. It is composed of tripinnated leaves, the first subdivision of which is trifoliated, the superior foliole trilobed and rhomboidal, and the extremities of the folioles crenelated. It is inodorous; and its taste is sweetish and rough.

It is astringent; and is used in catarrhal cough, as an expectorant.

ASSAFŒTIDA.

Assafœtida, Gummi Assafœtida, Stercus Diaboli; σιλφιον μηδιχὸν

Synonimes:—Asa fœtida, Fr. and Span. ; Teufelsdreck, Stinkender asand, Germ. ; Hiltil, Arab. ; Czertowo kowno, Bohem. ; Hingu, Bal. ; Hinghu, Cyng. ; Dyvelsdreck, Dan. ; Hing, Duk. and Hind. ; Duivelsdreek, Dut. ; Assa fœtida, Ital. and Port. ; Ingu, Jav. ; Angu, Mal. ; Unguzeh, Pers. ; Czacie layno, Asafeta, Pol. ; Hinga, Hingu, Sans. ; Dyfuelstræck, Swed. ; Perungyum, Tam. ; Inguva, Tel.

Lond. ; Edinb. ; Dubl. ; Amer. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Mil. Copen. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Fenn. ; Fuld. ; Genev. ; Hamb. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Pol. ; Cast. Borus. ; Borus. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Wurceb. ; Ainslie ; Bergius ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Paris ; Piderit ; Saunders ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

This gum-resin is sometimes in detached tears but more frequently in large irregular and agglutinated masses, of a yellowish white or reddish brown colour, enclosing white, semi-transparent pieces, and frequently also, pieces of a violaceous colour. It is friable when cold, but rendered soft by heat. It has a strong, penetrating, alliaceous smell; and an acrid, biting, nauseous, and very durable taste.

It contains, according to Pelletier, a peculiar resin, gum, bassorine, volatile oil, and supermalate of lime.

It is the inspissated juice which flows from transverse incisions made in the root of the *Ferula Assafœtida*, Linn., a plant of Persia. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn. ; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Flore Medic. I. 42.)

It is a very energetic stimulant. Its action seems to be particularly directed upon the nervous system, on which account it is chiefly prescribed in spasmodic diseases, such as asthma, hysteria, hypochondria, &c. It has also been classed among the vermifuges and emmenagogues.

A.

Preparations which contain Assafœtida in the dry form.

POWDER AGAINST CARIES. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Assafœtida, four drams.
Oyster-shells, } of each,
Sugar, } two drams.
Camphor, one scruple.

Mix intimately.

Dose, a scruple twice a day, in caries whether proceeding from an internal, or external case.

PILLS OF ASSAFŒTIDA. (Amer. ; Mil. Copen. ; Cast. Borus. ; Wurceb. ; Augustin ; Coxe ; Ellis ; Niemann)

R. Assafœtida, any quantity
Honey, a sufficient quantity,
to form a pilular mass. (Niemann)

Dose, one scruple.

R. Assafœtida, three parts
Spanish Soap, one part.

Make a pilular mass. (Amer. ; Mil. Copen.)

Ellis prescribes one dram of assafœtida, ten grains of soap, and a sufficient quantity of water; to make ten pills.

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Soap, one dram.
Oil of Fennel, six drops.

Make into a pilular mass. (Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Augustin)

Dose, from forty to sixty grains.

R. Soap, three drams.
Assafœtida, } of each,
Rhubarb, } one dram.

Mix.—Dose, twenty grains in the course of the day. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Inspissated Ox-gall, } of each,
Assafœtida, } any quantity.

Mix.

Richter prescribed a scruple of this mass, thrice a day, in derangements of the menstrual function.

COMPOUND PILLS OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Pilulæ Assafœtidæ compositæ, Pilulæ antispasticæ, seu *fœtidæ* seu *gummosæ* seu *antihystericæ* seu *Myrrhæ compositæ* seu *ferulaceæ* cum *Ammonio* seu *Valerianæ ferulaceæ*. (Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Lusit.; Palat.; Suec.; Herbip.; Augustin; Bories; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Pierquin; Saunders; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann; Swediaur)

Pilulæ Assafœtidæ compositæ.

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Galbanum, } eight parts.
Myrrh, }
Purified Oil of Amber, one part.

Beat them into a mass with simple syrup. (Edinb.)

R. Assafœtida, half an ounce.
Myrrh, one ounce and a half.
Sagapenum, } of each,
Galbanum, } one ounce,
Oil of Amber, half a dram.

Beat them into a mass with simple syrup. (Dubl.)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Extract of Valerian, } two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains. (Niemann)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Extract of Valerian, } two drams.
Castor, two scruples.

Mix.—Dose, from twelve to eighteen grains, twice a day. (Augustin)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Root of Valerian, } three drams.
Camphor, half a dram.
Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from twenty to thirty grains. (Augustin)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Castor, } one dram and a half.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a dram.
Dippel's Animal Oil, twenty drops.
Tincture of Myrrh, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from twelve to thirty grains. (Augustin)

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Extract of Henbane, two scruples.
Powdered Henbane, fifteen grains.
——— Ipecacuanha, five grains.

Mix. (Hamb.)

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Camphor, } of each,
Musk, } one dram.
Ambergris, half a dram.

Make the mass into one hundred pills. (Sainte-Marie)

Dose, two, thrice a day.—They are said to have been employed successfully in a case of *angina pectoris*.

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Camphor, one dram.
Opium, ten grains.

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Assafœtida, half a scruple.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Extract of Milfoil, } one dram.
Opium, six grains.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Assafœtida, one dram and a half.
Camphor, half a dram.
Castor, one dram and a half.
Dippel's Animal Oil, twenty-four drops.
Ammoniacal Tincture of Assafœtida, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from twenty to twenty-four grains, twice or thrice a day. (Swediaur)

R. Extract of Chamomile Flowers, one ounce.
Assafœtida, half an ounce.
Succinic Acid, one scruple.
Empyreumatic Oil of Hartshorn, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains. (Fuld.)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Castor, } one dram and a half.
Succinic Acid, half a dram.
Empyreumatic Oil of Hartshorn, half a scruple.
Tincture of Myrrh, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Fenn.; Fuld.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Van Mons)

Dose, from four to eight grains, every three hours.

R. Assafœtida, Galbanum, Myrrh, } of each, one dram.
Castor, Camphor, Succinic Acid, } of each, half a dram.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, twenty grains. (Niemann)

R. Assafœtida, Galbanum, Myrrh, } of each, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Lusit.)

R. Assafœtida, Galbanum, Myrrh, } of each, half an ounce.
Oil of Amber, half a dram.
Syrup of Mint, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Amst.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Niemann)

R. Assafœtida, Amber, } of each, two drams.
Mastic, one dram and a half.
Myrrh, one dram.
Tincture of Castor, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, twelve grains thrice a day. They are esteemed emmenagogue. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Assafœtida, one scruple.
Galbanum, Myrrh, } of each, one dram and a half.
Castor, fifteen grains.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, three, in the evening. (Palat.; Sainte-Marie)

R. Assafœtida, Galbanum, Myrrh, } of each, two drams.
Castor, Valerian, } of each, one scruple.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from six to eighteen grains. (Bories)

R. Cinchona, Root of Valerian, } of each, three drams.
Assafœtida, Cinnamon, Castor, } of each, two scruples.
Ambergris, four grains.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram. (Pierquin)

R. Assafœtida, Castor, Oil of Amber, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Musk, one scruple.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from ten to fifteen grains. (Ferr.)

R. Assafœtida, Galbanum, Extract of Angelica, } of each, half an ounce.
Castor, Saffron, } of each, one dram.
Opium, half a dram.
Essence of Castor, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from ten to sixteen grains. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann)

R. Theriac of Andromach, Extract of Chamomile, ——— Milfoil, } of each, one dram.
Sagapenum, Opoponax, Saffron, Castor, } of each, half a dram.
Assafœtida, Camphor, } of each, fifteen grains.

Mix.—Dose, fifteen grains. (Niemann)

R. Assafœtida, Aqueous Extract of Aloes, Gum Ammoniac, } of each, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, twelve grains, thrice a day. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Opoponax, one ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Sagapenum, } of each, half an ounce.
Myrrh, two drams.
Assafœtida, Castor, } of each, three drams.
Oil of Amber, one scruple.
Mithridate, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, half a dram. (Spielmann)

These various compounds are principally recommended in hysteria. Many of them are called after the names of Sydenham, Hoffmann, Selle, Astruc, Fuller, Fouchin, Piderit, and Plenciz. They are, according to circumstances, stimulant, nervine, anthelmintic, anti-spasmodic, and emmenagogue. In a strong dose they are purgative.

ANTI-SPASMODIC BOLUSES. (Brera; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Assafœtida, Camphor, } of each, ten grains.
Serpentaria, one dram.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, ten grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty-four boluses. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Dose, from five to ten, every six hours.

R. Assafœtida, Castor, Valerian, Amber, } of each, half an ounce.

Camphor, one scruple.
Syrup of Amber, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into boluses of six grains each. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

These have been recommended in hysteric affections, the neuroses, neuralgiæ, and in nervous vertigo.

R. Assafœtida, Castor, } of each, one scruple.
Extract of Valerian, one dram.

Make four boluses, to be taken within twenty-four hours, in nervous head-ach, tic douloureux, gastrodynia, epilepsy, &c. (Brera)

R. Assafœtida, Castor, } of each, one scruple.

Make six boluses, to be taken, one at a dose, in gastrodynia, and spasmodic colic. (Brera)

NERVINE BOLUSES.

Boli nervini. (Brera)

R. Assafœtida, one scruple.
Extract of Valerian, two scruples.
Honey, Liquorice Powder, } of each, a sufficient quantity.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, two, every two hours.

TONIC AND ANTISEPTIC BOLUSES.

Boli tonico-antiseptici. (Brera)

R. Assafœtida, one scruple.
Extract of Cinchona, one dram and a half.
Powdered Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one every two hours.

PILLS AGAINST AMAUROSIS. (Augustin)

R. Gum Ammoniac, Assafœtida, Medicinal Soap, Root of Valerian, Flowers of Arnica, } of each, two drams.
Tartarized Antimony, eighteen grains.

Mix.—Dose, thirty grains, thrice a day.

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS. (Augustin)

R. Galbanum, Assafœtida, Extract of Myrrh, } of each, half a dram.
Castor, Camphor, Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } of each, one dram and a half.
Oil of Cajeput, six drops.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, twelve or fourteen grains, morning and evening.

R. Extract of Black Hellebore, Assafœtida, Gum Ammoniac, Medicinal Soap, Rhubarb, } of each, two drams.
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from twenty to twenty-four grains, night and morning

PILLS OF ASSAFŒTIDA AND OF IRON. (Herbip.; Augustin; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Assafœtida, three drams.
Aloes, Sulphate of Iron, } of each, one dram.

Mix. (Spielmann)

Van Mons prescribes one part of aloes, one of sulphate, one and a half of assafœtida, and simple syrup.

R. Assafœtida, Hydrochlorate of Ammonia and of Iron, } of each, two drams.
Oil of Amber, ten drops.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Herbip.)

The first formula is from Whytt.—Dose, two scruples, twice or thrice a day, in hypochondria and hysteria.

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Aloes, Sulphate of Iron, Ginger, } of each, one dram.
Tincture of Aloes, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Augustin; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

PILLS OF ASSAFŒTIDA AND SQUILL. (Augustin)

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Soap, one dram.
Camphor, half a dram.
Squill, twelve grains.
Oil of Juniper, twenty drops.

Mix.—Dose, twenty grains, morning and evening.

R. Assafœtida, Extract of Valerian, } of each, two drams.
Squill, Opium, } of each, ten grains.

Mix.—Dose, as the former.

COMPOUND TROCHISCS OF MYRRH. (Hisp.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Myrrh, three drams.
Assafœtida, Sagapenum, Opoponax, Madder, Leaves of Rue, ——— Mint, Seeds of Cumin, ——— Lupin, } of each, two drams.

Moisten the gums with wine, add the other ingredients pulverized, and make a mass, and divide into trochiscs. (Wirtem.)

R. Myrrh, half an ounce.
Assafœtida,
Sagapenum,
Opoponax,
Leaves of Rue,
——— Pennyroyal,
——— Mint,
Root of Madder,
Seeds of Parsley,
Decoction of Mugwort, of each two drams.
a sufficient quantity.

Make into trochiscs. (Hisp.)

R. Myrrh,
Leaves of Mountain Calamint,
——— Rue,
——— Dittany of Crete,
——— Savine,
Assafœtida,
Solution of Gum Arabic in Juice of White Horehound, of each, an equal part.
a sufficient quantity.

Make into trochiscs. (Sard.)

These were formerly prescribed to restore the menstrual secretion, to hasten the expulsion of the dead fœtus, and to promote the lochial discharge.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

B.

Preparations which contain Assafœtida suspended in an aqueous vehicle.

MIXTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Mistura Assafœtidæ, Lac Assafœtidæ, Emulsio anti-hysterica. (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Genev.; Bories; Coxe; Niemann; Pierquin; Saunders)

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Water, half a pint.

Mix gradually. (Lond.)

Amer.; Genev.; Bories; Coxe; Niemann; Pierquin; and Saunders give the same formula.

R. Assafœtida, one dram.
Pennyroyal Water, eight ounces, by measure.

Triturate the Assafœtida with water, gradually added to it, till it form an emulsion.

To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

FETID JULEP. (Bories)

R. Assafœtida, one dram.
White Sugar, six drams.
Distilled Water of Rue, five ounces.
Hoffmann's Mineral Liquor, thirty drops.

Mix.

Barthez gave this in the paroxysms of convulsive diseases, particularly of asthma, in doses of a spoonful.

ANTI-SPASMODIC LAVEMENT.

Enema fœtidum seu *camphoratum, Clysma cum Assafœtida* seu *Tanaceti, Mixtura Assafœtidæ pro Clysmate, Clysma tonicum et anti-spasmodicum* seu *incitans et sedans.* (Dubl.; Mil. Copen.; Augustin; Brera; Coxe; Ellis; Ratier; Saunders; Swediaur)

Enema fœtidum. (Dubl.; and Coxe)

R. Manna, one ounce.
Decoction of Chamomile, ten ounces.
Olive Oil, one ounce.
Sulphate of Magnesia, half an ounce.
Assafœtida, two drams

Mix.

R. Assafœtida, one dram.
Hot Water, or, Decoction of Marshmallows Root, two ounces.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

Swediaur directs two drams of assafœtida to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in one pound of water.—Ellis—two drams of assafœtida to be made into an emulsion with ten or twelve ounces of decoction of barley.

R. Assafœtida, one dram.
Yolk of Egg, one.

Triturate together, and add gradually,

Water, six ounces.

Mix. (Ratier)

R. Assafœtida, one dram.
Turpentine, half a dram.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate, and add

Gruel, nine ounces.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Leaves of Rue,
——— Savine, of each, half an ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil down to one pound, and add when strained,

Assafœtida, two drams.
Olive Oil, one ounce.
Oil of Amber, half a dram.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Decoction of Bark, four ounces.
Assafœtida, one dram.
Camphor, triturated with Yolk of Egg, one scruple.
Sydenham's Laudanum, half a dram.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Infusion of Chamomile, four ounces.
Mixture of Assafœtida, two ounces.
Opium, two grains.

Mix. (Brera)

R. Assafœtida, triturated with
Yolk of Egg, one scruple.
Infusion of Chamomile, four ounces.
Cinchona, in powder, half an ounce.

Mix. (Brera)

R. Herb of Tansey, } of each,
Root of Valerian, } three drams.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Infuse, and add when strained,

Assafœtida, triturated with
Yolk of Egg, half a dram.
Oil of Tansey, one dram.

Mix. (Augustin)

These various lavements have been recommended in a great number of nervous disorders; and also in the treatment of the dangerous fevers, now referred to inflammations of the alimentary canal.

TONIC AND ANTISEPTIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura tonico-antiseptica. (Brera)

R. Assafœtida, triturated with
Yolk of Egg, one ounce.
Peppermint Water, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every two hours.

NERVINE MIXTURE. (Ellis)

R. Assafœtida, one dram.
Peppermint Water, one ounce and a half.
Ammoniated Tincture of
Valerian, two drams.
Tincture of Castor, three drams.
Sulphuric Æther, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours.

EXPECTORANT POTION. (Ellis)

R. Assafœtida, one dram.
Water, four ounces.
Tincture of Tolu, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium, forty drops.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, every two hours, in hooping cough.

ANTISEPTIC FOMENTATION. (Brera)

R. Assafœtida, half an ounce.
Decoction of Cinchona, four ounces.
Infusion of Chamomile, six ounces.
Proof Spirit, half an ounce.

Mix. It is applied when there is a tendency to gangrene.

ANTI-SPASMODIC OXYMEL. (Pierquin)

R. Assafœtida, twenty grains.
Digitalis. six grains.
Oxymel of Squill, two ounces.
Distilled Lime-tree Water, four ounces.

Mix. It is employed with success in the dry cough sometimes attendant upon aberrations of the menses, particularly at the period of return.

C.

Preparations which contain only one part of the constituent principles of Assafœtida.

1. *Extraction by distillation.*

ANTI-HYSTERIC SPIRIT. (Fuld.)

R. Assafœtida, two ounces.
Castor, one ounce.
Herb of Fetid Chamomile, } of each,
——— Rue, } three ounces.
White Wine, eight pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and distil four pounds of spirit.

It is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, carminative, anti-epileptic, and anti-hysteric.—Dose, from forty to eighty drops. It is also employed externally.

AMMONIATED SPIRIT OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Spiritus Ammoniæ fœtidus seu *volatilis fœtidus, Tinctura Assafœtidæ ammoniata, Alcohol ammoniatum fœtidum.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Genev.; Hann.; Herbip.; Coxe; Van Mons)

Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.
Assafœtida, two ounces.

Macerate for twelve hours, and distil, slowly, one pint and a half into a cool receiver. (Lond.)

R. Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.
Assafœtida,
one ounce and a quarter.

Macerate for three days, in a close vessel, shaking it frequently, and distil, slowly, one pint and a half into a cool receiver. (Dubl.)

Tinctura Assafœtidæ Ammoniatæ.
(Edinb.; Coxe; Van Mons.)

R. Ammoniated Alcohol,
eight ounces.
Assafœtida, half an ounce.

Digest in a covered vessel for eight hours, and distil eight ounces by the heat of boiling water.

Geney.; and Van Mons direct half an

ounce of assafœtida to be digested in eight ounces of spirit of ammonia; and to distil in a water-bath.—HANN.—four ounces of assafœtida to be digested, without heat, in sixteen of spirit of ammonia, for eight days.

This last formula differs from all the others, in not requiring distillation; which, in fact, is perfectly useless; the preparation is better on that account.

It is stimulant and anti-hysteric.—Dose, from five to sixty drops or more.

FETID MIXTURE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Ammoniated Spirit of Assafœtida, one ounce.
Peppermint Water, seven ounces.

Dose, two table spoonfuls. It is prescribed in the syncope of hysterical women.

COMPOUND WATER OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Aqua fœtida seu *Pragensis.* (SAX.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Peony, } of each,
——— Wild Parsley, } half an ounce.
——— Zedoary, three drams.
——— Fraxinella, two drams.
Herb of Rue, two handfuls.
——— Feverfew, } of each,
——— Mint, } one handful.
——— Mugwort, }
Flowers of Chamomile, } of each, two handfuls.
——— Elder.
——— Rosemary,
——— Lily of the Valley,
——— Primrose,
Seeds of Peony, } of each,
———Osier (*Siler*), } half an ounce.
Cinnamon, three drams.
Lesser Galanga, three ounces.
Cubebs, } of each, two drams.
Mace, }
Castor, two ounces.
Galbanum, } of each, three ounces.
Assafœtida, }
Myrrh, half an ounce.
White Wine, one hundred and twenty ounces.
Distilled Water of Feverfew, twenty-four ounces.

Infuse; distil in a water-bath, and preserve the product. (NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Galbanum, } of each,
Assafœtida, } three parts.
Castor, }
Root of Valerian, }
Myrrh, } of each, one half part.
Cubebs, }
Camphor, }
Lesser Galanga, }
Cascarilla, }
Cinnamon, }
Flowers of Elder, }
——— Rosemary, }
——— Chamomile, } of each, one part.
Herb of Mentha Crispa, }
——— Rue, }
——— Milfoil, }
Spring Water, two hundred parts.

Macerate, and distil one hundred and forty-four parts. (SAX.; NIEMANN)

R. Assafœtida, } of each, two ounces.
Galbanum, }
Opoponax, } of each,
Myrrh, } one ounce and a half.
Castor, } of each, one ounce.
Root of Wild Parsley, }
——— Peony, }
——— Galanga, }
——— Fraxinella, } of each,
——— Zedoary, } six drams.
Cumin, } of each, two ounces.
Mace, }
Feverfew, }
Balm, }
Mint, }
Rue, }
Alcohol, two pounds.
Water, ten pounds.

Digest, and distil six pounds. (NIEMANN)

This preparation has been a very celebrated remedy in hysteria.—Dose, a spoonful or more.

2. *Extraction by Æther.*

ÆTHERIAL TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Assafœtidæ ætherea.* (GALL.)

R. Assafœtida, one part.
Sulphuric Æther (46 degrees), four parts.

Macerate for two days, without heat, and decant.

It is stimulant.—Dose, from fifteen grains to half a dram.

3. *Extraction by Alcohol.*

TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Assafœtidæ.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Tinctura Assafœtidæ.

R. Assafœtida, four ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. (Lond.)

R. Assafœtida, four ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pints.
Water, eight fluid ounces.

Triturate the assafœtida with the water, and add the spirit. Digest for fourteen days, and strain. (Dubl.)

Tinctura Ferulæ Assafœtidæ. (Edinb.)

R. Assafœtida, four ounces.
Alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

R. Assafœtida, coarsely powdered, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Digest for three days, and strain. (Gall.)

Austr. prescribes two ounces of assafœtida, and one pound of alcohol (0.850).—Amst.—one part of assafœtida, and eight parts of alcohol (0.884).—Ant.—one of assafœtida, and eight of alcohol (30 degrees).—Batav.; and Belg.—one of assafœtida, and eight of alcohol (20 degrees).—Bavar.—one of assafœtida, and six of alcohol (0.900).—Sax.—one of assafœtida, and five of rectified spirit.—Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Fenn.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Piderit; and Swediaur—one of assafœtida, and six of alcohol.—Brugnatelli—four ounces of assafœtida, and two pounds of alcohol.—Hisp.—one part of assafœtida, and twelve parts of alcohol

R Assafœtida, cut in pieces, one part.
Alcohol, eight parts.

Digest, at first, for two days without heat; then in a water-bath for two hours. Set it aside to cool, express, and filter. (Van Mons)

It is stimulant; and is reputed anthelmintic.—Dose, from half a dram to a dram and a half.

ALCALINE TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

(Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } two ounces.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Digest for three days, in a gentle heat, and filter.—Dose, twenty drops.

FULIGINOUS TINCTURE OF ASSAFŒTIDA.

Tinctura seu *Solutio Fuliginis fœtida.* (Genev.; Suec.; Herbip.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann)

R. Soot, two ounces.
Assafœtida, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Digest, and filter. (Augustin; Niemann)

Herbip.; and Cadet de Gassicourt prescribe one half less of alcohol.—Genev.—one pound and a half of alcohol.

R. Assafœtida, six drams.
Alcaline solution of Soot, six ounces.

Dissolve and strain. (Suec.)

This is recommended in hysteria, and in the flatulencies and convulsions attending dentition.—Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops.

ANTI-SPASMODIC TINCTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Assafœtida, one scruple.
Succinated Spirit of Ammonia, one ounce.

Dissolve perfectly.

Dose, ten, fifteen, or twenty drops, in cold water, thrice a day.

FETID TINCTURE. (Van Mons)

R. Assafœtida, six parts.
Spirit of Ammonia, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Digest without heat for several days, and add

Oil of Hartshorn, } of each, one part.
—— Amber, }

Set aside for one day, and filter.

The dose is the same as for the preceding.

ANTI-HYSTERIC DROPS. (Hamb.)

R. Tincture of Assafœtida, two drams.
———— Castor, one dram and a half.
———— Opium, half a dram.

Mix.

ANTI-HYSTERIC ESSENCE.

Essentia anti-hysterica, Tinctura alcoholica Myrrhæ uterina. (Hisp.)

R. Assafœtida, } of each,
Myrrh, } one dram and a half.
Saffron, }
Castor, }
Camphor, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.
Oil of Amber, half a dram.
Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest, and filter.

Dose, from twelve to twenty drops.

UTERINE ELIXIR.

Elixir uterinum. (NIEMANN)

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Opium,
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, } of each, half a dram.
Tincture of Castor, three ounces.

Digest, and strain. (NIEMANN)

This, besides being anti-spasmodic and anti-hysteric, is also extolled in nervous affections arising from debility.—Dose, from thirty to forty drops in wine.

ASTRAGALUS EXSCAPUS, LINN.—HAIRY-PODDED MILK-VETCH

SYNONIMES:—Astragale à gousses velues, FR.; Schaffloser Traganstrauch, Zwergbælsdorn, GERM.

BAVAR.; GALL.; FERR.; LIPP.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; PH. SYPH.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

This plant grows in various parts of Europe. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, LINN.; *Leguminosæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Jac. *Ic. rar.* II. t. 17.)

The root (*Radix Astragali exscapi*) is employed. It is simple, round, of the thickness of the little finger. The epidermis, which is of a deep brown colour, covers a white, porous, and fibrous bark, under which is found a yellowish woody heart (*axe*). It is without smell; and its taste is very slightly styptic, bitterish, and mucilaginous.

For some years this root was regarded as anti-syphilitic; but it is now nearly forgotten. It is evidently stimulant; and it often excites, according to idiosyncrasy, either diarrhœa, profuse diuresis, or diaphoresis.

INFUSION OF ASTRAGALUS. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Astragalus, one ounce.
Spring Water, twelve ounces.

Infuse, and strain.

It is said to be anti-syphilitic.—Dose, half a glassful, frequently in the day.

DECOCTION OF ASTRAGALUS. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Root of Astragalus, half an ounce.
Spring Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound.

This is recommended by CRICHTON, as a certain specific against syphilitic diseases.—Dose, half a glassful frequently in the day.

ASTRANTIA MAJOR, LINN.—GREAT BLACK MASTER-WORT.

SYNONIMES:—Astranée à larges feuilles, FR.; Schwarze Meisterwurz, GERM.; Groot Sterrekruid, DUT.

GALL.; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the Alps and Pyrenees. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blacw., *Herb.* t. 470.)

The root (*Radix Astrantiæ majoris*) is employed. It is articulated, branching, and fibrous; it is of a blackish yellow colour externally, and white internally; it has a peculiar smell and taste.

This root is often confounded with that of black hellebore; but although it is acrid, it is much weaker in its action.

ATHAMANTA CRETENSIS, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Athamante de Crète, FR.; Cretischer Mohrenkümmel, GERM.; Kandische Beerwortel, DUT.

BRUNS.; GALL.; HISP.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Fl. Austr.* t. 62.)

The seeds (*Semina Dauci Cretici* seu *Candiani* seu *Myrrhidis annuæ*) are employed. They are long, cylindrical, rough, and almost hairy. They have a yellowish grey colour, an agreeable smell, and an acrid and aromatic taste.

They are stimulant, and are reputed anti-hysteric and diuretic.

ATHYRIUM FILIX MAS, Roth. — MALE FERN, POLYPODY, MALE SHIELD-FERN.

Synonimes :—Fougère mâle, Fr.; Bandwurmwaldfarren, Mœnnleinwurmtüpfelfarren, Mœnlisches Farrenkraut, Farrenkrautmœnlein, Johanniswurzel, Germ.; Kaprodj, Bohem.; Bregne, Needbregne, Molfoor-blom, Klojeske, Dan.; Helecho masculino, Span.; Mannetjes varen, Dut.; Felce mascolino, Ital.; Paproc, Pol.; Feto macho, Port.; Traejon, Ormbunke, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Hisp.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hass.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, Linn.; *Filices*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 497.)

The part which is improperly called the root (*Radix* seu *Filicis Maris* seu *Filicis non ramosæ dentatæ*) is employed. It is of the length of about six or eight inches, and of the thickness of the thumb, knotty and scaly. It is of a brown colour, of a disagreeable smell, and of a bitter and somewhat acrid taste.

It contains, according to Gebbard, a fixed oil, resin, sugar, starch, and an astringent principle.

Peschier employs the oil with success in the treatment of *tænia*. He prescribes from thirty to thirty-six drops, to be taken in syrup or castor oil, or in pills; one half at night, and the other on the following morning; and two hours after the morning dose, he administers two ounces of castor oil. This quantity is usually sufficient to expel the worm. It is seldom required to be repeated.

VERMIFUGE POWDER. (Fuld.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Pierquin)

R. Male Fern, one scruple.
Gamboge, two grains,
Mix.—For one dose. (Fuld.)

R. Male Fern, from twenty to thirty grains.
Gamboge, from one to five grains.
Gratiola, from five to twelve grains.
Subcarbonate of Potass, from fifteen to twenty grains.
Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Male Fern, Rhubarb, Worm Seed (*Semen contra*), Corsican Sea-moss, } of each, one ounce.
Mix. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

VERMIFUGE BOLUSES. (Bories; Pierquin; Spielmann)

R. Male Fern, Bark of Mulberry Tree, } of each, two drams.
Leaves of Scordium, one scruple.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.
Make six boluses. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Male Fern, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, two drams.
Worm Seed (*Semen contra*), half an ounce.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, one dram.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.
Make twelve boluses. (Spielmann)

DECOCTION OF MALE FERN. (Ratier)

R. Male Fern, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.
Boil.

VERMIFUGE PTISAN. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Male Fern, four ounces.
Water, three pounds.
Boil down to two thirds, and add
Syrup of Corsican Sea-moss, two ounces.
Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Male Fern, half an ounce.
Root of Elicampane, two drams.
Leaves of Wormwood, one handful.
Worm Seed (*Semen contra*), one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity,
to obtain a pound of decoction. Add
Vermifuge Syrup, one ounce
Mix. (Bories)

ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS, Linn.

Synonimes :—Arroche des jardins, Bonnedame, Fr.; Gartenmelde, Germ.; Hofmelde, Dut.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Brera; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant was originally from Asia. It is commonly cultivated in Europe. (*Polygamia Monœcia*, Linn.; *Atripliceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw., *Herb.* t. 99 and 553.)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Atriplicis sativæ*) consists of a grooved stem, with petiolated leaves, smooth, pale, triangular and pointed. It has an herbaceous taste, and is inodorous.

The seed is of an oval form, smooth, and surrounded with a membranous border (*aile*).

According to Mattioli, an infusion of from one to two drams in warm water, provokes vomitting.

Gray attributes also an emetic property to the seeds of the Atriplex angustifolia.

Decandolle says that a vinous infusion of the Atriplex glauca, is a remedy for colic.

All these vague assertions require to be verified.

ATROPA.

There are two species of this genus employed in medicine :

1. *Atropa Belladonna*, Linn.—Belladonna, Deadly Nightshade, Dwale.

Synonimes :—Belladone, Morelle furieuse, Fr.; Tollkraut, Wolfskirche, Waldnachtschattan, Tollkirsche, Tollbeere Dollkraut, Germ.; Inubassaleb, Arab.; Silec blazuowy, Bohem.; Natskade, Dan.; Belladonna, Span.; Ital.; and Port.; Sag-unggor, Hind.; Doodkruid, Dut.; Rubah turbue, Pers.; Wiloza wisnia, Tesak, Psinki, Pol.; Wargbaer, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Ant.; Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is common in all warm and temperate climates. (*Pentandria monogynia*, Linn.; *Solaneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flor. Medic. II. 61.)

The root and leaves are employed.

The root (*Radix Belladonnæ* seu *Solani lethalis* seu *furiosi*) is thick, long, and branching. It is of a red brown colour without and whitish within. It has a disagreeable and narcotic odour, and a nauseous and bitterish taste.

The leaves are large, oval, entire, and of a sombre green colour. Their odour is feeble, and their taste rather acrid.

This plant contains, according to Brandes a peculiar alcaloid, *Atropina*, *Atropia*, *Atropine*, which is the source of its activity.

It is narcotic, irritant, and poisonous. It has been extolled in jaundice, dropsy, hooping cough, and in spasmodic and other nervous affections. It recently had the groundless reputation of being a preventive against scarlatina.

It exercises a particular action upon the iris, producing dilatation of the pupil.

Dose, of the powder, from one grain to a scruple, progressively.

POWDER OF BELLADONNA. (Hamb.; Cast. Borus.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Root of Belladonna, three grains.
White Sugar, seventeen grains.
Make a powder. (Cast. Borus.)

R. Root of Extract of Liquorice, four scruples.
Root of Belladonna, one scruple.
Make a powder. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Root of Belladonna, three grains.
——— Liquorice, one scruple.
Sugar, one dram.
Make a powder. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Leaves of Belladonna, sixteen grains.
Rhubarb, two scruples.
Fennel, eight scruples.

Make a powder, and divide into eight doses. (Hamb.)

R. Leaves of Belladonna, one grain.
Rhubarb, fifteen grains.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Leaves of Belladonna,
from one to three grains.
Musk, Camphor, of each, five grains.
White Sugar, ten grains.

Make a powder. (Augustin)

R. Root of Belladonna,
from three to five grains.
Liquorice, White Sugar, of each, three grains.
Compound Powder of Ipecacuanha,
twelve grains.
Sulphur,
from twenty-two to twenty-five grains.
Oil of Anise, Amber, of each, from two to three drops.

Make a powder.—Dose, ten grains, every two hours. (Augustin)

FECULA OF BELLADONNA. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Belladonna,
any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, and express the juice. Bruise the residue with a little water, and express again. Mix the two liquors together, and set the mixture aside; then decant, and apply heat to produce coagulation; remove the vessel from the fire, strain, wash the fecula well, dry it with a moderate heat, and reduce it to powder.

EXTRACT OF BELLADONNA.

Extractum Belladonnæ. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Van Mons)

Extractum Belladonnæ. (Lond.)

Succus Spissatus Belladonnæ. (Edinb.; Dubl.)

R. Fresh Herb of Belladonna,
any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling them with a little water; then express the juice, and evaporate it immediately in a water-bath, stirring constantly, towards the end, with a spatula.

The same formula is given by Amer.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Borus.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Swediaur.

R. Leaves of Belladonna, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust the herb by several successive boilings; then mix the decoctions together, decant, and evaporate in a water-bath. (Austr.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Belladonna,
any quantity.

Bruise them with a little water, and strain through a sieve; set the liquor aside, decant, coagulate at the fire, and strain again; then, having evaporated it to the consistence of pilular mass, remove it from the fire, incorporate the dregs which were set apart, and evaporate again to the required consistence. (Ant.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Sax.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh leaves of Belladonna,
any quantity.

Bruise them, express the juice, and evaporate it, without removing the scum, to such a consistence that one fourth part of powdered dry herb of belladonna is required to bring it to the firmness of an extract. (Batav.; Belg.; Ferr.)

PILLS OF BELLADONNA. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Brera)

R. Extract of Belladonna, any quantity.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity.

Make into pills of half a grain each. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Leaves of Belladonna, two grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity to make eight boluses.—One to be taken every two hours, in hooping cough and scarlatina. (Brera)

ANTI-ICTERIC PILLS. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Extract of Belladonna,
twenty-four grains.
Leaves of Belladonna, fifteen grains.

Make into pills of half a grain each.

SOLUTION OF BELLADONNA. (Ellis)

R. Extract of Belladonna, one scruple.
Water, three ounces.

Mix.

This is employed in cataract, to procure dilatation of the pupil.

PROPHYLACTIC SOLUTION AGAINST SCARLATINA. (PIERQUIN)

R. Extract of Belladonna, two grains.
Distilled Water, one ounce.
Mix.

This is recommended by HAHNEMANN.—Dose, from one to five drops, four times a day, to children up to ten years old; from six to ten drops to those above that age.

OINTMENT OF BELLADONNA. (RATIER)

R. Extract of Belladonna, two drams.
Distilled Water, two ounces.
Triturate these, mixed together, with
Cerate or Lard, two ounces.

It is recommended by CHAUSSIER to promote the dilatation of the *os uteri*. It is applied by means of a small syringe having a canula of sufficient diameter to receive the end of the finger, into which two drams of the ointment are to be put and propelled into the neck of the uterus by means of the piston.

INFUSION OF BELLADONNA. (SUEC.)

R. Leaves of Belladonna, in powder, ten grains.
River Water, two ounces.
Macerate for an hour or two, and strain.

LAVEMENT OF BELLADONNA. (RATIER)

R. Dried Leaves of Belladonna, twelve grains.
Boiling Water, six ounces.
Infuse.

This is said to be employed with success, when the introduction of the catheter is rendered impossible by spasmodic constriction.

TINCTURE OF BELLADONNA. (SAX.)

R. Juice of the Leaves of Belladonna, recently expressed, } of each, an equal weight.
Rectified Spirit, }

Digest without heat for several days; then set aside, decant, and filter.

SYRUP OF BELLADONNA. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Leaves of Belladonna, two drams.
Root of Belladonna, one dram.
White Sugar, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain one pound of decoction.

It is recommended in hooping cough.

VINEGAR OF BELLADONNA.

Acetum Belladonnæ. (HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves of Belladonna, } of each, one part.
Proof Spirit, }

Beat them together, and macerate without heat for eight days in
Vinegar, eight parts.
Express lightly, and filter. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Root of Belladonna, sliced, one ounce and a half.
Vinegar, one pound.
Macerate for fifteen days; then strain with slight expression, and add
Alcohol, one ounce.
After a few days, decant. (HERBIP.)

AUGUSTIN gives the same formula, but without alcohol.

OXYMEL OF BELLADONNA. (HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Vinegar of Belladonna, one part.
Honey, two parts.
Boil slowly to the consistence of syrup.

SEDATIVE POTION.

Aqua Lauro-cerasi cum Belladonna. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Belladonna, three grains.
Cherry-laurel Water, two drams.
Mix.—Dose, from five to ten drops, gradually augmented, in chronic *emesis*.

R. Extract of Belladonna, ten grains.
——— Gratiola, two grains.
Cherry-laurel Water, one ounce.
Mix.—Dose, twenty-five drops, thrice a day, in mania *(melancolie)*.

PLASTER OF BELLADONNA. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Juice of the Leaves of Belladonna, recently expressed, } of each, nine ounces.
Linseed Oil, }
Boil to the consumption of all humidity; then add
Yellow Wax, six ounces.
Venice Turpentine, six drams.
When these are melted, add further
Powdered Leaves of Belladonna, two ounces.
Mix well. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Olive Oil, eighteen parts.
Yellow Wax, twelve parts.
Resin, three parts.
Melt together, and add
Fecula of Belladonna, twelve parts.
When aqueous vapour has ceased to rise, add
Turpentine, one part and a half.
Mix. (VAN MONS)

It is emollient and sedative.—It is applied to indurated tumours of the breast and of the testes.

2. *Atropa Mandragora*, LINN.—Mandrake.

SYNONIMES:—Mandragore, FR.; Alraun, GERM.; Ustrung, ARAB.; Yeb-ruy, BENG.; Mandragora, SPAN. and ITAL.; Luckmuna, luckmini, HIND.; Alruin, DUT.; Merdum giah, PERS.; Pokrzykziele, POL.; Caatjutie, TAM.

BRUNS; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; PH. SYPH.

A plant of the middle of Europe and the Levant. (*Fig.* Bull. *Herb.* t. 145 and 146.)

The root (*Radix Mandragoræ*) is employed.

It is thick, long, fusiform, simple or bifurcated. It is reddish without, and whitish within. It has a disagreeable, nauseous, and stupefactive odour; and a bitter, acrid, and nauseous taste.

It is slightly narcotic. It was formerly esteemed a powerful aphrodisiac.

Dose, three grains. It is seldom used, and always externally.

DISCUTIENT CATAPLASM. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Root of Mandrake, in powder, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the consistence of a cataplasm.

AURUM.—GOLD.

SYNONIMES:—Or, FR.; Gold, GERM. and SWED.; Tibi Zeheb., ARAB.; Run.; CYNG.; Luna, DUK. and HIND.; Guld, DAN.; Oro, ITAL.; Sona Swarna, MAH.; Mas, MAL.; Zir, Tilla, Swarna, Suvarna, SANS.; Pivon, TAM.; Bungarum, TEL.

AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; COXE; PIDERIT; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

A solid, yellow, brilliant metal; inodorous and insipid; and possessing considerable hardness. It is crystallizable in quadrangular pyramids, fusible at about 32 degrees of the pyrometer, not volatile, and unalterable by the air. It is the most malleable and ductile of all the metals, being reducible into leaves of $6^{m},00009$ of thickness. Its specific gravity is 19,257.

DIVIDED GOLD. (NIEMANN)

R. Gold, in leaves, one part.
Mercury, six parts.

Make an amalgam by triturating them together in an earthen mortar; then take up the mercury with hot nitric acid, and dry and pulverize the residuum.

Leaf gold may also be triturated with honey and gum arabic; the mixture diluted with hot water, the liquor filtered, and the divided gold remaining on the filter, dried.

It is recommended by CHRESTIEN in syphilis, scrofula, and goître; to be rubbed upon the tongue and gums.—Dose, from half a grain to five grains a day. [Very cautiously and gradually increased. ED.]

SYRUP OF GOLD.

Topique aurifique. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Divided Gold, twenty-four grains.
Simple or Gum Syrup, one ounce.

Mix intimately.

It is recommended by NIEL, in lotions, applied to syphilitic ulcers of the uvula and velum palati.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC OINTMENT. (BORIES.; PIERQUIN)

R. Divided Gold, one dram.
Lard, half an ounce.

Triturate together. (PIERQUIN)

BORIES and PIERQUIN also prescribe six grains of gold and half an ounce of cerate.

These two ointments were introduced by NIEL. They are employed, the first for dressing cancers; and the second for rubbing upon indolent buboes.

CHLORURET OF GOLD.

Chloruretum Auri, Aurum muriaticum, Murias Auri. (AMER.; BAVAR.; GALL.; FERR.; HANN.; COXE; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Gold, in leaves, one part.
Hydrochloro-nitric Acid, three parts.

Digest in a sand-bath moderately heated, and evaporate the solution, very gradually, to dryness.

It is anti-syphilitic, and diaphoretic.—Dose, one tenth of a grain, in the day.

HYDROCHLORATE OF GOLD.

Murias Auri Liquidus. (Bavar.)

R. Chloruret of Gold, one part.
Distilled Water, nineteen parts.
Dissolve.

POWDER OF CHLORURET OF GOLD. (Brera; Niemann)

R. Chloruret of Gold, one grain.
Starch, one dram.
Divide into fifteen doses. (Niemann)

ANTI-SYPHILITIC BOLUSES. (Batav.)

R. Chloruret of Gold,
from half a grain to two grains.
Extract of Aconite,
from six to twelve grains.

Make six boluses, to be taken at thrice, in the course of the day.

PILLS OF CHLORURET OF GOLD. (Amer.; Coxe; Ellis; Niemann; Pierquin)

R. Chloruret of Gold, ten grains.
Liquorice Powder, three drams.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make one hundred and fifty pills. (Amer.; Coxe; Ellis; Niemann)

R. Chloruret of Gold, one grain.
Extract of Mezereon, sixty grains.
Make sixty pills. (Pierquin)

Dose, one daily; to be augmented progressively.

TINCTURE OF GOLD.

Tinctura Auri, Aurum potabile. (Spielmann)

R. Pure Gold, one dram.
Hydrochloro-nitric Acid, one ounce.
Dissolve, and add
Essential Oil of Rosemary, two ounces.

Set aside till the colour of the acid shall have entirely disappeared, absorbed by the supernatant oil: dissolve this in

Rectified Spirit, eight ounces.

Dose, ten drops.

CHLORURET OF GOLD AND OF SODIUM.

Hydrochloras seu *Murias Auri et Sodii, Murias · Aurico - nitricum.* (Ferr.; Suec.; Bories; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Henri; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Pure Gold, } of each,
Muriate of Soda, } an equal part.
Dissolve the gold in
Hydrochloro-nitric Acid,
a sufficient quantity;
then add the muriate, filter the solution, and evaporate it slowly to dryness.

Dose, from the fifteenth to the sixth of a grain, daily, in gum syrup.

PREPARED CHLORURET OF GOLD AND OF SODIUM. (Bories)

R. Crystallized Chloruret of Gold and of Sodium, one grain.
Powdered Iris, exhausted by water and alcohol, two grains.
Mix intimately.

This quantity is at first divided into fifteen, then into fourteen, thirteen, twelve, and even progressively into eight doses. One dose is rubbed upon the tongue, every day.

SYRUP OF CHLORURET OF GOLD AND OF SODIUM. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Crystallized Chloruret of Gold and of Sodium, one grain.
Syrup of Sarsaparilla, eight ounces.
Dissolve.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS SYRUP. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Cinchona, } of each,
Root of Gentian, } three ounces.
Recent Bark of Mezereon,
one ounce and a half.
Leaves of Digitalis,
two drams and a half.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to sixteen ounces. Infuse in the strained decoction,

Bitter Orange Peel, one ounce.
Cloves, four drams.

Express, and add

White Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup, and dissolve in it

Chloruret of Gold and of Sodium
four grains.

Dose, one spoonful, morning and evening, gradually encreased to four spoonfuls each time.

OXIDE OF GOLD.

Aurum Oxydatum. (Ferr.; Hann., Wirtem.; Bories; Fee; Planche; Spielmann)

1. *Prepared by Calcination;* Crocus Solis. (Wirtem; Spielmann)

R. Pure Gold, one part.
Mercury, six parts.

Make an amalgam, and triturate with twice its weight of sulphur: then calcine till the mercury and sulphur become dissi-

pated, and the gold remains in the form of a brown powder. (Wirtem.)

R. Nitrate of Potass, ten ounces.
Alum, eight ounces.
Muriate of Soda, five ounces.
Gold, in leaves, half an ounce.

Triturate them together till the gold becomes extinguished. Dissolve the mixture in lime water, and pour deliquesced subcarbonate of potass into the solution. Wash well the precipitated gold with hot water, and calcine it in a crucible, till it assumes a violet colour. (Spielmann)

The *Crocus Solis*, according to some, is a deutoxide of gold; according to others, it is simply gold in a state of minute division.

2. *Prepared by precipitation by means of Potass.* (Ferr.; Hann.; Bories; Fee; Planche)

R. Divided Gold, any quantity
Hydrochloro-nitric Acid,
a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. Dilute the solution with twelve parts of water; then add to it solution of potass, in such quantity that it may remain slightly in excess. Wash and dry the precipitate which forms. (Hann.)

Bories; Fee and Planche prescribe subcarbonate of potass.

The product seems to be a mixture of peroxide of gold, aurate of potass, and metallic gold.

3. *Prepared by precipitation by means of Tin;* Stannate of Gold, Purple of Cassius. (Bories; Fee; Planche)

R. Chloruret of Gold one dram.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Dissolve, and pour gradually into the solution.

Proto-hydrochlorate of Tin, dissolved in four parts of water,
a sufficient quantity;

or, till it ceases to produce a precipitate. Wash and dry this well.

Dose, from half a grain to one grain, progressively, in frictions upon the tongue: and from the twentieth of a grain to one grain, progressively, taken internally.

KORNMANN'S PANACEA.

Aurum horizontale Zwingeri, Panacea Kornmanni. (Spielmann)

R. Crocus Solis, two drams.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury,
half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Cinnamon, three drops.

Triturate together.

GOLDEN HARTSHORN.

Cornu Cervi auratum. (Spielmann)

R. Crocus Solis, four scruples.
Prepared Hartshorn, one ounce.

Triturate together.

This had formerly the reputation of being sudorific and cordial; and was employed in variola and malignant fevers.

Spielmann falls into an egregious error, in refusing to allow any kind of action to aurific preparations; and attributing their activity only to the substances with which they are combined.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Oxide of Gold, precipitated by
Potass, six grains.
Extract of Mezereon, two drams.

Make sixty pills.

These are recommended by Chrestien.—Dose, one at first, increasing gradually, till seven or eight are taken in a day.

AURATE OF AMMONIA.

Auri Ammoniaretum, Aurum fulminans, Oxydum Auri ammoniatum, Auridum Ammoniacæ. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Divided Gold, two drams.
Hydrochloro-nitric Acid, one ounce.

Dissolve, and add gradually,

Solution of Ammonia,
a sufficient quantity;

or, till it produces no more precipitate. Wash this several times with distilled water, and dry it with a very moderate heat.

It is diaphoretic.—Dose, from three to six grains.

GENERAL LA MOTTE'S DROPS. (Spielmann)

R. Aurate of Ammonia, one dram.
Nitric Acid, two ounces.

Dissolve and add

Rectified Spirit, thirty-two ounces.

Digest for one month.

BALSAM OF GOLD.

Baume d'Or. (Van Mons)

R. Aurate of Ammonia, one part.
Oil of Juniper, four parts.

Dissolve in a sand-bath.

PILLS OF AURATE OF AMMONIA. (Niemann)

R. Rhubarb, two drams.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Aurate of Ammonia, } half
Extract of Squill, } a dram.
Rob of Juniper, a sufficient quantity.

Make into pills of one or two grains each. —One or two, according to the age of the patient, to be given every two hours, till three alvine dejections are produced daily. —Plenciz extolled them in the treatment of the glandular tumours consequent on scarlatina.

PILULÆ SOLARES. (Wirtem.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, one ounce.

Aloes,
Myrrh,
Saffron,
Deutoxide of Antimony,
Subcarbonate of Ammonia,
Trochiscs of Viper,
Aurate of Ammonia, } of each, one dram.
Oil of Cloves, fifty drops.

Make a pilular mass.—Dose, from one to three grains. These pills were regarded as anodyne and sudorific.

AXUNGIA, ADEPS, SEVUM.—LARD, FAT, SUET.

Synonimes :—Axonge, Suif, Fr. ; Fett, Schmalz, Unchlitt, Germ. ; Schahum, Arab. ; Hurraktail, Cyng. ; Beyl Keschubi, Duk. ; Manteca, Span. ; Schirbi, Hind. ; Lardo Sevo, Ital. ; Lemakschau, Mal. ; Pih, Pers. ; Szmalee, Pol. ; Govapa, Sans. ; Ister, Swed. ; Maat Kolupu, Tam. ; Passarum, Kowu, Tel.

Unctuous substances, more or less fluid, secreted in the cellular membrane of animals.

A.

Fats of the Mammiferæ.

1. *Axungia Taxi.*—Badger's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Blaireau, Fr. ; Dachsenschmalz, Germ.

Bruns. ; Hisp. : Palat. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Spielmann.

2. *Sevum bovillum* seu *bubalum.*—Beef Suet.

Synonimes : —Graisse de Bœuf, Fr. ; Rindstalg, Ochsenschmalz, Germ. ; Oxetalg, Dan. ; Oxtalg, Swed.

Amst. ; Dan. ; Fenn. ; Lusit. ; Ross. ; Suec. ; Wurceb. ; Coxe ; Spielmann.

That which surrounds the kidnies is principally employed. It is white, solid, and of a vapid odour.

3. *Medulla bovilla.*—Beef Marrow.

Synonime : — Moëlle de Bœuf, Fr. ; Gall. ; Spielmann.

It resembles suet in its consistence, it is of a white colour, with a reddish tinge ; and has an agreeable taste.

4. *Axungia Pedum Tauri.*—Neat's-foot Oil.

Synonimes :—Huile de Pieds de Bœuf, Fr. ; Klauenfett, Germ. ; Klœffett, Swed. ; Suec.

5. *Sevum hircinum.*—Goat's Suet.

Synonimes : — Graisse de Bouc, Fr. ; Bocksschmalz, Germ. ; Bocktalg, Swed.

Amst. ; Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Hass. ; Suec ; Spielmann.

This is softer than that of the ox ; and it has a greenish tint.

6. *Axungia Castoris.*—Beaver's Fat.

Synonimes : — Graisse de Castor, Fr. , Biberschmalz, Germ.

Wirtem. ; Spielmann.

7. *Sevum Cervinum.*—Stag's Suet.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Cerf, Fr. ; Hirschtalg, Germ. ; Hiortetalg, Dan.

Dan. ; Fuld. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Piderit ; Spielmann.

8. *Axungia Cati sylvestris.*—Wild Cat's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Chat sauvage, Fr. ; Wildkatzeuschmalz, Germ.

Palat. ; Wirtem. ; Spielmann.

9. *Axungia Equi e collo* seu *juba.*—Fat of the Neck of the Horse.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Col de Cheval, Fr. ; Kamfett, Pferdescmalz, Germ.

10. *Axungia Canis.*—Dog's Fat.

Synonimes : — Graisse de Chien, Fr. ; Hundsschmalz, Germ.

Bruns. ; Palat. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Spielmann.

11. *Axungia Erinacei.*—Hedge-hog's Fat.

Synonime :—Graisse de Hérisson, Fr.

Palat.

12. *Axungia Hominis.*—Human Fat.

Synonimes : — Graisse d'homme, Fr. ; Menschenschmalz, Germ.

Palat. ; Wirtem. ; Spielmann.

13. *Axungia Cuniculi.*—Rabbit's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Lapin, Fr.; Caninchenschmalz, Germ.

Wirtem.

14. *Axungia Leporis.*—Hare's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Lièvre, Fr.; Haarenschmalz, Germ.

Palat.; Wirtem.; Coxe.

15. *Axungia Lupi.*—Wolf's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Loup, Fr.; Wolksschmalz, Germ.

Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

16. *Axungia Muris alpini* seu *montani.*—Marmot's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Marmotte, Fr.; Murmelthierschmalz, Germ.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

17. *Sevum ovillus* seu *vervecinum.*—Mutton Suet.

Synonimes :—Graisse *ou* Suif de Mouton, Fr.; Hammelsschmalz, Schaafunschlitt, Germ.; Faaretalg, Dan.; Sego di Pecora, Ital.; Loy barani, Pol.; Fœrtalg, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hamb.; Hann.; Genev.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Ainslie; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Piderit.

18. *Axungia Ursi.*—Bear's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse d'ours, Fr.; Bärenschmalz, Germ.

Hisp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Spielmann.

19. *Axungia Phoci.*—Seal's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Phoque, Fr.; Skælspeck, Swed.

Suec.

20. *Axungia porcina* seu *Porci* seu *Sui Scrofæ* seu *suilla, Adeps suillus.*—Lard, Hog's Lard, Axunge.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Porc, Saindoux, Fr.; Schweinschmeer, Schweinschmalz, Schweinefett, Germ.; Svinefidt, Dan.; Manteca de Puerco, Span.; Sugna di Majate, Ital.; Szmalec, Pol.; Swinester, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Palat.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Piderit; Spielmann.

21. *Axungia Vulpis.*—Fox's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Renard, Fr.; Fuchsschmalz, Germ.

Wirtem.; Palat.

B.

Fats of Birds.

22. *Axungia Coturnicis.*—Quail's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Caille, Fr.; Wachtelschmalz, Germ.

Wirtem.

23. *Axungia Anatis.*—Duck's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Canard, Fr.; Entenschmalz, Germ.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

24. *Axungia Caponis.*—Capon's Grease.

Synonimes .—Graise de Chapon, Fr.; Capaunenschmalz, Germ.

Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

25. *Axungia Ciconiæ.*—Stork's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Cicogne, Fr.; Stochenschmalz, Germ.

Wirtem.

26. *Axungia Ardeæ.*—Heron's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Héron, Fr.; Reiherschmalz, Germ.

Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

27. *Axungia Anseris.*—Goose Grease.

Synonimes :—Graisse d'Oie, Fr.; Ganschumalz, Germ.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Spielmann.

28. *Axungia Gallinæ.*—Hen's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Poule, Fr.; Hühnerschmalz, Germ.

Hisp.; Palat.; Wirtem.

C.

Fats of Reptiles.

29. *Axungia Serpentum.*—Snake's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Couleuvre, Fr., Schlangenschmalz, Germ.

Hisp.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

30. *Axungia Viperarum.*—Viper's Fat.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Vipère, Fr.; Vipernschmalz, Germ.

Hisp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann.

D.

Fats of Fishes.

31. *Axungia Anguillæ.*—Eel Oil.

Synonimes :—Graisse d'Anguille, Fr.; Aalschmalz, Germ.

Hisp.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

32. *Axungia Lucii piscis.*—Pike Oil.

Synonimes :—Graisse de Brochet, Fr.; Hechtschmalz, Germ.

Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

33. *Axungia Aschii* seu *Aschiæ* seu *Thymalli piscis.*

Synonimes :—Graisse d'Ombre, Fr.; Aschenschmalz, Germ.

Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

BUTYRACEOUS LAVEMENT.

Lavement anti-laiteux. (Niemann; Sainte-Marie)

R. Fresh Butter, four ounces.
Warm Infusion of Chamomile, eight ounces.

Shake together. (Niemann)

It is recommended by Frank. One half is to be injected.

R. Fresh Butter, two ounces.
Sugar, one ounce.
Veal Broth, from eight to ten ounces.

Mix (Sainte-Marie). It is recommended by Albertini, as anti-lacteal.

SOOTHING OINTMENT. (Hisp.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Butter, one pound.
Beef Marrow, half a pound.

Beat together; wash the mixture in water, and preserve it under rose water. (Hisp.)

R. Mutton Suet, two ounces.
Olive Oil, four drams.

Melt with gentle heat. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Lard, four parts.
Mutton Suet, three parts.

Melt together. (Swediaur)

ANTI-DYSENTERIC DECOCTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Fresh Mutton Suet, two ounces.
—— Cow's Milk, sixteen ounces.

Boil over a gentle fire, stirring constantly; then add

Starch, one spoonful.

Boil, adding

Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

This decoction is recommended in all the varieties of enteritis, particularly in dysentery. The above quantity is for one day; but it may be doubled; and lavements may be employed in conjunction, composed of suet and water.

ANIMAL OIL.

Oleum Pinguedinis. (Hisp.)

R. Fat, one part.
Pounded Brick, two parts.

Melt the fat; then add the brick, and put the mixture, when cold, into a glass retort placed in a sand-bath. Distil; and rectify the product, twice or thrice, to obtain it limpid.

This oil does not differ from that of hartshorn.

BALSAMITA ODORATA, Desf.—ASTMURY.

Synonimes :—Balsamite, Coq des jardins, Fr.; Balsamkraut, Frauenmünz, Germ.; Hofbalsam, Dut.

Bruns.; Gall.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann.

This plant is found in every part of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherææ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn.; *Ic. pl.* t. 438.)

The herb (*Herba Balsamitæ maris* seu *Menthæ Saracenicæ* seu *Romanæ* seu *Costi Hortorum* seu *Tanaceti hortensis*) is employed. It is composed of a whitish coloured and hairy stem, bearing eliptical, entire, smooth, serrated leaves, of a greyish green colour. It has a very agreeable and penetrating odour; and an aromatic and slightly bitter taste.

It is stimulant; and was formerly regarded as stomachic and emmenagogue. It has now fallen into disuse.

BALSAMUM CANADENSE.—CANADIAN BALSAM.

SYNONIMES:—*Terebinthina Canadensis, Resina liquida Pini balsamei, Resina fluida Canadensis, Terebinthina balsamea.*—Baume du Canada, Resine fluide du Canada, Terebinthine du Canada, Faux Baume de Gilead, FR.; Canadensischer Balsam, GERM.; Kanadisk Terpentin, DAN.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; DAN.; GALL.; FULD.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

This liquid resin is sometimes met with transparent, nearly colourless, and possessing a mild odour; sometimes, coloured, diaphonous, thick, glutinous, and of a stronger odour. Its odour is always agreeable; its taste is acrid with a flavour of rancidity.

It is obtained in the purest state, either by opening the utricles which form on the trunk and principal branches of the *Abies balsamea* MILL.; a tree of Canada (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, LINN.; *Coniferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Lamb. *p.* 48. *t.* 31); or by making incisions into the trunk itself.

A similar resin flows from the *Pinus Canadensis*, LINN.; a tree of North America.

The Canadian Balsam differs very little from copaiba, in its action upon the animal economy. It is classed among the diuretics; and is stimulant.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops.

BALSAMIC LOHOCH. (BORIES)

R. Canadian Balsam, half a dram.
Yolk of Egg one.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls, in the course of the day. It may be found useful in blenorrhœa, gradually augmenting the quantity of balsam.

TINCTURE OF CANADIAN BALSAM.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Balsami Canadensis roborans, Tinctura balsamica composita.* (FULD.; AUGUSTIN; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Canadian Balsam, three ounces.
Guaiac Resin, half an ounce.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for three days, in a moderate heat; then add to the filtered tincture

Essential Oil of Mint, two drams.

Mix. (PIDERIT)

R. Compound Tincture of Benzoin, } of each,
Tincture of Guaiac, } six ounces.
Canadian Balsam, two ounces.

Digest in a moderate heat, frequently shaking the vessel. Filter, and add

Essential Oil of Peppermint, one dram and a half.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Canadian Balsam, two ounces.
Guaiac Resin, one ounce.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Digest for three days; then add to the filtered tincture

Essential Oil of Peppermint, one dram.

Mix. (FULD.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes two ounces of Canadian balsam, half an ounce of guaiac resin, one pound of alcohol, and two drams of oil of mint.

This tincture is prescribed as stimulant, nervine, diuretic, and diaphoretic. It is employed in gout, gonorrhœa, and in leucorrhœa.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, twice or thrice a day, in wine or water.

BALSAMIC PILLS. (AUGUSTIN).

R. Canadian Balsam, two ounces.
Kino, half an ounce.
Root of Tormentil, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and divide into pills of five grains each.—Dose, four, morning and evening, in chronic gonorrhœa, and in diabetes.

BALSAMUM HUNGARICUM.—HUNGARIAN OR CARPATHIAN BALSAM.

SYNONIMES:—*Balsamum Carpathicum nativum, Oleum Carpathicum.*—Baume des Carputhes, Baume de Hongrie, FR.; Ungarisches Balsam, Carpathischer Balsam, Krumbholzœl, GERM.

GALL.; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN.

This resin is liquid, transparent, and colourless. It has a strong smell, similar to that of juniper; and a warm and balsamic taste.

It runs from incisions made in the branches of the *Pinus Mughos*, SCOP. a tree of the mountains of Hungary and of Germany. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, LINN.; *Coniferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Ic. rar.* t. 193.)

It is seldom employed.

BALSAMUM MARIÆ.—EAST INDIA BALSAM.

SYNONIMES:—*Balsamum viride* seu *Calaba*, *Oleum Mariæ*.—Tacamahaca de l'Ile Bourbon, Baume vert, B. de Calaba, B. Marie, FR.; Marien-balsam, GERM; Balsamo de Maria, SPAN.

HISP.

This is in soft, glutinous masses of a deep green colour and strong unguentaceous smell. It solidifies slowly when exposed to the air.

This resin runs from incisions made in the trunk and branches of the *Calophyllum Calaba*, JACQ.; a tree of the Antillas. (*Polyandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Guttiferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Amer.* t. 165.)

It is stimulant and resolvent.

BALSAMUM MECCANENSE.—BALSAM OF MECCA.

SYNONIMES:—*Resina Meccanensis fluida*, *Balsamum de Mecca*, *Balsamus verus* seu *Gileadensis* seu *Judaïcus* seu *Ægyptiacus* seu *Syriacus* seu *Orientalis*, *Opobalsamum verum*, *Oleo-resina de Mecca*.—Baume de la Mecque, B. de Judée, B. d'Egypte, B. de Constantinople, B. de Grand-Caire, B. de Gilead, Baume blanc, FR.; Mecca Balsam, Balsam von Mecha, GERM.; Opobalsamo, SPAN.; and ITAL.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

When liquid, this balsam is of a citrine-white colour and transparent; but after a time, when it has solidified, it is of a golden yellow hue. It has an agreeable odour resembling that of lemons. Its taste is bitterish and rather astringent.

It is obtained, either by making incisions in the trunk and branches, or by boiling the lesser branches and the leaves, of the *Amyris Gileadensis* (*Fig.* Vahl. *Symb.* I. p. 28, t. 11.) and of the *Amyris Opobalsamum*, LINN., a shrub of Egypt and of Arabia. (*Octandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Enc. meth. pl. 303, f. 2.)

Its medicinal properties are the same as those of turpentine.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF MECCA. (GALL.)

R. Balsam of Mecca, one part.
Alcohol (26 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then set aside, and strain.

ASTRINGENT PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Balsam of Mecca, eight drops.
Opium, one grain.
Turpentine, a sufficient quantity to make two pills; one to be taken morning and evening, for fifteen days, in leucorrhœa and blenorrhœa.

PRADIER'S CATAPLASM. (AUGUSTIN, NIEMANN)

R. Balsam of Mecca, six drams.
Cinchona, one ounce.
Saffron, half an ounce.
Sage, Sarsaparilla, } of each, one ounce.
Alcohol, eight pounds.

Dissolve the balsam in one third of the alcohol, and digest the other ingredients in the remaining part for four days. Filter the tinctures, mix them together, add one part of the mixture to two parts of lime water, and make a cataplasm with linseed meal.

It is recommended in gout and rheumatism.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.—PERUVIAN BALSAM, BALSAM OF PERU.

SYNONIMES:—*Balsamum Indicum*.—Baume du Perou, Baume des Indes, FR.; Peruvianischer Balsam, GERM.; Peruviansk Balsom, DAN.; Balsamo negro, SPAN.; Peruviansche Balsem, DUT.; Balsam Indyski, POL.; Balsamo Peruviano, PORT.; Perubalsam, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.;

GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; LUSIT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

There are two sorts of it:

1. *Balsamum Peruvianum* seu *Indicum album.*—White or Soft Peruvian Balsam.

This is liquid, transparent, and of a pale yellow colour, after a time, becoming brown and clammy. When this is slowly dried it becomes brittle, and of a reddish or yellowish colour. It is then called *Balsamum Peruvianum* seu *Indicum siccum, Opobalsamum siccum.*—Dry Peruvian Balsam.

2. *Balsamum Peruvianum* seu *Indicum nigrum.*—Black Peruvian Balsam.

This has the consistence and colour of syrup which has been a little burnt. It has a strong and agreeable smell, and an acrid and bitter taste.

This balsam is derived from the *Myroxylum perniferum*, LINN., a small tree of South America and of Mexico. (*Decandria monogynia*, LINN.; *Leguminosæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Horn. *Max.* p. 51.)

It is composed of a resin, and of benzoic acid.

It is stimulant, and is more frequently employed externally than internally.

TINCTURE OE PERUVIAN BALSAM.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Balsami Peruviani, Alcohol cum Balsamo Peruviano, Linimentum Balsami Peruviani* seu *anti-arthriticum.* (ANT.; BRUNS.; FERR.; HANN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Peruvian Balsam, one part.
Alcohol (30 degrees), six parts.

Digest for four days, in a moderate heat; then set aside and filter.

HANN. and SWEDIAUR prescribe one ounce and a half of balsam and one pound of concentrated alcohol.—LUSIT.; and AUGUSTIN — one part of balsam and three parts of alcohol.—SAX.—one of balsam and five of alcohol.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—one of balsam and six of alcohol.—BRUGNATELLI—one of balsam and two of alcohol.—FERR.—one of balsam and eight of alcohol.

It is prescribed as stimulant, astringent, balsamic, stomachic, and alterative.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops, according to the strength of the preparation.

It was formerly employed externally as a detergent application to fetid and gangrenous ulcers.

COSMETIC EMULSION. (NIEMANN)

R. Tincture of Peruvian Balsam, one spoonful.
Water, twelve ounces.

Mix.

EXPECTORANT ELIXÎR. (HERBIP.)

R. Assafœtida, two drams.
Benzoic Acid,
Opium,
Camphor, of each,
Saffron, two scruples.
Squill,
Oil of Anise,
Peruvian Balsam, half an ounce.
Concentrated Alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest and filter.

STOMACHIC ELIXIR. (BORIES)

R. Theriac, two drams.
Peruvian Balsam, one dram.
Tincture of Castor, of each,
Spirit of Angelica, half an ounce.
Compound Tincture of Aloes, two ounces.

Digest, and filter.

It is stimulant, cordial, anti-spasmodic, and anodyne.

Dose, twenty drops, in wine, four times a day.

SPIRIT OF PERUVIAN BALSAM. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Peruvian Balsam, three ounces.
Dried Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.

Triturate together, add

Concentrated Alcohol, fifteen ounces.

Digest slowly for three days, and distil slowly in a water-bath. (WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes two ounces of balsam, one ounce of subcarbonate, and twelve ounces of spirit of roses.

It is stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic.

SYRUP OF PERUVIAN BALSAM. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Syrup of Roses, twelve ounces.
Spirit of Peruvian Balsam, three drams.

Mix.

HOFFMANN recommended this in pulmonary consumption.

R. Peruvian Balsam, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse in a covered vessel. Decant when cold, and dissolve in ten ounces of the liquor.

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Make a syrup. (HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; NIEMANN)

R. Tincture of Peruvian Balsam, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, warm, two pounds.

Mix gradually together, and evaporate the alcohol in a water-bath. (LUSIT.)

R. Syrup of Roses, twelve ounces.
Tincture of Peruvian Balsam, four drams.

Mix. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Gum Arabic, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make a mucilage. Mix with it, by trituration,

Peruvian Balsam, two parts.

Then add

Simple Syrup, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Florentine Iris, } of each,
——— Liquorice, } one ounce.
Mastic, }
Olibanum, } of each, half an ounce.
Benzoin, }
Storax, }
Galbanum, one ounce.
Rhenish Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Boil; and add to one pound and a half of the strained decoction,

White Sugar, three pounds.

Incorporate with the syrup

Tincture of Peruvian Balsam, half an ounce.

Mix intimately. (PALAT.)

OPHTHALMIC SPIRIT.

Spiritus Ophthalmicus Himlyi. (NIEMANN)

R. Essential Oil of Cloves, } of each,
——————Lavender, } four
——————Amber, } drops.
Peruvian Balsam, six drops.
Alcohol, half an ounce.

Dissolve, and filter through cotton.

This is recommended to be rubbed round the eye, in diseases attributed to weakness of that organ.

EMBROCATION FOR CHILBLAINS. (RATIER)

R. Peruvian Balsam, half an ounce.
Alcohol, four ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Hydrochloric Acid, one dram.
Tincture of Benzoin, half an ounce.

BALSAMIC PLASTER.

Emplastrum Peruvianum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Peruvian Balsam, two drams.
Opium, one scruple.
Diachylon Plaster with Gum, a sufficient quantity.

Mix perfectly.

R. Opiate Plaster, one ounce and a half.
Camphor, one scruple.
Peruvian Balsam, a sufficent quantity.

Mix.

It is applied in cardialgia and in chronic rheumatism.

APHRODISIAC LINIMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Peruvian Balsam, half an ounce.
Oil of Bay, one ounce.
——— Chamomile, two ounces.
Tincture of Myrrh, } of each,
————— Aloes, } a sufficient
Ambergris, } quantity.

Mix.

It is to be rubbed upon the pubic and perineal regions, at bed-time.

MAMMILARY LINIMENT.

Linimentum gummoso-balsamicum. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Peruvian Balsam, one dram.
Gum Arabic, in powder, two drams.
Oil of Almonds, one dram and a half.
Rose Water, one ounce.

Mix.

It is to be applied to excoriated nipples, five or six times a day.

R. Myrrh, one dram.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.
Rose Water, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, two scruples.
Peruvian Balsam, one scruple.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Cocoa Nut Oil, two drams.
Acetate of Lead, half a dram.
Peruvian Balsam, fifteen drops.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

ACOUSTIC BALSAM. (PARIS)

R. Peruvian Balsam, half a dram.
Balsamum Tranquillum, } of each,
Onion Juice, } one ounce.

Mix.

A few drops of this are introduced into the ear, on cotton, in accidental deafness, when unaccompanied with pain and inflammation.

ACOUSTIC INJECTION. (SAINTE-MARIE; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Peruvian Balsam, one dram.
Ox-gall, three drams.

Mix. (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Peruvian Balsam, two drams.
Tincture of Musk, four drops.
Essence of Roses, one drop.
Weak Decoction of St. John's-wort, twenty ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

This is recommended in otorrhœa, to correct the bad odour. Soap and water is first to be injected.

RESOLVENT LINIMENT. (VAN MONS)

R. Peruvian Balsam, six parts.
Nitric Acid (34 degrees), one part.

Mix with agitation.

VAN MONS elsewhere prescribes two parts of balsam and one part of acid.

It is recommended for chilblains.

BALSAMIC LOHOCH. (HERBIP.; SARD.)

R. Spermaceti, two drams.
Peruvian Balsam, one dram.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate together, and add

Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.

Mix. (HERBIP.)

R. Peruvian Balsam, triturated with
Yolk of Egg, one scruple.
Water, one ounce.
Alcohol, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } two drams.

PECTORAL POTION. (ELLIS; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Peruvian Balsam, half a dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two drams.
Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Pure Water, } half an ounce.

Mix. (ELLIS)

R. Peruvian Balsam, two drams.
Yolk of Egg one.

Mix, and add

Soft Extract of Cinchona, six drams.
Honey of Roses, three ounces and a half.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

SAINTE-MARIE prescribes two ounces of balsam, two yolks of eggs, four drams of extract of cinchona, and six ounces of honey of roses.

Dose, a spoonful, twice or thrice a day. This formula is by WERLHOF.

DIURETIC POTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Peruvian Balsam, one dram and a half.
Yolks of Eggs two.
Syrup of Liquorice, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful every three hours.

PECTORAL LOZENGES.

R. White Sugar, one pound.
Flower (*Givre*) of Vanilla, eighteen grains.
Tincture of Amber, eight drops.
Tartaric Acid, eighteen grains.
Dry Peruvian Balsam, one dram.
Rose Water, } of each,
Gum Tragacanth, } a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the balsam with a little sugar and a sufficient quantity of rose water, heat moderately, and filter. Reduce the gum to mucilage with this liquor, and add the other ingredients with the remainder of the sugar.

This formula was given by BOUDET, in the *Bulletin de Pharmacie.*

BALSAMUM RAKASIRA.—RAKASIRA BALSAM.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This is a substance of a yellow-brown or brownish-red colour, semi-transparent, brittle, softening and becoming extensible by heat. It is inodorous when cold, but exhales a very agreeable odour when heated. It possesses a balsamic and bitterish taste.

It is brought from America; but we are ignorant of the vegetable which produces it.

It is stimulant; and was formerly celebrated in gonorrhœa and in the diseases of the urinary passages.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM.—BALSAM OF TOLU.

SYNONIMES:—Baume de Tolu, B. de Carthagène, FR.; Tolu balsam, GERM.; and SWED.; Balsamo de Tolu, SPAN.; and PORT.;

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

This balsam is sometimes fluid, of a yellowish white colour, and of a sweet and aromatic taste; it is sometimes scarcely se-

mifluid, threading between the fingers, solid when cold, and drying into a brittle yellowish resin; it is, lastly, sometimes solid, and of a greenish or yellowish brown colour.

It is derived from the *Mirospermum Toluiferum*, Fr.; a tree of South America. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Terebinthaceæ*, Juss.)

A resin and benzoic acid enter into its composition.

It is stimulant; and was formerly regarded as diuretic and as powerfully sudorific. It is now occasionally employed in chronic catarrhs of the lungs and of the urethra.

Dose, from six to twenty grains, in pills or electuary.

PASTILLES OF BALSAM OF TOLU. (Gall.)

R. Balsam of Tolu, twenty-four parts.
White Sugar, two thousand parts.
Rose Water, three hundred parts.
Superoxalate of Potass, eight parts.
Tincture of Vanilla, two parts.
Gum Tragacanth, eight parts.

Make with the balsam, triturated with a little sugar, a decoction to prepare the mucilage, and form the ingredients into a mass for pastilles.

BALSAMIC EMULSION.

Emulsio balsamica, Haustus Balsamicus. (Niemann; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Balsam of Tolu, mixed with
Yolk of Egg, twenty grains.
Water, one ounce.

Mix.—Two drams each of proof spirit and of syrup of marshmallows may be added. (Swediaur)

R. Balsam of Tolu, three drams.
——— Mecca, eight drops.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, half an ounce.

Bruise them together, and add

Decoction of Barley, eighteen ounces.
White Sugar, six drams.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one dram.
Gum Arabic, one dram and a half.
Distilled Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Opium, half an ounce.

Mix. (Niemann)

BALSAMIC INHALATION. (Ellis)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

The vapours of this mixture have been recommended to be respired in diseases attributed to weakness of the lungs.

SYRUP OF TOLU, OR OF BALSUM OF TOLU.

Syrupus Balsami Tolutani seu *Toluiferæ Balsami* seu *tolutanus* seu *balsamicus de Tolu* seu *balsamicus.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Ant.; Belg.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Herbip.; Coxe; Planche; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Syrupus Tolutanus. (Lond.)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pint.
Refined Sugar, two pounds.

Boil the balsam in the water, for half an hour, in a covered vessel, frequently stirring; then set aside the liquor, strain it when cold, add the sugar, and boil to a syrup.

Syrupus Toluiferæ Balsami. (Edinb.)

Syrupus Balsami Tolutani. (Dubl.)

R. Simple Syrup, two pounds.
Tincture of Balsum of Tolu, one ounce.

Mix the tincture gradually with the syrup immediately after its preparation and before it becomes cold.

Amer.; Coxe; and Swediaur give the same formula as Edinb.

R. Balsam of Tolu, bruised, half a pound.
Water, two pounds.

Digest in a water-bath for twelve hours, in a covered vessel, stirring frequently; then decant and filter the liquor. Add to it

White Sugar, twice its weight.

Boil to a syrup in a covered vessel. (Gall.; Genev.)

Desaybats directs the dry balsam to be triturated with a part of the sugar, and the mixture to be digested in water; the liquor to be afterwards filtered, added to the rest of the sugar, and boiled to a syrup in a water-bath.

R. Alcohol (36 degrees), saturated with Balsam of Tolu, twelve ounces two drams.

Pour it into a matrass, and add to it gradually and with agitation

Pure Water, at 10 degrees, sixteen ounces.

Set aside for twenty-four hours, and then filter. On the other hand, boil with the least possible quantity of water,

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Add the liquid to the syrup, stir the mixture for a few moments that the alcohol may evaporate, and set it aside to cool in a covered vessel. (Ant.; Planche)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one dram.
Alcohol, one ounce.

Dissolve, and filter. Add

White Sugar, two pounds.

Boil to a syrup. (Ferr.)

R. White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.
Spring Water, twenty ounces.

Make a syrup; and when it is nearly cold, add to it, stirring continually,

Balsam of Tolu, six drams.

Triturated with

White Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one ounce and a half.
Gum Arabic half an ounce.

Triturate together, and add

Water, a sufficient quantity,

to make a thick emulsion. Mix this with

Simple Syrup, twenty-four ounces,

by gradual addition. (Van Mons)

Belg. prescribes one part of balsam, one half part of gum, one part of water, and sixty-four parts of syrup.

Dose, from one to three drams.

BALSAMIC JULEP.

Julep Ecossais. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Pennyroyal Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, } of each,
——— Tolu, } one ounce.

Mix.

A spoonful of this is to be taken every quarter of an hour, in croup.

PECTORAL SYRUP. (Pierquin)

R. White Sugar, } of each,
Syrup of Tolu, } one ounce.
——— Maidenhair, }
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

It is recommended in inflammatory and spasmodic diseases of the lungs.

BALSAMIC MIXTURE. (Brera)

R. Emulsion of Gum Arabic, eight ounces.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Tolu, one ounce.

Mix.

This is directed to be taken in the evening, at several times, in chronic catarrh, leucorrhœa, or blenorrhœa.

TINCTURE OF TOLU, OR OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Tinctura balsamica seu *tolutana* seu *Toluiferæ Balsami.* (Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Suec.; Herbip.; Coxe; Swediaur)

Tinctura Toluiferæ Balsami. (Edinb.)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest till the balsam is dissolved; then filter.

Tinctura Balsami Tolutani. (Dubl.)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one ounce.
Rectified Spirit, one pint.

Digest in a close vessel till the balsam is dissolved; then filter.

Amer.; Suec.; Herbip.; Coxe; and Swediaur give the same formula as Edinb.

Gall. prescribes one part of balsam and four parts of alcohol (26 degrees).—Batav.; and Ferr.—one of balsam and eight of alcohol (20 degrees).

PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR OF TOLU.

(Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Balsam of Tolu, two ounces.
Peruvian Balsam, one ounce.
Benzoic Acid, } of each,
Saffron, } half an ounce.
Alcohol, twenty-four ounces.

Digest for three days, and filter. (Spielmann)

R. Balsam of Tolu, }
Storax, } of each,
Benzoin, } three drams.
Myrrh, }
Saffron, two drams.
Alcohol, twenty ounces.

Digest, and filter. (Wirtem.)

R. Balsam of Tolu, }
Benzoin, } of each,
Myrrh, } one part
Saffron, } and a half.
Storax, }
Proof Spirit, twenty-four parts.

Infuse, preserve it upon the ingredients, and filter it as it may be wanted to be used. (Van Mons)

It is stimulant.—Dose, from thirty to forty drops. It is also employed externally.

BALSAMIC PECTORAL SYRUP. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Infusion of Red Poppies, one pound two ounces.
Burgundy Wine, one pound.
Tincture of Tolu, three drams.
Ipecacuanha, bruised, two drams and a half.

Macerate together, and add when strained

Sugar, two pounds.
Extract of Opium, twenty grains.

Mix.

This is recommended by PIERQUIN in obstinate coughs, hooping cough, and acute catarrhs.—Dose, from one ounce to one ounce and a half.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Balsam of Tolu, one part.
Sulphuric Æther (46 degrees), four parts.

Macerate for two days, and decant. (GALL.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT; and PIERQUIN prescribe one part of balsam and two parts of æther.

It is principally employed in the form of vapour, with the aid of an appropriate vessel, in chronic affections of the lungs.

BARIUM.

The following compounds of this metal are employed in medicine.

SULPHURET OF BARIUM. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Barytes, eleven parts.
Charcoal, one part.
Spirit of Turpentine, a sufficient quantity.

Pound the sulphate with the charcoal, and moisten them with the turpentine. Put the mixture into a crucible, and heat it gradually to incandescence; then let it cool, and enclose it in a proper vessel.

CHLORURET OF BARIUM, MURIATE OF BARYTES.

Terra ponderosa salita seu *muriata*, *Sal muriaticum baroticum*, *Barytes* seu *Barotes salitus*, *Baryta muriatica*, *Murias baryticum*.

1. *In the solid state.*

AMER.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.: POL.: ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Pulverized Sulphate of Barytes, one part.
Pulverized Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.

Mix and put them into a large earthen crucible placed in burning coals; stir the mixture in proportion as it heats, and increase the fire for one hour, taking care that the mixture does not become fused. When cold, wash it with a great quantity of water, dry the residuum, and treat it with hydrochloric acid, till it ceases to produce effervescence; then set it aside, decant, evaporate to dryness, and heat it to redness in an earthen crucible: then dissolve it in water, strain the solution, evaporate it till a pellicle forms, and set it aside to crystallize. (BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; FERR.; HANN.; HASS.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; and VAN MONS prescribe the same process, but by the moist way, that is, to boil the sulphate of barytes and the subcarbonate of potass with a certain quantity of water, which is to be replaced in proportion as it becomes evaporated. The proportions are:—BORUS.; and SAX.—one part of sulphate, two parts of subcarbonate, and four of water.—BRUGNATELLI—one of sulphate, two of subcarbonate, and five of water.—ROSS.—two of sulphate, three of carbonate, and four of water.—VAN MONS—eleven of sulphate, six and a half of carbonate, and thirty-five of water.

R. Sulphate of Barytes, in powder, four parts.
Charcoal, in powder, one part.

Calcine this mixture in a crucible, with a violent heat, for two hours. Dissolve the residuum in hot distilled water, strain, and add gradually hydrochloric acid, till it ceases to produce effervescence. Set aside, strain, evaporate till a pellicle forms, and crystallize. (AMER.; AUSTR.; GALL.; POL.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; VAN MONS)

FENN.; and SUEC. give the same formula, but substitute barley-meal for the charcoal.

R. Sulphate of Barytes, four parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.
Charcoal, one half part.

Calcine the mixture strongly for an hour. When the mass is cold, reduce it to powder, and boil it for a short time with

Water, sixteen parts.

Filter the solution, and treat it with hydrochloric acid as above. (Brugnatelli)

R. Chloruret of Calcium, } of each,
Sulphate of Barytes, } an equal part.

Pulverize and mix them. Throw the mixture by portions into a red hot crucible, and pour the melted mass upon a hot slab. When cold, reduce it to powder, and boil it with

Water, six parts.

Filter the solution, evaporate it till a pellicle forms, and set it aside to crystallize. (Ant.; Bavar.; Brugnatelli; Van Mons)

Gall prescribes four parts of sulphate, four of chloruret, and one part of charcoal.

R. Carbonate of Barytes, } of each,
Hydrochloric Acid, } one part.
Water, three parts.

Mix the water and acid together, and add the carbonate broken to pieces. Digest for an hour, after the cessation of effervescence; then filter, evaporate, and crystallize. Repeat the evaporation till crystals cease to be formed.

It may also be prepared from the sulphate of barytes in the following manner:

R. Sulphate of Barytes, two pounds.
Charcoal, in Powder, four ounces.
Muriatic Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Roast the sulphate, reduce it to a fine powder, and mix it with the charcoal. Put the mixture into a covered crucible, and expose it to a strong heat for six hours; then, having well triturated the mass, mix it with

Boiling Water, six pounds

in a glass or earthen vessel, preventing, as much as possible, the access of air. Let the vessel stand in a vapour-bath till the undissolved parts shall have subsided, and then pour off the liquor. Add to the residue

Boiling Water, four pounds.

Agitate, set aside, decant, and add this to the former liquor. Heat the mixture, and drop in the muriatic acid till it ceases to produce effervescence. Then filter, evaporate, and crystallize. (Edinb.)

R. Sulphate of Barytes, ten parts.
Charcoal, in Powder, or Lamp-black, one part.

Roast the sulphate, and put it into water while candescent; then reduce it to fine powder in the manner directed for the preparation of chalk. Mix the powders intimately together, and expose the mixture to a violent heat, till it becomes incandescent. When the mass is cold, dissolve it in

Boiling Water, one hundred parts,

and filter the solution. Add to this

Muriatic Acid, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the barytes, guarding against the vapour. Then filter, evaporate, and crystallize. (Dubl.)

R. Carbonate of Barytes, } of each,
Hydrochloric Acid, } one part.

Dilute the acid with

Water, three parts.

Add the carbonate, broken into pieces. When the effervescence, has subsided, strain the liquor, evaporate, and crystallize. (Hisp.; Olden.; Coxe; Swediaur)

R. Pure Barytes, any quantity.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity to saturate the alkali; filter the liquor, and crystallize. (Lipp.; Swediaur)

2. *In the liquid state.*

Solutio Muriatis Barytæ seu *Barytæ muriaticæ, Liquor Terræ ponderosæ salitæ, Aqua barytica.*

Edinb.; Dubl.; Bavar.; Dan.; Gall.; Augustin; Niemann; Pierquin; Swediaur.

Solutio Muriatis Barytæ. (Edinb.)

R. Muriate of Barytes, one part.
Distilled Water, three parts.

Dissolve.

Barytæ Muriatis Aqua. (Dubl)

R. Muriate of Barytes, one part.
Distilled Water, three parts.

Dissolve.

The sp. gr. of this solution should be to water as 1.230 to 1000.

R. Chloruret of Barium, one part.
Distilled Water, five parts.

Dissolve, and strain. (GALL.)

NIEMANN prescribes the same proportions as EDINB.—DAN.; AUGUSTIN; and PIERQUIN, after HUFELAND,—one of chloruret, and sixteen of water.—BAVAR—one of chloruret, and nine of water.—NIEMANN, in other places,—one of chloruret to forty-eight of water; and, two or three grains to an ounce of water.—SWEDIAUR—twelve grains of chloruret to one pound of water.

It is stimulant, irritant, and poisonous. It has been recommended in scrofulous and vermical disorders, engorgements of the viscera, and in schirrous and dropsical affections.

The dose of the solution, after HUFELAND'S formula, is from ten to twenty drops, for children; and from forty to sixty drops, for adults, mixed with distilled water.

The solution has also been prescribed externally, in lotions to ulcers and herpetic eruptions, and to remove specks on the cornea.

HUFELAND'S solution combined with an equal quantity of the crocated tincture of opium, is said to be an excellent sudorific, in the dose of from forty to sixty drops.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC SOLUTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. HUFELAND'S Solution of Chloruret of Barium two drops.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, one dram.

Mix.

The quantity of solution is from time to time augmented by one drop, till the solution excites nausea.

BARYTIC SOLUTION.

Liquor baryticus. (HAMB.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Chloruret of Barium, one dram.
Cherry-laurel Water, one ounce.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (HAMB.)

AUGUSTIN directs half a scruple of chloruret to be dissolved in two ounces of cherry-laurel water.

A few drops of this liquor put into the eye, are useful in removing specks on the cornea.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS SOLUTION.

Solutio Ferri muriatici cum Baryta muriatica. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Hydrochlorate of Iron, } of each,
Chloruret of Barium, } half a dram.
Distilled Water, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, from twenty to sixty drops.

RESOLVENT MIXTURE. (BRERA)

R. Chloruret of Barium, four grains.
Distilled Water, two ounces.
Extract of Hemlock, four grains.
Almond Emulsion, one pound.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually in scrofula and in scrofulous pulmonary consumption.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS PILLS. (BRERA)

R. Chloruret of Barium, one grain.
Extract of Hemlock, two grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.

Make four pills.—Dose, one every six hours.

R. Resinous Extract of Cinchona, two scruples.
Chloruret of Barium, two grains.
Extract of Opium, three grains.
Despumated Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make eight pills.—Dose, one every three hours, in painful scrofulous diseases.

ANTI-HERPETIC PILLS. (VAN MONS)

R. Chloruret of Barium, half an ounce.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, one ounce.
——— Poisonous Sumac, two ounces.
Pulverized Poisonous Sumac, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of five grains each.—Dose, two, three or four times a day.

POWDER AGAINST TINEA. (VAN MONS)

R. Chloruret of Barium, two drams.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, ten grains.
Sulphuret of Antimony, six grains.

Mix, and divide into forty-eight doses.—One to be taken twice a day, in syrup.

PILLS AGAINST TINEA. (PIERQUIN)

R. Chloruret of Barium, one dram.
Guaiac Resin, half an ounce.
Conserve of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and divide into pills.

PROTOXIDE OF BARIUM.

Baryta, Terra ponderosa pura. (BAVAR.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Barytes, any quantity.

Calcine it strongly in a silver crucible, treat the residuum with boiling water, filter the solution, and crystallize. (BAVAR.; VAN MONS)

Pure baryta may also be obtained by calcining the subcarbonate for half an hour. (SWEDIAUR)

FUSED BARYTA. (VAN MONS)

R. Pure Baryta, two ounces.

Fuse it in a silver crucible, and pour it into a warm waxed mould.

This preparation might replace the fused potass, as a caustic application.

SOLUTION OF BARYTA.

Aqua Barytæ. (BAVAR.; FERR.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Baryta, any quantity.

Calcine it slowly in an earthen crucible, and dissolve the residuum in twenty-four parts of distilled water. (BAVAR.; FERR.)

R. Pure Baryta, one part.
Distilled Water, twenty-four parts.

Dissolve. (SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

It is employed as a chemical re-agent.

BARYTIC LINIMENT. (VAN MONS)

R. Saturated Solution of Baryta, one part.
Olive Oil, six parts.

Shake together, preventing the contact of air.

It is applied to herpetic eruptions.

SUB-PROTO-CARBONATE OF BARIUM.

Carbonas Barytæ, Carbonas baroticus, Baryta carbonica Terræ ponderosa aerata, Barii protoxidi Subcarbonas, Creta barotica.

1. *That which is found in nature.*

EDINB.; COXE.

It is in round, transparent masses, radiated internally, tuberculous externally, with a yellowish grey tint. Its fracture is wavy. It is sometimes scaly, and has a greasy appearance.

2. *Manufactured according to various Formulæ.*

LIPP.; OLDEN.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Sulphate of Baryta, eighteen ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty-four ounces.

Triturate them together in a stone mortar, adding gradually a sufficient quantity of water to make a paste. Put this upon the fire, stirring; add a certain quantity of water, and wash and dry well the precipitate. (LIPP.; OLDEN.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Nitrate of Baryta, or Chloruret of Barium, dissolved in water, any quantity.

Pour gradually upon it

Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity,

or, till no more precipitate is formed; wash and dry this. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Pure Baryta, dissolved in water, any quantity.

Pass into it a current of carbonic acid gas, till no more precipitate is formed; collect and dry this. (SWEDIAUR)

PROTO-SULPHATE OF BARIUM.

Barii Proto-sulphas, Sulphas Protoxidi Barii, Spathum ponderosum, Sulphas Barytæ.

EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; COXE; GUIBOURT; SWEDIAUR.

This substance is white, heavy, and of a lamellated structure; it crystallizes in prisms with rhomboidal bases, and is fusible into a white enamel; it is inodorous and insipid.

PROTO-NITRATE OE BARIUM.

Barii Proto-nitras seu *Nitras.* (BAVAR.; VAN MONS)

1. *In the solid state.*

R. Sulphate of Barytes, seven parts.
Charcoal, one part.

Pulverize, and reduce them to a paste with linseed oil. Expose them in a crucible to a red heat for two hours, and treat the residuum with eight times its weight of boiling water. Pour nitric acid into the liquor till it ceases to disengage hydro-sulphuretted gas; then filter, and set aside to crystallize.

R. Subcarbonate of Barytes, any quantity.
Dilute Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity for saturation. Filter the liquor, evaporate, and crystallize.

2. *In the liquid state.*

R. Nitrate of Barytes, one part.
Distilled Water, nineteen parts.

Dissolve.

It is employed as a chemical re-agent.

PROTO-ACETATE OF BARIUM.

Barii Proto-acetas seu *Acetas, Terra ponderosa acetata.* (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

1. *In the solid state.*

R. Chloruret of Barium, dissolved in twelve parts of distilled water, one part.

Drop into it solution of subcarbonate of ammonia till no more precipitate is formed. Wash this well, and dissolve it in acetic

acid diluted with an equal quantity of water. Evaporate the liquor, and set it aside to crystallize. (BAVAR.)

R. Subcarbonate of Baryta, any quantity.
Acetic Acid, a sufficient quantity
to saturate the alcali. Filter, and crystallize. (NIEMANN)

2. *In the liquid state.*

BAVAR.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Subcarbonate of Baryta, any quantity.
Acetic Acid, a sufficient quantity for saturation. Preserve the liquor. (SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Pure Baryta, half an ounce.
Acetic Acid, eight ounces.
Dissolve, and preserve the solution in a well-stopped bottle. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Crystallized Acetate of Baryta, one part.
Distilled Water, nine parts.
Dissolve. (BAVAR.)

This salt is principally employed as a reagent.

BDELLIUM.—BDELLIUM, GUM BDELIUM.

SYNONIMES:—Bdellium, FR.; Bdelliumgummi, GERM.; and DAN.; Aflatun, ARAB.; Gugula, CYNG.; Bdelio, SPAN.; Gugul, HIND.; Mukul, PERS.; Bdellio, PORT.; Kukul, TAM.; Gugula, TEL.

BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; LUSIT.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This gum-resin is in rounded masses, of a reddish or greenish colour, and of a dull and cerous fracture. Its odour is aromatic, and its taste bitter and acrid.

It is brought from the East Indies and from Arabia. The tree which produces it is at present unknown, but it is supposed to be either the *Borassus flabelliformis*, the *Chamerops humilis*, or a species of *Amyris*.

It contains, according to PELLETIER, resin, gum, bassorine, and volatile oil.

It is stimulant, but is seldom used.

BELLIS PERENNIS, LINN.—DAISY.

SYNONIMES: — Paquerette vivace, Petite Marguerite, FR.; Marienblumen, Gemeine Gænseblume, GERM.; Sedmikrasa, Matecnjkmensjj, BOHEM.; Overblyvende madeleven, DUT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HASS.; POL.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS.; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, LINN.; *Synantherea*, CASS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 55.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Bellidis minoris et hortensis* seu *Simphyti minimi*) is composed of a concentric star of spatulate radical leaves, obtuse, slightly hairy, and more or less dentate or incised.

The flowers are radiated, commonly full, with a pubescent common calix. Their colour is red, and their taste astringent and somewhat acrid.

CONSERVE OF DAISY. (FULD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

R. Flowers of Daisy, one part.
Sugar, two parts.
Beat together.

SYRUP OF DAISY. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Juice of Daisy, depurated and reduced to one half by evaporation, nine ounces.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
Boil, and strain.

TINCTURE OF DAISY. (WIRTEM.)

R. Dried Flowers of Daisy, freed from their calices, half an ounce.
Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
Water of Daisies, four ounces.
Digest for twenty-four hours, express, and filter.

It is reputed soothing and sedative.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.—It is usually combined with juleps.

BENZOINUM.—BENZOIN, GUM BENZOIN.

SYNONIMES:—*Benzoe, Gummi Benzoes, Asa dulcis, Benzoinum Gummi, Balzoinum, Benzoin.*—Benjoin, FR.; Benzoe, Benzocharz, Süsser Asand, Wohlriechender Asand, GERM.; Benzoin, DUT.; Liban, ARAB.; Manian, BAL.; Caluwell, Turalla, CYNG.; Benzoë, DAN.; and SWED.; Lubanie, Ud, DUK.; Benjui, SPAN.; Luban, HIND.; Belzuino, ITAL.; Menian, JAV., Cominyan, MAL.; Kaminian, PALEMBANG.; Benzoes, POL.; Beijoin, PORT.; Devadhupa, SANS.; Sambranie, TAM.; and TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

Two sorts of benzoin are distinguished in commerce:

1. *Benzoe amygdaloïdes.*—Amygdaloid Benzoin. This is in fragile masses, composed of white tears united by a brownish paste, shewing a clean and bright fracture.

2. *Benzoe in sortis.*—Benzoin in sorts. The colour of this is a reddish or blackish brown.

The odour of benzoin is aromatic and agreeable; its taste is sweet and warm.

It is obtained from incisions made in the *Styrax Benzoin*, DRYAND.; a tree of the East Indies. (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Ebenaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* DRYAND. *Act. Angl.* 77, p. 308, t. 10.)

It contains, according to BUCHOLZ, resin, benzoic acid, a substance analogous to Peruvian balsam, and a peculiar aromatic principle.

It is stimulant; and is employed principally in chronic catarrhs. It has been prescribed with success in intermittent fevers.

Dose, from six to ten grains. It is also administered in the form of vapour.

EXPECTORANT POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Benzoin, Sugar Candy, } of each, four ounces.

Mix.

It is recommended in asthma, and in chronic catarrhs.—Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

SYRUP OF BENZOIN. (GALL.)

R. Benzoin, half a pound.
Water, two pounds.

Digest in a water-bath for twelve hours, in a covered vessel, shaking it from time to time. Decant, and filter the liquor; then add to it

White Sugar, twice its weight.

Boil to a syrup in a covered vessel.

HENRI recommends the liquor to be merely passed through a cloth.

Dose, from two drams to an ounce or more.

TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Benzoini.* (AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS)

R. Benzoin, in powder, one part.
Alcohol (26 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then set aside, and strain. (GALL.)

AUSTR. prescribes three ounces of benzoin, and two pounds of alcohol (0,910).—AMST.—one ounce and a half of benzoin, and sixteen ounces of alcohol (0,884).—BATAV.; BELG.; and FERR.—one part of benzoin, and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees).—ANT.—one part of benzoin, and eight parts of alcohol (30 degrees).—BAVAR.; DAN.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; SARD.; and VAN MONS—one part of benzoin, and six parts of alcohol.—PALAT.—benzoin, any quantity, and alcohol, a sufficient quantity.—BRUGNATELLI—three ounces of benzoin and one pound of alcohol.—ELLIS—one part of benzoin and twelve parts of alcohol.—SAX.—one part of benzoin and five parts of alcohol.—WIRTEM.—three drams of benzoin and three ounces of spirit of anise.

It is stimulant, and is reputed expectorant, stomachic, carminative, and alexipharmic.—Dose, from ten to twenty drops or more.

A mixture of one dram of this tincture with four ounces of water, gives the *Lac Virginis, Aqua Cosmetica;* a cosmetic much employed by women to preserve the freshness of the skin.

COSMETIC LIQUOR.

Aqua Benzoica. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Benzoin, three drams.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Rose Water, eight ounces.

Mix.

To be used in lotions, against acne rosacea (*la couperose*).

RESIN OF BENZOIN. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Tincture of Benzoin, any quantity.

Pour into it a sufficient quantity of water to separate all the resin; collect it upon a filter and dry it.

This is very rarely employed in medicine. It is used principally as a perfume, or as a cosmetic; but in the latter case it is suspended in fluid, as in the Lac Virginis.

COSMETIC TINCTURE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Benzoin, one ounce.
Peruvian Balsam, one dram.
Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest for eight days in a sand-bath, shaking frequently; then strain.

It is employed in lotions, in the proportion of half an ounce to one pound of rose water.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

Tinctura Benzoës seu *Benzoini composita* seu *balsamica, Balsamum Commendatoris* seu *catholicum* seu *e Benzoe* seu *traumaticum* seu *vulnerarium* seu *Persicum, Elixir traumaticum.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Benzoin, three ounces.
Storax Balsam, strained, two ounces.
Balsam of Tolu, one ounce.
Spiked Aloes, half an ounce.
Rectified Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.)

R. Benzoin, three ounces.
Storax Balsam, strained, two ounces.
Balsam of Tolu, one ounce.
Hepatic Aloes, half an ounce.
Rectified Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and strain. (DUBL.)

R. Benzoin, in powder, three ounces.
Balsam of Peru, two ounces.
Hepatic Aloes, in powder, half an ounce.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (EDINB.)

FULD.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; and HERBIP. prescribe the same formula as EDINB.—COXE; and SWEDIAUR—the same as that of LOND.

R. Benzoin, three ounces.
Storax, one ounce.
Rectified Spirit, two pounds.

Digest for several days, and filter. (HERBIP.)

R. Benzoin, one ounce.
Storax, half an ounce.
Peruvian Balsam, one scruple.
Concentrated Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest, and filter. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

AUSTR.; HANN.; PALAT.; and BORUS. prescribe four ounces and a half of benzoin, half an ounce of aloes, one ounce of Peruvian balsam, and three pounds of concentrated alcohol.—GENEV.—half an ounce of aloes, two ounces of Peruvian balsam, three ounces of benzoin, and one pound and a half of alcohol.

R. Benzoin, three ounces.
Storax, one ounce and a half.
Socotrine Aloes, one ounce.
Rectified Spirit, three pounds.

Digest for three days, and filter. (DAN.; NIEMANN)

R. Benzoin, three parts.
Storax, two parts.
Peruvian Balsam, one part.
Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh, Olibanum, of each, one half part.
Alcohol, thirty-six parts.

Digest in a moderate heat for three days; then set it aside for six days, and filter. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Socotrine Aloes, Myrrh, Olibanum, of each, one part.
Peruvian Balsam, two parts.
Storax, four parts.
Benzoin, six parts.
Spirit of Angelica, seventy-two parts.

Digest for two days in a water-bath; then set it aside for eight days, and filter. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves, but a little dried, of St. John's-wort, ten ounces.
Rectified Spirit, three pounds.

Macerate for two days; then express, and add to the tincture,

Gum Elemi, Olibanum, or Mastic, Myrrh, of each, two ounces.
Socotrine Aloes, two drams.
Peruvian Balsam, one ounce.

Digest for two days, and filter. (Hass.; Piderit)

R. Fresh Leaves, but a little dried, of St. John's-wort, five ounces.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Digest for two days; then express, and add to the tincture

Benzoin, Myrrh, of each, one ounce and a half.
Socotrine Aloes, half an ounce.
Peruvian Balsam, one ounce.

Digest for three days, and filter. (Lipp.)

R. Dried Root of Angelica, half an ounce.
—— Leaves of St. John's-wort, one ounce.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four ounces.

Digest with a moderate heat for fifteen days, in a covered vessel, shaking frequently; then filter, and add to the tincture,

Myrrh, Olibanum, of each, half an ounce.

Digest; and digest in this tincture also

Storax, Benzoin, of each, three ounces.
Aloes, half an ounce.
Ambergris, six grains.

Macerate in the sun for forty days; then filter. (Gall.)

Bruns directs six grains of ambergris, half an ounce of aloes, one ounce of balsam of Tolu, three ounces of benzoin, two ounces of storax, half an ounce of olibanum, and half an ounce of myrrh, to be digested in the sun for forty days, in a tincture prepared with half an ounce of root of angelica, one ounce of flowers of St. John's-wort, and two pounds four ounces of alcohol.—Wirtem.; and Spielmann—to dissolve one ounce of Peruvian balsam, two ounces of storax, three ounces of benzoin, and half an ounce of olibanum in fifteen ounces of alcohol; then to add to this tincture another tincture prepared with half an ounce each, of root of angelica, of herb of milfoil, of aloes, of myrrh, and ten ounces of alcohol.

This last formula gives the true Balsamum Commendatoris, as it is described by Pomet, and of which the preceding formulæ are simplifications.

Niemann prescribes, under the name of Balsamum vulnerarium Burrhi, the following tincture, which is almost identical:

R. Root of Angelica, Socotrine Aloes, Spikenard, Flowers of St. John's-wort, of each, half an ounce.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for three days; then express, and add to the tincture,

Peruvian Balsam, one ounce and a half.
Storax, Olibanum, Myrrh, Seed Lac, Benzoin, of each, one ounce.

Digest for several days; then strain, and filter.

It is stimulant, and was formerly much celebrated as cordial, stomachic, anti-catarrhal, anti-gonorrhœal, and vulnerary.—Dose, from fifteen drops to one or two drams. It is used in frictions, in articular rheumatism, and to leuco-phlegmatic tumors.

TRAUMATIC ELECTUARY. (Fuld.)

R. Compound Tincture of Benzoin, one ounce.
Conserve of Red Roses, two ounces.
Syrup of Tolu, a sufficient quantity

Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

OIL OF BENZOIN. (Wirtem.; Swediaur)

R. Benzoin, in powder, any quantity.

Put it into a retort communicating with a receiver containing several ounces of water. Distil in a sand-bath, and set apart the oil which passes over.

Swediaur directs this oil to be rectified by re-distilling it with double its weight of water.

It is stimulant, resolvent and anti-spasmodic; and is recommended to be employed externally, in frictions, in arthrodynia and paralysis.

SPECIES FOR FUMIGATION.

Species fumales seu *ad sufficiendum* seu *pro Fumo* seu *pro Suffitu, Pulvis fumalis.* (Amst.; Batav.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hamb.; Hann.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Benzoin, Mastic, Juniper, of each, half an ounce.
Olibanum, two ounces.
Amber, three ounces.

Make a powder. (Hamb.)

R. Benzoin, Olibanum, Mastic, Amber, of each, one pound.
Cascarilla, one ounce.

Mix. (Batav.; Pol.)

R. Juniper, Benzoin, Olibanum, Amber, } of each, half a pound.
Cascarilla, Flowers of Lavender, Petals of Red Roses, } of each, two ounces.

Mix. (Hann.; Borus.; Sard.; Niemann)

R. Cloves, six ounces.
Benzoin, two ounces.
Storax, four ounces.
Cascarilla, two ounces.
Olibanum, seven ounces.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Benzoin, Storax, } of each, two ounces.
Olibanum, Amber, } of each, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Lemon, ——— Lavender, } of each, ten drops.

Mix. (Dan.)

R. Benzoin, Amber, Mastic, } of each, six drams.
Storax, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Cloves, one dram.

Mix. (Amst.)

R. Benzoin, Nitrate of Potass, Storax, Amber, } of each, one part.
Olibanum, four parts.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Mastic, Olibanum, Myrrh, Amber, } of each, three parts.
Storax, two parts.
Benzoin, Labdanum, } of each, one part.

Mix. (Ross.)

Ross. gives under the name of *Pulvis fumalis nobilis*, the same formula, omitting the olibanum and amber. One part each, of lavender and of roses may be added.

R. Lignum Rhodii, two ounces.
Root of Florentine Iris, twenty ounces.
Cassia Lignea, Cinnamon, } of each, four ounces.
Benzoin, two pounds.
Storax, twelve ounces.
Amber, one pound.
Olibanum, Mastic, } of each, two pounds.
Petals of Red Roses, Flowers of Lavender, } of each, six ounces.

Mix. (Dan.)

R. Leaves of Tobacco, sixteen ounces.
——— Marjoram, ——— Sweet Basil, } of each, half an ounce.
Roses, Flowers of Lavender, ——— Lily of the Valley, } of each, two drams.
Seeds of Anise, four ounces.
——— Fennel, one ounce.
Storax, Benzoin, } of each, five drams.
Rose Wood, Yellow Sanders Wood, Cloves, Cubebs, } of each, three drams.

Mix. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Storax, Mastic, Benzoin, Amber, } of each, half an ounce.
Olibanum, Seeds of Fennel, ——— Anise, } of each, two drams.
Cubebs, Cloves, } of each, three drams.
Leaves of Tobacco, eight ounces.
——— Marjoram, one ounce.
Flowers of Marigold, ——— Bluebottle, ——— Red Roses, ——— Damask Roses, ——— Lavender, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Lily of the Valley, two drams.

Mix. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Flowers of Lavender, ——— Red Roses, } of each, two drams.
Cloves, one ounce.
Benzoin, two ounces.
Storax, four ounces.
Amber, six ounces.
Olibanum, eight ounces.
Mastic, twenty ounces.

Mix. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Mastic, Olibanum, } of each, fourteen ounces.
Amber, eight ounces.
Labdanum, three ounces and a half.
Sandarac, Storax, Benzoin, } of each, seven ounces.
Yellow Sanders Wood, Rose Wood, Clove Cinnamon, } of each, two ounces and a half.
Flowers of Red Roses, ——— Lavender, } of each, four ounces.
Cascarilla, two ounces.

Mix. (Bruns.; Spielmann)

R. Root of Round Cypress, ——— Florentine Iris, Herb of Rosemary, } of each, four ounces.
Flowers of Red Roses, six ounces.
——— Lavender, two ounces.
Coriander, six drams.
Juniper, two pounds.
Aloe Wood, one ounce and a half.

Yellow Sanders Wood, four ounces.
Juniper Wood, two pounds.
Bark of Officinal Storax, four ounces.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, } of each, one ounce.
Benzoin, Storax, } of each, four ounces.
Olibanum, half a pound.
Mastic, one pound.
Amber, two pounds.
Elemi, Sandarac, Labdanum, } of each, three drams.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

ODORIFEROUS PASTILLES.

Trochisci seu *Candelæ fumales*, *Massa ad Fornacem* seu *pro Fornace odorifera*. (GALL.; WIRTEM.; BRUNS.; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Benzoin, Dry Peruvian Balsam, } of each, sixteen parts.
Yellow Sanders Wood, four parts.
Labdanum, one part.
Charcoal from Lime Tree Wood, ninety-six parts.
Nitrate of Potass, two parts.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into conical pastilles. (GALL.)

R. Benzoin, one dram.
Cascarilla, half a dram.
Myrrh, one scruple.
Oil of Nutmegs, —— Cloves, } of each, ten grains.
Nitrate of Potass half a dram.
Charcoal, six drams.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Benzoin, Storax, } of each, four ounces.
Labdanum, two drams.
Yellow Sanders Wood, one ounce.
Charcoal from Lime Tree Wood, one pound and a half.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Benzoin, eight ounces.
Storax, one ounce and a half.
Labdanum, Olibanum, Mastic, Cloves, } of each, one dram and a half.
Charcoal from Lime Tree Wood, thirty-six ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Benzoin, Storax, } of each, four ounces.
Labdanum, one ounce.
Oil of Cinnamon, ten drops.
—— Rhodium, twenty drops.
Peruvian Balsam, three drams.

Pulverize, beat together in a warm mortar, and form the mass into sticks. (SPIELMANN)

R. Myrrh, one part.
Benzoin, Nitrate of Potass, Storax, } of each, two parts.
Olibanum, sixteen parts.
Coal Dust, forty-eight parts.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Cloves, Cinnamon, } of each, one part.
Nitrate of Potass, three parts.
Storax, ten parts.
Benzoin, twelve parts.
Coal Dust, thirty-six parts.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Petals of Red Roses, one ounce.
Lignum Rhodii, six drams.
Cloves, two drams.
Benzoin, sixteen ounces.
Storax, seven ounces.
Sugar, eight ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Storax, one ounce and a half.
Benzoin, Mastic, Cloves, White Sugar, } of each, six drams.
Charcoal from Lime Tree Wood, fifteen ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (PALAT.)

R. Benzoin, Storax, } of each, four ounces.
Labdanum, one ounce.
Oil of Cinnamon, ten drops.
—— Rhodium, twenty drops.
Peruvian Balsam, a sufficient quantity.
Musk, fifteen grains.

Mix, and roll the mass into sticks. (PALAT.)

R. Storax, one ounce and a half.
Benzoin, Mastic, Cloves, White Sugar, } of each, six drams.

Oil of Cloves,
—— Rhodium,
—— Lavender, } of each, one scruple.
Peruvian Balsam, half an ounce.
Charcoal from Lime Tree Wood. fifteen ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Benzoin, six ounces.
Storax, five ounces.
Labdanum, six drams.
Turpentine, half an ounce.

Melt these in a water-bath, and add

Oil of Cloves,
—— Rhodium,
—— Cinnamon, } of each, one scruple.
Black Peruvian Balsam, one dram and a half.
Burnt Ivory, two grains.

Mix, and roll the mass into cylinders. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

BERBERIS VULGARIS, Linn.—BARBERRY.

Synonimes:—Epine-vinette, Fr.; Berboritzensauerdorn, Berberisbeerenstrauch, Saurack, Germ.; Drac, Dristal, Bohem.; Zuerboom, Dut.; Berbero, Crespino, Ital.; Berberys, Pol.; Berberis, Swed. Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This shrub is common in every part of Europe. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Berberideæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flor. Medic. II. 65.)

The bark and fruit are employed. The middle bark (*Cortex Berberidis*) is inodorous, and of an extremely bitter taste. It imparts a saffron-yellow tinge to the saliva.

The fruit (*Baccæ Berberidis, Berberes;* Barberries) are oblong, ovoid, red berries marked with a black point at their summits. They are unilocular, filled with an agreeable acidulous juice impregnated with malic acid.

JUICE OF BARBERRIES.

Succus Berberum. (Bruns.; Gall.; Hass.; Palat.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Piderit)

R. Ripe Barberries, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and put the mass into a cellar for several days; then express the juice, and set it aside, in the same place, for several other days: then strain it, pour it into long-necked bottles, covering it with a stratum of oil, and preserve it in a cool place.

It may be added to mixtures, as vinegar, in the quantity of a few ounces.

PASTILLES OF BARBERRIES.

Rotulæ Berberum. (Bruns.; Hass.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit)

R. White Sugar, half a pound.

Heat it in a tinned copper vessel, and add

Depurated Juice of Barberries, one ounce.

Make pastilles. (Bruns.; Hass.; Wirtem.)

Herbip.; and Piderit direct one ounce of sugar to be dissolved in half an ounce of the juice; the solution to be evaporated, and made into pastilles.

ROB OF BARBERRIES.

Rob seu *Apochylisma Berberum.* (Bruns.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Swediaur)

R. Ripe Barberries, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, and set the mass aside for three days; then express the juice and evaporate it over a gentle fire, to the consistence of honey, with one fourth of sugar. (Bruns.; Swediaur)

Ross. prescribes six pounds of juice and one pound of sugar.—Sax.—sixteen of juice and one of sugar.—Lipp.; and Sard. direct the juice to be evaporated in a water-bath, to the consistence of an electuary, without the addition of sugar.

It is refreshing and acidulous.

SYRUP OF BARBERRIES.

Syrupus Berberum seu *de Berberide.* (Batav.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Niemann; Piderit; Swediaur)

R. Depurated and Filtered Juice of Barberries, ten ounces.

Simple Syrup, boiled *à la plume*, sixteen ounces.

Bring to a single boil, and strain. (Dan.; Hass.; Piderit)

Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; and Herbip. prescribe the same quantity of white sugar.

Gall. prescribes two pounds of juice, and three pounds and a half of white sugar. —Hann.; Pol.; and Borus.—twenty ounces of juice, and three pounds of white sugar.

Sard. prescribes simple syrup, mixed with juice in sufficient quantity to furnish a syrup by a slight evaporation in a water-bath.

Bavar. directs the syrup to be made with one part of depurated juice and two parts of sugar.—Swediaur—with sixteen ounces of juice and twenty-eight of sugar.

It is cooling and diuretic.

BETA.—BEET.

The pharmacopœias mention two species of this genus of plants.

1. *Beta cycla*, Linn.—White Beet.

Synonimes:—Bette blanche, Poirée, Fr.; Weisser Mangold, Germ.

Ant.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Spielmann.

This species is said to be indigenous in Portugal. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Atripliceæ*, Juss.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Betæ cyclæ*) is white, and possesses a sweet taste.

The herb is composed of oval, lanceolated, whitish coloured leaves.

It is, in fact, only a variety of the following.

2. *Beta vulgaris*, Linn.—Common Beet.

Synonimes:—Bette commune, Fr.; Mangold, Germ.; Bete, Dut.; Czerne Biale, Pol.; Austr.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant belongs to the middle of Europe particularly, but it has become naturalized in every part of it. (*Fig.* Flor. Medic. II. 70.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Betæ rubræ* seu *vulgaris* seu *Rapi rubri*) is hard, of a greyish white colour, of the thickness of the thumb, and furnished with long hairs. One of the numerous varieties which it has produced by culture, the *Red Beet* (*Betterave*), contains a considerable quantity of sugar.

The herb is composed of large, oval, entire, smooth leaves, with thick footstalks.

It is emollient.

BETONICA OFFICINALIS, Linn.—WOOD BETONY.

Synonimes:—Betoine officinale, Fr.; Zehrkraut, Betonic, Germ.; Bukwice, Bohem.; Betonica, Span.; Betonic, Dut.; Bettonica, Ital.; Burwika, Pol.

Amst.; Ant.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is common in all parts of Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, Linn.; *Labiatæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flor. Medic. II. 59.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb is composed of a quadranglar, simple, and somewhat hairy stem; with opposite, heart-shaped, oblong, wrinkled, notched, petiolated leaves.

The flowers are of a purple colour, and are disposed in terminal spikes.

Its odour is feeble, but rather stupifying; its taste is bitterish, balsamic, and styptic.

It is a very energetic stimulant. The root is esteemed emetic and purgative. The leaves and flowers are sternutatory. They are exhibited internally in the dose of from a scruple to half a dram, either in powder or infusion.

STERNUTATORY POWDER. (Niemann; Pierquin)

R. Herb of Sage,
——— Betony,
——— Marjoram, } of each, one handful.
Root of Florentine Iris, one ounce.
Make a powder. (Pierquin)

R. Herb of Betony, } of each,
——— Marjoram, } one ounce.
Flowers of Lavender, } of each,
Root of Florentine Iris, } half
an ounce.
Cloves, } of each, seven drams.
Cubebs, }
Oil of Rhodium, sixteen drops.
—— Lavender, twenty drops.
Root of Turmeric, one ounce.
Indigo, two drams.

Make a powder. (NIEMANN)

CONSERVE OF BETONY. (WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Betony, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Incorporate.

CEPHALIC POWDER. (VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Betony, }
——— Sweet Basil, } of each,
——— Marjoram, } four parts.
Flowers of Lavender, }
Leaves of Rosemary, }
——— Mentha Crispa, } of each,
Cinnamon, } two parts.
Indigo, }
Chamomile, } of each,
Turmeric, } one part and a half.
Cubebs, one part.
Oil of Almonds, one half part.

Beat the turmeric and indigo with the oil, then add the other ingredients, powdered; triturate for a long time, and sift.

SYRUP OF BETONY. (SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Herb of Betony, four ounces.
Distilled Water of Betony, one pound.

Macerate, express, and dissolve in nine ounces of the strained liquor

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Bring it to a single boil, and strain. (WIRTEM.)

R. Infusion of Betony, two parts.
White Sugar, one part.

Dissolve; then clarify the solution with white of egg, boil to a syrup, and strain. (SARD.)

R. Depurated Juice of } of each,
Betony, } two pounds.
Simple Syrup, }

Make a syrup. (SARD.)

PLASTER OF BETONY. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Juice of Betony, }
——— Plantain, } of each,
——— Smallage, } two pounds.
Leaves of Betony, }
——— Plantain, }
——— Solanum nigrum, } of each,
——— Milfoil, } two
——— Vervain, } handfuls.
Turpentine, six pounds.
Yellow Wax, four pounds.
Resin, one pound.
Elemi, eight ounces.

Bruise the leaves with the juices, and leave them in maceration with the turpentine for eight days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, express, and add successively the wax, the resin, and the elemi. (SARD.)

R. Yellow Wax, }
Resin, } of each, two ounces.
Turpentine, }

Melt the resin and wax together, and add to the mixture when a little cooled, first the turpentine, then, in powder,

Betony, one ounce.
Mastic, }
Mummy, } of each, two drams.
Incense, }

Mix. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes one ounce each of the four powders.—BRUNS. suppresses the mummy, and prescribes three drams each of incense and of mastic.

R. Yellow Wax, }
Resin, } of each, four parts.
Turpentine, }

Melt together, and add

Chlorophylle of Betony, four parts.

When the aqueous part is evaporated, and the mixture is becoming cold, add

Powdered Mastic, } of each,
——— Olibanum, } one half part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

This plaster was formerly recommended for contusions and wounds of the head, cephalalgia, and catarrh. It was applied upon the vertex and temples, after having shaved off the hair.

BETULA ALBA, Linn.—BIRCH.

Synonimes;—Bouleau blanc, Fr.; Birke, Germ.; Birk, Dan.; Abedul, Span.; Berk, Dut.; Betalla, Ital.; and Port; Brzoza, Pol.; Bjærk, Swed.

Austr.. Batav.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Suec.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit.

The bark and leaves are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Betulæ*) is reddish, and covered with a white epidermis easy to be removed. It has a slightly balsamic odour, and an aromatic and slightly astringent taste.

The leaves are small, deltoid, and serrated; they have an agreeable smell, and a bitter taste.

They have been recommended, in infusion, for gout.

EXTRACT OF BIRCH. (Suec.)

R. Leaves of Birch, one part.
Water, two parts.

Boil slowly for a short time, and express; boil again the residue with fresh water, and evaporate the united decoctions in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract.

SYRUP OF BIRCH. (Austr.; Van Mons)

R. Spring Sap of Birch, recently drawn, any quantity.

Evaporate it to the consistence of syrup, in a tinned copper vessel, carefully removing the scum. Set it aside to depurate; then filter, and preserve it for use.

Van Mons directs it to be clarified with white of egg.

BEZOAR.

Bezoar is a morbid production of the intestines of animals: a great many kinds of it were formerly employed in medicine. The following are still admitted in some pharmacopœias:

1. *Bezoar.*—Bezoar.

Synonimes:—Bezoard, Fr.; Bezoarstein, Germ.; Faduj, Arab.; Visagul, Cyng.; Zeher Morah, Duk.; and Hind.; Piedra Bezoar, Span.; Bezoarsteen, Dut.; Goleha, Mal.; Padzeher Kanie, Pers.; Gorochana, Sans.; Vischik Kullu, Koroschanum, Tam.

Amst.; Batav.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Guibourt; Spielmann.

Bezoar, distinctively so called, is large, solid, and formed in concentric layers. There are three kinds of it:

A.

Coromandel Bezoar. This is said to be derived from the sea horse (*Trichecus manatus*, Linn.).

B.

Occidental Bezoar. Found in the intestines of the Peruvian lama and of the vicuna.

C.

Oriental Bezoar. Found in the intestines of the antelope (*Capra Ægagrus*, Linn.).

These formerly had the reputation of being preservatives against contagious diseases, but this chimerical virtue is now only attributed to them by the Orientals.

2. *Ægagrophilus.*—German Bezoar.

Synonimes:—*Pilæ Damarum* seu *Rupicaprarum.*—Egagropile, Bezoar D'Allemagne, Fr.; Gemsenkugel, Germ.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

This concretion is principally formed of hair intermixed and felted together. It is found in the intestines of several of the domestic mammiferæ.

3. *Lapis Porcinus.*—Bezoar of the Porcupine.

Synonimes:—Pierre de Porc, Fr.; Piedra Porcina, Span.

Hisp.

This is a calculous concretion found in the gall-bladder of the *Histrix cristatus*, Linn.

BIDENS CORNUA, Linn.

Synonime :—Bident penché, Fr.

Herbip.

A plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn.; *Synanthereæ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 841.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba et Flores Bidentis* seu *Verbesinæ*) is composed of a stalk with opposite, amplexicaul, lanceolated, and serrated leaves.

The flowers are yellow cupped, radiated, furnished with bracteæ longer than the calix.

It is slightly astringent.

BISMUTHUM.—BISMUTH.

Synonimes :—*Wismuthum, Marcasita.*—Bismuth, Etraingris, Etain de glace, Fr.; Wismuth, Markasit, Germ.; Vismuth, Dan.; Bismuto, Ital.; Bismut, Pol.

Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Austr.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Spielmann.

This is a solid metal, of a yellowish white colour, of a lamellated texture, very brittle and pulverizable. It is crystallizable in cubes disposed in reversed quadrangular pyramids, the faces of which represent steps. It is fusible at about 256 degrees; it is not volatile; it is slightly alterable by the air, which tarnishes it. It burns with a feeble bluish light.

Its specific gravity is 9.822.

SUB-PROTO-CARBONATE OF BISMUTH.

Subcarbonas Bismuthicum. (Suec.; Van Mons)

R. Nitric Acid, one part.
Pure Water, four parts.

Throw bismuth into the mixture till it ceases to be dissolved; then add to the solution

Pure Water, ten parts.
Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to render it limpid; then heat it, and pour into it a hot solution of subcarbonate of potass. Wash with hot water, and dry the precipitate.

It is recommended in place of the following.

SUB-PROTO-NITRATE OF BISMUTH.

Subnitras Bismuthi seu *Bismuthicum, Bismuthum nitricum* seu *subnitricum, Nitras subbismuthicum, Magisterium Bismuthi* seu *Marcasitæ, Nitras Bismuthi, Calx Vismuthi Bismuthum oxydulatum album.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Bismuthi Subnitras.

R. Bismuth, one ounce.
Nitric Acid,
one fluid ounce and a half.
Distilled Water, three pints.

Mix six fluid drams of the water with the acid, and dissolve the bismuth in the mixture. Add the remainder of the water to the filtered solution, and set it aside. Then pour off the liquid, wash the precipitated subnitrate with distilled water, and dry it with a moderate heat in bibulous paper. (Lond.)

R. Bismuth, seven parts.
Dilute Nitric Acid, twenty parts.
Distilled Water,
one hundred parts.

Add the bismuth to the acid gradually, and dissolve it by heat; then mix the solution with the water. Wash the precipitate which forms with distilled water, and dry it with a moderate heat in bibulous paper. (Dubl.)

R. Bismuth, one part.
Nitric Acid (32 degrees), three parts.

Dissolve the metal in the acid, and mix the solution with

Distilled Water, four parts.

Pour the liquor into a large glass vessel; wash the precipitate which forms, and dry it in a warm place, sheltered from the rays of the sun.

Henri observes that the metallic solution should be mixed with fifteen or twenty times its weight of water. This or a greater quantity is prescribed by all the other pharmacopœias. The operatory process is the same in every instance.

It is stimulant, and reputed anti-spasmodic. In a large dose it excites vomiting.

Dose, from one to twelve grains.

ANODYNE POWDER. (Augustin; Brera; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ratier)

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Bismuth, from three to ten grains.
Gum Tragacanth, one scruple.

Make a powder. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

This formula is by Dr. Robert Thomas.—One powder, thrice a day, in gastrodynia.

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Bismuth, one grain.
Magnesia, Sugar, } of each, ten grains.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Ratier)

This formula is by Odier. It is given every three hours, in gastrodynia and dyspepsia.

Brera prescribes one grain of the salt, and one scruple each, of magnesia and of gum arabic, to make four doses.—Augustin—two grains of the salt, and ten of magnesia, for one dose.

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Bismuth, Musk, } of each, one grain.
Extract of Henbane, half a grain.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, five grains.

Mix.—For one dose, to be repeated every three hours. (Augustin)

This formula is by Marcus.

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Bismuth, four grains.
Sugar, four scruples.

Mix.—For four doses. (Brera)

ANTI-SPASMODIC BOLUS. (Brera)

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Bismuth, Castor, } of each, one grain.
Despumated Honey, Powdered Liquorice, } of each, a sufficient quantity.

Make one bolus.—To be taken every four hours in epilepsy, hypochondria, and hysteria.

TONIC PILLS. (Ellis)

R. Sub-proto-nitrate of Bismuth, two drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty pills.—Dose, one, every two hours, in dyspepsia.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS, Linn.—AGARIC OF THE OAK; TOUCH-WOOD BOLETUS.

Synonimes:—Amadouvier, Agaric des Chirurgiens, Fr.; Eichenschwamm, Feuerschwamm, Zunderschwamm, Germ.; Agarikun, Arab.; Dubowa hauba, Koterce, Bohem.; Egesvamp, Tondersvamp, Dan.; Boleto yesca, Span.; Tantelige Zwam, Dut.; Boleto esca, Ital.; Guleka, Pol.; Boleto da Isca, Port.; Fuœske, Swed.; Garikun, Tam.

Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This fungus (*Agaricus quernus* seu *Chirurgorum* seu *Fungus quercinus*) is common in all the larger forests of Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *pl. Dan.* t. 953.)

Its substance is firm, but not ligneous; its epidermis is of a greyish colour externally, and black internally, hard, solid, shining, and difficult to be cut; its pores are small and very regular.

The skin and pores being removed, the median substance is cut into thin slices and beaten till it is reduced to spongy reddish coloured sheets. It is then called *Amadou*. This preparation is only required by Bruns.; Ferr.; Lipp.; and Spielmann.

Amadou is employed externally, to arrest hœmorrhages.

BORRAGO OFFICINALIS, Linn.—BORAGE.

Synonimes:—Bourrache, Fr.; Borretch, Germ.; Borraxa, Span.; Bernagie, Dut.; Borragine, Ital.; Borak, Pol.

Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Lipp.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of the Levant, cultivated in every part of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Borragineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flor. Medic. II. 96.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Borraginis* seu *Buglossi latifolii* seu *veri* seu *urbani*) is composed of a succulent, hollow, cylindrical, and branching stem covered with short and pointed hairs; and of alternate, wrinkled, green leaves, bristled with rough hairs. The inferior leaves are petiolated, large, and oval; the superior are narrow, sessile, and amplexicaul.

The flowers are purple or blue; they are sometimes white.

It is without smell; and its taste is watery.

CONSERVE OF BORAGE. (Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Fresh Flowers of Borage, one part.
Sugar, two parts.

Incorporate. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Flowers of Borage, freed from their calices, any quantity.

Beat them into a fine pulp with a little sugar; then add thrice the weight of simple syrup, and boil for a moment. (Sard.)

R. Dried Flowers of Borage, in powder, one part.
Pulverized Sugar, four parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity to make a paste. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Dose, from half a scruple to a dram.

JUICE OF BORAGE. (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Leaves of Borage, sixteen parts.

Bruise them in a marble mortar, gradually adding

Water, one part.

Express the juice, set it aside, and filter, without heat, through paper. (Gall.)

Sard. prescribes also the juice of the flowers, adding a little alcohol to preserve it. —Dose, from two to four ounces.

DISTILLED WATER OF BORAGE. (Gall.; Palat.; Sard.)

R. Bruised Herb of Borage, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil two parts. (Sard.)

Palat. directs one half to be distilled of a mixture of one part of herb and three parts of water.

R. Fresh Herb of Borage, five thousand parts.
Water, twelve hundred and fifty parts.

Distil, with a moderate heat, about six thousand parts. Pour this upon a similar quantity of fresh herb, adding ten thousand parts of water; then distil ten thousand parts. Repeat the operation a third time. —Dose, from two to four ounces.

DECOCTION OF BORAGE. (Ratier)

R. Flowers of Borage, two drams.
Water, two pounds.

Boil slightly, and strain.

It is diaphoretic, and is employed in rheumatic affections and in acute exanthemata; it is also reputed to be diuretic. It is taken warm, and in abundance, sweetened with sugar, or acidulated either with oxymel or with tartaric syrup.

INFUSION OF BORAGE. (Gall.: Sard.; Disp. Cha. Paris)

R. Flowers of Borage, two pounds.
Boiling Water, eight pounds.

Infuse for eight hours; then strain with slight expression. Repeat the operation twice again, with fresh flowers. (Sard.)

R. Flowers of Borage, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and add when strained

Syrup of Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (Gall.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Borage, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse. (Disp. Cha. Paris)

SYRUP OF BORAGE. (Hisp.; Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Borage, half a pound.
Boiling Spring Water, one pound.

Digest for one night; then express, and clarify. To every nine ounces of this, add

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup. (Wirtem.)

R. Juice of Borage, White Sugar, } four pounds of each,
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to a syrup, and clarify. (Hisp.)

EXTRACT OF BORAGE. (Hisp.; Gall.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Borage, any quantity.

Express, and clarify the juice; then evaporate it in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract. (Gall.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Borage, any quantity.

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of water; then strain, and evaporate the liquor, at first over a moderate fire, and then in a water-bath, stirring continually with a spatula. (Hisp.)

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

ANTI-BLENNORRHAGIC MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Extract of Borage, } of each,
——— Bugloss, } one ounce.
——— Liquorice, } of each,
——— Dog-grass, } two drams.

Mix.

BOTRYCHIUM LUNARIA, Willd.—MOON-WORT.

Synonimes:—Lunaire, Fr.; Mondraute, Germ.; Maanerude, Dan.; Maankruid, Dut.; Lunaria, Ital.; Lasgræs, Swed. Gall.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

This plant is common in Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, Linn.; *Filices*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 65.)

The herb (*Herba Lunariæ* seu *Lunariæ botrytidos*) is employed. It consists of alated fronds composed of eight or ten leafits in the form of a crescent. It has a slightly styptic taste.

It is feebly astringent.

BRASSICA.

Three species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Brassica Eruca*, Linn.—Rocket.

Synonimes:—Roquette, Fr.; Senfkohl, Kauke, Germ.; Bjla, horcice, Bohem.; Hvid sennep, Dan.; Eruga, Span.; and Port.; Rokette, Dut.; Ruca, Ital.; Rukiew, Pol.

Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Lipp.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Zarda.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Tetradynamia Siliquosa*, Linn.; *Cruciferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 242.)

The seeds (*Semen Erucæ*) are employed. They are a little larger, and less round than those of the mustard. They have rather a disagreeable smell, and an acrid, burning, and bitter taste.

CONSERVE OF ROCKET. (Sard.)

R. Bruised Leaves of Rocket, Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, } of each, an equal part.

Mix intimately with a wooden spatula.

2. *Brassica Napus*, Linn.—Wild Cabbage; Rape.

Synonimes:—Navet, Fr.; Rübsaat, Germ.; Kolnjk, Bohem.; Rapsat, Dan.; and Swed.; Nabos, Span.; Koolzaad, Dut.; Napo, Ital.; Rzepnica, Pol.; Nabo, Port.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

The root and seeds are employed.

The root is tuberose, and fleshy; of a white or yellowish colour; and of a sweet and agreeable taste.

The seeds (*Semen Napi* seu *Buniadis*) are small, round, black, inodorous, oleaginous, and of a nauseous bitterish taste.

The root is slightly stimulant, and is reputed expectorant; but it is more culinary than medicinal. The seeds yield an edible oil, which is considered diuretic.

PECTORAL BROTH. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Lean of Veal, six ounces.
Wild Cabbages, four ounces.
Teazle, four drams.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, and reduce to two pounds, adding towards the end,

Hyssop, one pinch.

Strain when cold.

3. *Brassica oleracea*, LINN.—Cabbage.

SYNONIMES :—Chou, Chou potager, FR.; Kohl, GERM.; Kinnub, ARAB.; Kopi, BENG.; and HIND.; Kelum, POL. BELG.; GALL.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant grows spontaneously on the sea coasts of England; it is cultivated in all kitchen-gardens, where it has produced an infinite number of varieties.

The leaves and seeds are employed.

The leaves (*Folia Brassicæ capitatæ albæ et rubræ*) are oval and glaucous, or red.

The seeds (*Semen Brassicæ rubræ*) are round, of the size of those of mustard, of a reddish brown colour, and of an oleose and slightly acrid taste.

The cabbage is slightly stimulant. It has been recommended, the red variety particularly, in affections of the lungs.

LOHOCH OF RED CABBAGE.

Looch de Gordon. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Depurated Juice of Red Cabbage, one pound.
Saffron, three drams.
Sugar, } of each,
Despumated Honey, } half a pound.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful.

SYRUP OF RED CABBAGE. (GALL.; BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Red Cabbage, cut small, two pounds.
Water, one pound.

Boil over a moderate fire, in a covered vessel, till the cabbage is softened. Add to the strained decoction,

Sugar, twice its weight.

Skim carefully; and boil to the consistence of syrup. (GALL.)

R. Expressed Juice of boiled Red Cabbage, one pound.

Clarify with white of egg. Add

Despumated Honey, one pound.

Boil, skim, and add

Saffron, two drams.
Sugar, eight ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (PIERQUIN)

BORIES adds four ounces of oxymel of squill.

JELLY OF RED CABBAGE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Leaves of Red Cabbage, nine ounces.
Isinglass, two ounces.
White Sugar, twenty-four ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, clarify, and evaporate to the consistence of jelly, adding towards the end

Lemon Juice, half an ounce.

Preserve. (SWEDIAUR)

CADET DE GASSICOURT does not add the lemon-juice.—Dose, one ounce in the day.

BRUCINA.—BRUCIUM.

SYNONIME :—Brucine, FR.

GALL.; MAGENDIE.

R. Bark of False Angustura, any quantity.

Exhaust it by æther; then treat it several times with alcohol (32 degrees). Dissolve the alcoholic extract in water, pour acetate of lead into the solution, and free it from whatever lead may remain, by passing a current of hydrosulphuric acid gas through it; then heat it and put it in contact with an excess of pure magnesia; treat the precipitate which forms with boiling alcohol, and evaporate this to two thirds. Set it aside to crystallize, and collect the crystals.

It is irritant and poisonous.—Its action resembles that of strychnia, but in an inferior degree, almost in the proportion of 1 : 12, according to MAGENDIE, or 1 : 24, according to the younger ANDRAL.

Dose, from half a grain to five grains.

It is said to be useful in paralysis.

PILLS OF BRUCINA. (MAGENDIE)

R. Brucina, twelve grains.
Conserve of Roses, half a dram.

Make into twenty-four pills, and silver them.

STIMULANT POTION. (MAGENDIE)

R. Brucina, six grains.
Distilled Water, two ounces.
White Sugar, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, morning and evening.

SPIRIT OF BRUCINA. (MAGENDIE)

R. Brucina, eighteen grains.
Alcohol, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, from six to twenty-four drops.

BRYONIA ALBA, LINN.—BRYONY.

SYNONIMES:—Bryone, Couleuvrée, Vigne blanche, FR.; Gichtrübe, Zaunrebe, Gichtwurzzaunrebe, Zaunurudo, Zaunwinde, Stickwurz, Hundskürbsenwurzel, Weisser Enzian, GERM.; Pofed, BOHEM.; Galdebœr, Hundebœr, DAN.; Brionia, nueza, SPAN.; Wilde wyngaard, DUT.; Brionia, Fescera, Rorastro, ITAL.; Przestan, POL.; Horça branca, PORT.; Hundsrofva, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is common almost throughout Europe. (*Monœcia syngenesia*, LINN; *Cucurbitaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flor. Medic. II. 77.)

The root (*Radix Bryoniæ*) is employed. It is fusiform, sometimes branching, thick, long, fleshy, compact, and marked with transverse superficial striæ. It is of a yellowish grey colour without, and white within. It has a vinous smell in the fresh state, but this becomes very weak when dried. Its taste is nauseous, very acrid, bitter, and somewhat astringent, when fresh; but becomes rather sweeter when dried.

It contains, according to DULONG, a considerable portion of starch, a peculiar bitter matter which is drastic and poisonous, a little green concrete oil, a little resin, vegetable albumen and gum.

In the fresh state, it is rubefacient externally, and emetic and purgative internally. When dried, it is nearly inert.

Dose, of the powder, from ten grains to a scruple. SYDENHAM gave as much as a dram of it, in four ounces of milk.

JUICE OF BRYONY. (HISP.)

R. Fresh Root of Bryony, any quantity.

Rasp it; express the juice, set it aside for some time, decant, and preserve the limpid part.

Dose, from two to four drams.

RESOLVENT CATAPLASM. (PIERQUIN)

R. Juice of Bryony Root, Crumb of Bread, } of each, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—This is an excellent application for the resolution of glandular engorgements of the neck. It should be frequently renewed.

SYRUP OF BRYONY. (WIRTEM.)

R. Juice of Bryony Root, one pound and a half.
White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Make a syrup.

EXTRACT OF BRYONY. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

R. Root of Bryony, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place; then boil, express, and evaporate the decoction to the consistence of an extract. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Bryony, any quantity.

Boil it for an hour in

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Strain with expression, set aside, and decant the decoction; then evaporate it to the consistence of thick honey. (HERBIP.)

Dose, from five to fifteen grains.

FECULA OF BRYONY. (GALL.; GENEV.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Fresh Root of Bryony, any quantity.

Rasp it, enclose the pulp in a linen bag, and submit it to the press. Pour the juice obtained, mixed with a little water, upon a sieve, and receive the liquor in an earthenware vessel. Set it aside; pour off the supernatant liquor, cut the fecula into small pieces, dry it in the shade, enclosed in bibulous paper, with a moderate heat, and pulverize it.

It is nutrient.

DECOCTION OF BRYONY. (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Root of Bryony, one ounce

Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil, and strain; add a quantity of vinegar equal to the decoction, and as much muriate of soda as it can dissolve.

SWEDIAUR prescribes two ounces of bryony, for the same quantity of water.

This decoction has been extolled by TRAMPEL, as an application to articular enlargements attended with rigidity. It is to be applied warm, by means of flannel.

SPECIES OF BRYONY. (HERBIP.)

R. Root of Bryony, three ounces.
Herb of Hemlock, two ounces.
Flowers of Elder, one ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, half an ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.

Mix.

EMMENAGOGUE SPECIES.

Species pro Fotu emmenagogo. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Byrony, four ounces.
——— Round Birth-wort. two ounces.
Root of Zedoary, } of each,
Bay Berries, } one ounce.
Herb of Feverfew, }
——— Mugwort, } of each,
Tops of Savine, } two
Flowers of Chamomile, } handfuls.

Mix.

EMMENAGOGUE FOMENTATION. (PALAT.)

R. Emmenagogue Species, (Form. of PALAT.)
Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to five pounds; and add when strained

Proof Spirit, one pound.

It is to be applied warm to the abdomen and pubes.

SUPPURATIVE PLASTER. (FULD.)

R. Ammoniacal Plaster, three ounces.
Powdered Bryony Root, one ounce.
Rancid Olive Oil, six drams.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and add to the mass a little cooled

Camphor, pulverized, two drams.

BUBON MACEDONICUM, LINN.—MACEDONIAN PARSLEY.

SYNONIMES:—Persil de Macèdoine, FR.; Macedonische Petersilie, GERM.; Salsa de Macedonia, PORT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Macedonia. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 306.)

The seeds (*Semen Petroselini Macedonici* seu *Apii saxatilis* seu *petræi*) are employed. They are small, long, pointed at the extremities, striated and bristled over with radiated hairs. They are of a brown colour, of a strong and very agreeable odour, and of an aromatic and bitterish taste.

They are stimulant and carminative.

BUPLEVRUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM, LINN.—THOROUGH-WAX.

SYNONIMES:—Perce-feuille, FR.; Durchwachs, GERM.; Giennevæxt, DAN.; Perfoliata, SPAN.; Doorwas, DUT.; Perforata, ITAL.; Obiezy zwiat, POL.; Perfolhada, PORT.; Genomvaxt, SWED.

BRUNS.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant is common in Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 376.)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Perfoliatæ*) consists of large oval, rounded leaves, most usually perforated by the stem, or simply amplexicaul. They are inodorous and insipid.

The seeds are small and hard. They are black, and have an acrid, bitter, and aromatic taste.

BURSERA GUMMIFERA, Linn.

Gall.; Genev.

A tree of the Antilles. (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Terebinthaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Desc. *Flor. Ant.* t. 97.)

The gum-resin (*Cachibou, Chibou, Résine de Gomart*, Fr.) is employed. It exudes from the trunk of the tree. It is solid externally, but rather soft in the centre. It has a vitreous fracture, and is of a pale yellow colour; it developes a fine terebinthine odour when bruised; its taste is sweet and aromatic.

It is stimulant.

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS, Linn.—BOX TREE.

Synonimes : — Buis, Fr.; Buxbaum, Germ.; Box, Span.; Buxboom, Dut.; Busso, Ital.; Bacho, Port.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A shrub or tree of the middle of Europe. (*Monœcia Tetrandria*, Linn.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 181.)

The wood and leaves are employed.

The wood (*Lignum Buxi*) is hard, heavy, and of a pale yellow colour. It was formerly employed in the treatment of syphilitic affections.

The leaves are oval, oblong, smooth, coriaceous, with a single nervure. They are inodorous, and have a disagreeable, bitter, and styptic taste. They have been employed for the same purposes as the wood.

It is stimulant, and reputed sudorific.

OIL OF BOX. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Raspings of Box Wood, any quantity.

Distil in a retort, separate the oil from the acid spirit, and rectify it.

It is recommended internally, in gonorrhœa.—Dose, four or five drops.

CACTUS OPUNTIA, Linn.—COMMON INDIAN FIG.

Synonimes :—Figuier d'Inde, Fr.; Gemeine Indianische Feige, Germ.; Indianisk Fige, Dan.; Higos de Pela, Span.; Gewoone Vygplant, Dut.; Fico d'India, Ital.; Indiansk Ficon, Swed.

Gall.; Genev.; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of America, and cultivated in the middle parts of Europe. (*Icosandria monogynia*, Linn.; *Ficoïdeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Knorr, *Del.* I. t. f. a.)

The stalks, improperly called leaves (*Folia opuntiæ*) are employed. They are flat, and of a variable form and size, though generally oval, of the thickness of a finger. They are inodorous, succulent, and of a watery and mucilaginous taste.

CALCITRAPA STELLATA, Lmk.—STAR-THISTLE.

Synonimes :—Chausse Trappe, Chardon étoilé, Fr.; Sterndistel, Germ.; Sterredistel, Dut.

Gall.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is common in every part of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea*, Linn.; *Synanthereæ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 335.)

The whole plant, the root and seeds are employed.

The root (*Radix Calcitrapæ* seu *Cardui stellati*) is long, branching, of the thickness of the finger, and furnished with long hairs. It is whitish, soft, and succulent.

The herb consists of a branchy, angular, slightly pubescent stem, with pinnatifid leaves, the divisions narrow, linear, and distant. Its taste is bitter.

The seeds are obtuse at both ends.

This plant contains, according to Figuier, a resiniform substance, and azotic matter, gum, green colouring matter, a little acetic

acid, and several salts of potass and of lime.

The whole plant, and particularly the root, is esteemed diuretic.

Dose, of the juice, from four to six ounces; of the extract, from one to two ounces; of the herb, one ounce, in two pounds of water, infused or boiled.

SIMPLE COLLYRIUM. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Juice of Star-thistle, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, one ounce.
Mix.

CALCIUM.

This metal is at present very imperfectly known. Some of its numerous compounds are employed in medicine.

PROTOXIDE OF CALCIUM.—LIME, QUICK LIME.

Calx, Calx viva, Calcaria pura, Terra calcarea pura, Calx usta, Oxydum Calcii.

SYNONIMES:—Chaux, Chaux vive, FR.; Kalk, GERM.; and SWED.; Ahuck, ABAB.; Cal, SPAN.; Chunna, HIND.; Calce, ITAL.; Wapno, POL.; Calviva, SWED.

The greater number of pharmacopœias direct the lime of commerce to be employed. Such are DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; COXE; and SPIELMANN.

LOND.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; and VAN MONS, direct it to be prepared by the apothecary.

BATAV.; GALL.; FENN.; and FULD. allow either the purchased or prepared lime to be used.

The following is the mode of preparing it:

R. White Marble, bruised, one pound.

Calcine it in a crucible, with a violent heat, for an hour, or till carbonic acid ceases to be extricated on the addition of acetic acid. Then let it cool, and enclose it in a well stopped vessel. (LOND.)

GALL.; BATAV.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; and VAN MONS give the same process.

LOND.; BATAV.; GALL.; and FULD. direct it also to be prepared from oyster-shells in the same manner.

GALL. observes that the lime obtained by the calcination of oyster shells or of egg shells is not pure; and that it contains phosphate of lime with phosphate of magnesia. Fine white marble should therefore always be preferred.

It may be proper to give here the formula for *Croll's Anti-febrile Specific, Specificum anti-febrile Crollii*, WIRTEM.; It is lime in nearly a pure state.

R. Lake Muscle Shells, any quantity.

Macerate them in strong vinegar to clean them well; then wash them in spring water and dry them. Reduce them to a fine powder, and calcine with a strong heat.

This was administered in the dose of from a scruple to half a dram, in intermittent fevers, before the access; as much for the purpose of absorbing acids in the primæ viæ, as to excite the secretions of the kidnies and skin. But it has been observed to induce cardialgia when given in strong doses, which is not at all surprising.

HYDRATE OF LIME.—SLAKED LIME.

Hydras Calcariæ, Calx extincta. (BAVAR.)

R. Pure Lime, one part.
Water, one half part.

Pour the water gradually upon the lime; and when the mass is cold, enclose it in a bottle.

LIME WATER, SOLUTION OF LIME.

Liquor seu *Solutio* seu *Aqua Calcis* seu *Calcis vivæ, Calcaria pura liquida, Aqua Calcariæ ustæ.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HER-

BIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

Liquor Calcis. (LOND.)

R. Lime, half a pound.
Boiling Distilled Water, twelve pints.

Pour the water upon the lime, and stir them together; then cover the vessel, and set it aside for three hours. Preserve the solution upon the undissolved lime in well stopped glass bottles, and pour it off clear when wanted for use,

Solutio seu *Aqua Calcis.* (EDINB.)

R. Fresh-burnt Lime, half a pound.

Put it into an earthen vessel, and sprinkle upon it

Water, four ounces.

Keep the vessel covered till the lime becomes hot and falls into powder; then pour upon it

Water, twelve pounds,

and stir the mixture. When the lime shall have subsided stir again; repeat this ten times, keeping the vessel closed, to prevent the access of air. Lastly, filter the solution through paper, interposing glass rods between the paper and funnel, that the solution may pass through as quickly as possible, and preserve it in well stopped bottles.

Aqua Calcis. (DUBL.)

R. Fresh-burnt Lime, } of each,
Boiling Water, } one part.

Put the lime into an earthen vessel and sprinkle the water upon it, keeping the vessel closed till the lime becomes hot and falls into powder; then pour upon it

Cold Water, thirty parts.

Close the vessel again, and shake the mixture frequently for twenty-four hours; then pour off the clear solution, and preserve it in well stopped bottles.

R. Lime, any quantity.

Sprinkle it with water to slake it, and when it has fallen to powder, mix it with more water. Pour off and reject the liquid when it has become clear; then add fresh water to the residue, proceed as at the first time, and preserve the limpid liquor. (GALL.; FERR.; BRUGNATELLI)

These three pharmacopœias are silent as to the quantity of water to be employed. The others do not follow their example.—FULD.; and LIPP. prescribe six parts of water.—DAN.; HASS.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR; and PH. SYPH.—eight parts.—BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; and SPIELMANN—ten parts.—AMER.; HISP.; and COXE—twelve parts.—ANT.; BATAV.; GENEV.; and ROSS.—fifteen parts.—AMST.; and SUEC.—sixteen parts.—FORM. HOP. FR.; and SWEDIAUR—twenty parts.—AUSTR.; BELG.; MIL. COPEN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; and SAX.—thirty parts.—BAVAR.—fifty parts.—FENN.—fifty-six.

One part of lime requires about four hundred parts of water to dissolve it.

According to the observation of DESCROITILLES, quick lime holds six or seven per cent. of potass, which it acquires from the combustible employed in calcining it. This potass being most soluble, is taken up almost entirely by the first liquid put in contact with the lime. Besides containing potass, the first lime water is ascertained to be more active than the second. PLANCHE proposes to designate the first as *Potassated Lime Water* (*Eau de Chaux Potassée*).—SARD. directs two solutions to be prepared, an *Aqua Calcis prima*, and an *Aqua Calcis secunda*; the first by treating lime with eight parts of water, and the second, by treating the residue with seven parts of water.

The solution of lime having a great affinity for carbonic acid, is very subject to lose its oxide; to keep it therefore always at the same degree of saturation, it would be better, as LOND.; AMST.; and COXE direct, to leave at the bottom of the vessel a certain quantity of hydrate of lime. The solution might be carefully decanted or filtered when wanted to be used.

It is strongly astringent, and even stimulant. It is recommended in all diseases attributed to atony of the solids or acidity of the fluids, such as diarrhœa, diabetes, scrofula, leucorrhœa, and scurvy, and in vermical disorders.

As to the lithontriptic properties which have been attributed to it, before admitting them, it requires to be shown that the lime passes unaltered from the stomach into the bladder, and that it arrives there in sufficient quantity to decompose a calculus

formed of uric acid. This is certainly exceedingly doubtful. But even supposing that a uric concretion might be eventually dissolved by it, no human stomach could endure the enormous quantity that would be necessary to be taken to produce any sensible effect upon it.

The usual dose of it is from two to four ounces, containing from two grains and a half to five or six grains of oxide. It is taken alone or with milk. Repeated too frequently, it irritates and enfeebles the digestive organs.

It is also employed in injections, in chronic uretritis; in lotions, to sluggish ulcers; in fomentations, to cancer, itch, tinea, and other diseases of the skin.

ABSORBENT MIXTURE. (BORIES; ELLIS)

R. Lime Water, } of each, one ounce.
Cow's Milk, }

Mix.—For one dose, to be taken every two hours.

LOTION FOR TINEA. (SPIELMANN)

R. Quick Lime, twelve ounces.
Ship-builder's Pitch (*Poix navale*), eight ounces.
Spring Water, seventy-two ounces.

Boil together down to one half.

STIMULANT INJECTION.

Injectio ad Fistulas, Lotio alcoholisata, (SWEDIAUR)

R. Lime Water, } of each, eight ounces.
Alcohol, }

Mix.

The same author also gives another formula for eight ounces of lime water and four of alcohol.

ANTACID ELIXIR. (HAMB.)

R. Extract of Quassia, one dram.
Lime Water, eight ounces.

Mix.

LIME WATER WITH CINCHONA. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Lime Water, one pound.
Infusion of Cinchona, one ounce.

Mix.

This is a bad preparation. It is proposed as an application to ulcers and aphthæ.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Quick Lime, two drams.
Myrrh, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Digest for several days, and strain.

LINIMENT OF LIME WATER.

Linimentum Calcis seu *calcicum* seu *ad Combustiones* seu *ex Aqua Calcis.* (DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FERR.; SARD.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; ELLIS; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Linimentum Aquæ Calcis sive Oleum Lini cum Calce. (EDINB.)

R. Lime Water, } of each,
Linseed Oil, } an equal part.

Mix.

Linimentum Calcis. (DUBL.)

R. Lime Water, } of each,
Olive Oil, } three fluid ounces.

Mix.

R. Lime Water, three parts.
Olive Oil, one part.

Mix, and preserve from the contact of air. (VAN MONS)

SARD.; WURCEB.; and ELLIS prescribe one part of oil and four parts of lime water.—GALL.; and FERR.—one of oil and eight of lime water.—NIEMANN; and CADET DE GASSICOURT—an equal part of each.—AMER.; MIL. COPEN.; SUEC.; and COXE—the same as EDINB.—SWEDIAUR—one half of oil.

R. Quick Lime, one ounce.
Linseed Oil, three ounces.
Mucilage of Quince Seeds, two ounces.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

This is a species of soap or oleo-margarate of lime. It has been extolled as an application to burns, and to certain obstinate herpetic eruptions.

LINIMENT OF LIME WATER WITH OPIUM.

Linimentum ad Ambustiones cum Opio. (MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FERR.; SUEC., AUGUSTIN)

R. Oil of Almonds, } of each, half a pound.
Lime Water, }
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, two drams.

Mix. (GALL.; FERR.)

R. Lime Water, } of each,
Linseed Oil, } an equal part.
Tincture of Opium, }

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Lime Water, } of each, one ounce.
Linseed Oil, }
Tincture of Opium, one dram.
Spirit of Turpentine, two drams.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.; SUEC.)

Sibergandi has proposed the following liniment, as an excellent application to chaps of the breast.

R. Aqueous Extract of Opium, one grain.
Lime Water, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } three drams.

Mix.

The breast is to be covered with lint charged with the liniment, and an artificial nipple pierced with small holes, placed over it, to give an issue to the oil.

ANTI-PSORIC LINIMENT. (Ferr.; Pierquin)

R. Quick Lime, } of each, two ounces.
Sulphur, }
Olive Oil, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Olive Oil, two pounds.
Lard, one pound.
Sulphur, } of each, two ounces.
Lime, }
Muriate of Soda, one ounce.

Mix. (Ferr.)

ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT. (Ratier)

R. Slaked Lime, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Soda, two drams.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, ten grains.
Lard, two ounces.

Mix.

This ointment is employed in the Hôpital Saint Louis, against the various species of prurigo.

CATAPLASM AGAINST SCIATICA. (Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Honey, eight ounces.
Sprinkle it with
Quick Lime, a sufficient quantity.

Astruc applied this to the painful part, not only in sciatica, but in all rheumatic affections.

PASTE AGAINST NÆVI.

Pasta ad Nævos. (Spielmann)

R. Venice Soap, } of each, an equal part.
Quick Lime, }

Mix.

In applying this paste, Plenk defended the surrounding parts with plaster, and removed the caustic at the end of twelve hours, after the formation of the escharr.

SAPONACEOUS PILLS. (Herbip.)

R. Spanish Soap, eight ounces.
Quick Lime, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.

Mix.

PROTOXI-PHOSPHURET OF CALCIUM.

Phosphuretum seu *Subphosphuretum Calcis.* (Van Mons)

R. Anhydrous Lime, six parts.
Phosphorus, one part and a half.

Bring the lime to a red heat in a long-necked matrass, and introduce the phosphorus in fragments; then withdraw it from the fire, and when cold, put the product into a well-stopped bottle.

PROTOXI-SULPHURET OF CALCIUM.

Sulphuretum Calcis, Hepar Sulphuris calcareum, Calcaria sulphurata. (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Quick Lime, one part.
Pulverized Sulphur, one part and a half.

Calcine them together for five or six minutes in a covered crucible; then remove it from the fire, and enclose the mass while still hot, in a well stopped bottle. (Ant.; Batav.; Fee.)

Austr.; and Ferr. prescribe two parts of lime and one part of sulphur.—Hass.—three of lime and one of sulphur.—Van Mons—four of lime and one of sulphur.—Swediaur and Van Mons—an equal part of each.—Cadet de Gassicourt—ten of lime and one of sulphur.

R. Quick Lime, two ounces.
Sulphur, one ounce.

Add gradually to these mixed together

Hot Water, one pound.

Boil slowly and evaporate to dryness, stirring frequently. (Dan.; Olden.; Fee; Swediaur)

Bavar. prescribes an equal part of sulphur and of hydrate of lime.

R. Pure Subcarbonate of Lime, } of each,
Purified Sulphur, } one part.

Keep the mixture red hot, for a quarter of an hour. (Amst.; Batav.; Fenn.; Lipp.; Borus.)

Gall.; and Sax. prescribe one part of sulphur and two parts of subcarbonate.

Chevallier and Idt direct the mixture to be calcined for an hour and a half. They prescribe also the following process:

R. Sulphate of Lime, three parts.
Lamp-black, one part.

Heat them together for an hour and a half in a crucible, and preserve the product when cold.

This process always gives the sulphuret mixed with charcoal.

The sulphuret of lime is stimulant, and is esteemed absorbent and diaphoretic. It has been recommended in gouty affections, diseases of the skin, and in cases of poisoning by metallic substances. In an excessive quantity it is poisonous. — Dose, from two to ten grains. Its cheapness renders it preferable to other sulphurets for the preparation of baths.

It is incompatible with acids and metallic salts.

ANTI-PHTHISICAL POWDER. (NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphuret of Lime, two drams.
Extract of Liquorice, one dram.
Leaves of Aconite, half a dram.

Make a powder.—A dose to be taken every two hours in pulmonary consumption.

LIQUID SULPHURET OF LIME. (FERR.)

R. Sulphur, } of each, four ounces.
Quick Lime, }
Water, a sufficient quantity

to reduce the whole to a paste; boil this in four pounds of water, to the consumption of one third, and strain.

This is for a bath of about five hundred pounds of water.

LINIMENT OF SULPHURET OF LIME.

Arcanum Archideti, Linimentum Calcariæ sulphuratæ. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Sulphuret of Lime, one ounce.
Oil of Juniper, two drams.
DIPPEL'S Animal Oil, ten drops.

Mix.

It is employed in gout.

PROTOXI-CHLORURET OF CALCIUM.

Oxi-chloruretum Calcis, Chloruretum Oxidi Calcii, Bichloruretum seu *Oximurias* seu *Chloras seu Subchloras Calcis.* (SUEC.; NIEMANN; HENRI; FEE; VAN MONS)

R. Muriate of Soda, four parts.
Black Oxide of Manganese, one part and a half.
Sulphuric Acid, three parts.
Spring Water, six parts.

Distil the muriate from a glass retort in a sand-bath, and receive the gas in a flask containing sixty-two parts of water and two of quick lime. Strain the solution, and preserve it in bottles stopped with emery. (SUEC.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

The liquor thus obtained is called *Oxigenated Solution of Lime, Solutio Oxymuriatis Calcici.*

R. Slaked Lime, two parts.
Hydrochloric Acid (22 degrees), four parts.
Black Oxide of Manganese, one part and a half.

Let the chlorine which is disengaged, pass into a little water, to free it from hydrochloric acid; then let it arrive at the bottom of a glass funnel reversed and placed in a vessel filled with sifted and slightly moistened lime. Preserve the product in flasks. (FEE; HENRI)

CHEVALLIER has recommended the following process:

Put slaked lime into a leaden cylinder, to one end of which is adapted a stopper of the same metal receiving a leaden tube, while the other is closed by a cover to which is adapted a tube which plunges into lime water. The first tube is made to communicate with a stone-ware vessel, having two openings, containing five hundred parts of decrepitated muriate of soda, one hundred and twenty-five of oxide of manganese, five hundred of sulphuric acid (66 degrees), and two hundred and fifty of water; or, simply, two hundred and twenty parts of hydrochloric acid and one hundred of oxide of manganese.

LABARRAQUE'S DISINFECTING LIQUOR. (FEE; HENRI; PIERQUIN)

R. Protoxi-chloruret of Calcium, one part.

Pulverize it in a mortar, gradually adding to it,

Pure Water, ten parts.

Set it aside, and filter. (FEE; HENRI)

PIERQUIN prescribes from twenty to thirty parts of water.

The Swedes prepare a similar liquor by diluting their solution of oxymuriate with a greater or less quantity of water.

It is recommended in lotions to syphilitic ulcers. LABARRAQUE has recently employed it successfully for the disinfection of places filled with putrid and unwholesome exhalations. It has also been tried as an application to sordid and fetid ulcers. It is excellent in correcting bad odours, on account of which property, it will be found very valuable to armies, when the hospitals of the first line, always encumbered after battle, become the sources of infection and mortality. But its stimulant properties should never be lost sight of when it is to be applied to diseased parts.

KNOX'S POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Muriate of Soda, eight parts.
Protoxi-chloruret of Calcium, three parts.

Mix.

By adding a tumbler of water to an ounce

or two of this powder, a liquor is obtained similar to the preceding. It is used in the form of lotion as a preservative against syphilitic affections.

CHEVALLIER'S ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT.

R. Protoxi-chloruret of Calcium, three drams.
Subdeuto-sulphate of Mercury, two drams.
Oil of Almonds, six drams.
Lard, two ounces.
Mix.

RESOLVENT LINIMENT. (VAN MONS)

R. Protoxi-chloruret of Calcium, one ounce.
Ox-gall reduced to one fourth, three ounces.
Dissolve.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC COLLUTORIUM.

Linctus ad Stomacacen seu *Oxymuriatis Calci.* (SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Solution of Protoxi-chloruret of Calcium, half a dram.
Spring Water, Honey, } of each, six drams.
Mix. (SUEC.)

VAN MONS directs twelve parts of honey to be added to a solution of one part of protoxi-chloruret in twelve parts of water.

SUBPROTO-CARBONATE OF CALCIUM.

Carbonas seu *Subcarbonas Calcis* seu *calcareus.*

1. *Such as is found in Nature.*

A.

In the Mineral Kingdom.

1. *Creta, Creta alba, Calcaria carbonica, Subcarbonas Calcariæ cretaceus, Carbonas Calcis nativum pulverulentum, Terra calcarata.* Chalk, White Chalk, Native Carbonate of Lime.

SYNONIMES:—Craie, Craie blanche, FR.; Weisse Kreide, GERM.; Tyn'abyaz, ARAB.; Rattahunu, CYNG.; Kride, DAN.; Velaitie chunna, DUK.; Greda, SPAN.; and PORT.; Khurrie muttie, HIND.; Wite Krijt, DUT.; Creta, ITAL.; Capur engris, MAL.; Gil sifid, PERS.; Mjel, RUSS.; Krita, SWED.; Simie chunambu, TAM.; Sima sunum, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS; SPIELMANN.

This is in white, friable masses of a loose texture, of a very fine and impalpable grain, and of an earthy and heavy aspect; it is adherent to the tongue, and leaves traces upon bodies when drawn lightly over them. Chalk prepared in the form of cakes or cylinders constitutes the *Spanish White.*

2. *Calcareus lactiformis, Agaric mineralis, Lac Lunæ.*—Mineral Agaric.

SYNONIMES:—Lait de Montagne, Farine fossile, Agaric minèral, FR.; Breymehl, Mondmilch, GERM.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

A cretaceous deposit, very light and friable, containing a small quantity of oxide of iron. It is left in the clefts of mountains by waters charged with calcareous carbonate.

3. *Marmor album.*—White Marble.

SYNONIMES:—Marbre blanc salin, calcaire ou saccharoïde, FR.; Marmol, SPAN.; Marmor, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; BELG.; HISP.; SUEC.; COXE; GUIBOURT.

It is hard, frequently of a homogeneous texture, of a pure white colour.

4. *Osteocolla.*

SYNONIMES:—Osteocolle, FR.; Beinbruch, Bruchstein, GERM.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

This is a cylindrical concretion having a longitudinal cavity which is usually filled by another concretion. The internal one is coarser than the external.

5. *Carbonas calcicum bituminatum, Lapis suillus* seu *porcinus.*—Swine-stone.

SYNONIMES:—Pierre de Porc, FR.; Schweinstein, GERM.; Orsten, SWED.

SUEC.

A stone of a compact texture, usually of a grey or blackish colour. When rubbed it diffuses an odour of hydrosulphuric acid. A species of bezoar also bears this name.

B.

In the Animal Kingdom.

1. *Blatta byzantina, Anguis odoratus.*

SYNONIMES:—Blatte byzantine, FR.; Wohlriechende Muschelschaalen, GERM.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

This is the operculum of the *Strombus lentiginosus*, Linn., a shell from the coast of India. (*Fig.* Martini, *Conch.* III. l. 8. t. 825.) It was formerly reputed anti-spasmodic.

2. *Testæ* seu *Conchæ Ostrearum.*—Oyster Shells.

Synonimes:—Coquilles *or* Ecailles d'Huître, Fr.; Austerschaalen, Germ.; Oosterschulp, Dut.; Skorupy Ostrzyzowa, Pol.; Concha de Ostra, Port.; Ostronskal, Swed.

Lond.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt.

The common oyster, *Ostrea edulis*, Linn. (Kustura, Arab.; Mow-le, Chin.; Cavatie, Cyng.; Puttirke scipie, Duk.; Tirim, Mal.; Muru, Malab.; Alie, Tam.), a conchiferous molusca (*Mesomyones ostraceæ*, Lat.; *Fig. Enc. méth.*, t. 181. fig. 7 and 8). It has an oval rounded shell marked with imbricated and undulated laminæ increasing in diameter towards the circumference.

The inferior valve is only employed.

3. *Testæ Cochleæ.*—Snail Shells.

Synonimes:—Coquille de Limaçon, Fr.; Schneckennüslein, Germ.

Hisp.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

These are reddish, with bands of the same colour, but deeper.

4. *Testæ Ovorum.*—Egg Shells.

Synonimes:—Coquille d'Œuf, Fr.; Eyerschaalen, Germ.

The shell of the hen's egg is prescribed by Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Wirtem.; Paris; and Spielmann; of the ostrich, by Hisp.; Wirtem.; and Spielmann; and of the pea-hen, by Hisp.

5. *Corallium album.*—White Coral.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Ainslie; Guibourt; Spielmann.

The stony envelope of the *Madrepora oculata*, Linn., a brachiostomous polypus (*Alveolariæ lamelliferæ*, Lat.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 342 and 343). It is common in our seas. It is sold in small, white, stony pieces, sometimes branching, and pierced with numerous holes in the form of stars.

6. *Corallium rubrum.*—Red Coral.

Synonimes:—Corail, Fr.; Coral, Port.; Besed, Arab.; Bubalo, Cyng.; Gullie, Duk.; Koralen, Dut.; Munga, Hind.; Poalum, Mal.; Merjan, Pers.; Vidruma prabala, Sans.; Pavalum, Tam.; Paghadum, Tel.

Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Spielmann.

The stony and branching envelope of the *Corallium rubrum*, Lmk., a brachiostomous polypus (*Alveolariæ cortuciferæ*, Latr. *Fig.* Esper, *Die Pflanzenth.* VII.) It appears to exist only in the Mediterranean and in the Red Sea. That is only employed which is of a deep red colour.

It is principally composed of carbonate of lime; it contains also, according to Vogel, magnesia and oxide of iron.

7. *Dentalia, Syringites, Dentales.*

Synonimes:—Dentales, Fr.; Zahnpurpurschnecken, Germ.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

Some species of marine shells, (*Dentalium Dentalis*, Linn.) are thus called. They are two or three inches in length, red, or of a pale grey colour, marked with twenty striæ, obtuse at both ends, and slightly curved. They probably belong to some chetopodous animal. (*Fig.* Gualt. *Test.* tab. 41. fig. 6.)

8. *Entalia.*

Synonimes:—Entales, Fr.; Zahnschnecken, Germ.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

The productions of this genus are probably the *Dentalium Entalis*, Linn.; which is found in the Mediterranean; or, more probably of the spines of the sea-hedgehog.

9. *Mater Perlarum* seu *Margaritarum*, *Nacra Perlarum.*—Mother of Pearl.

Synonimes.—Nacre de Perles, Fr.; Perlenmutter, Germ.; Madre de Perlas, Nacar, Span.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Spielmann.

The internal shell of a considerable number of univalve, and particularly of bivalve shells, principally of the *Mytilus margaritiferus*, Linn. By the disposition of its calcareous molecules, it reflects the light with a peculiar lustre.

10. *Umbilicus marinus, Belliculus marinus, Faba marina.*—Navel-stone.

Synonimes: — Ombilic marin, Nombril marin, Fr.; Meerbohnen, Nabelstein, Germ.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

It is the operculum of several shells of the genus *Turbo*, which are found on the shores of the Adriatic sea. It was formerly esteemed aphrodisiac.

11. *Opercula* seu *Folia Cochlearum.*—Opercula of Snail-shells.

Synonimes:—Opercule ou Couvercle d'Escargot, Fr.; Schnenkendeckelein, Germ. Wirtem.

A foliaceous lamina produced by the white calcareous matter with which the edible snail (*Helix pomatia*) closes its shell in the winter, and which solidifies in the air.

12. *Os Sepiæ.*—Cuttle-Fish Bone.

Synonimes:—Os de Sèche, Fr.; Weisses Fischbein, Germ.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

This is of an oval figure, lamellated, white, swelled out on both its surfaces, terminating behind by a slightly bent portion, with a median summit. It is found in the back of the *Sepia officinalis*, Linn., a cephalopodous molusca. (*Fig.* Enc. *méth.* pl. 6. f. 5. 6. 7.)

It is composed, according to Dr. John, of carbonate of lime, with a little phosphate, and animal matter.

13. *Perlæ, Margaritæ, Uniones.*—Pearls.

Hisp.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

These bodies are very variable in form and size; they are composed of numerous strata combined with each other by the mother of pearl substance which lines the interior of the shell of the pearl muscle, *Avicula magaritifera*, Brug.

Only the very smallest pearls are employed, *Perlæ sextiles*:—Seed Pearl. (Semences de Perle, Perles à l'once, Fr.; Saatperlen, Lothperlen, Germ.

14. *Carpionis Lapis.*—Carp-stone.

Synonimes:—Pierre de Carpe, Fr.; Karpfenstein, Germ.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

This is the basilary bone of the carp. It is triangular, and has the colour and consistence of horn.

15. *Lapides Spongiorum.*—Sponge Stones.

Synonimes:—Pierres d'Eponge, Fr.; Schwainmsteinen, Germ.

Wirtem.

These bodies are of a whitish grey colour, and friable. They are found in the interior of the common sponges, and seem to be fragments of various corallines.

16. *Lapis Judaïcus, Phœnicites, Tecolithes.*—Judaic Stone.

Synonimes:—Pierre Judaïque, Fr.; Indenstein, Germ.; Piedra Judaïca, Span. Hisp.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

This name is given to the spines of the fossil sea egg (*Echinus*), which are found in Palestine.

17. *Lapis Lyncis, Ceraunius, Dactylus idæus.*—Lynx-stone.

Synonimes:—Pierre de Lynx, Fr.; Katzenstein, Lachstein, Donnerstein, Druydenstein, Alpschoss, Germ.

Wirtem.

Belemnite, the shell of a polythalamous and cephalopodous molusca, is thus called. It is only known in the fossile state.

18. *Percarum Lapides.*—Perch Stones.

Synonimes:—Pierres de Perche, Fr.; Kaulhersichsteine, Bergsingsteine, Germ. Wirtem.; Spielmann.

These are the ear stones (*pierres auditives*) of the perch (*Perca fluviatilis*, Linn.)

19. *Chelæ* seu *Ungulæ Cancrorum.*—Crab's Claws.

Synonimes:—Pinces de Cancre, Pattes d'Ecrevisse de mer, Fr.; Krebsscheeren, Germ.; Anas de Cangrejos, Span.; Kieftschaaren, Dut.; Kræftklov, Swed.

Edinb.; Dubl.; Ant.; Batav.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Genev.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Saunders; Spielmann.

These are the extremities of the claws of the common crab (*Cancer Pagurus*, Linn.), a crustaceous maxillary decapode. (*Brachyuræ arquæ.* Latr.; *Fig.* Herbst. *Canc.* tab. 9. f. 59.) It is common in the seas of Europe. It has united pincers, with black tipped claws.

20. *Cancrorum Oculi* seu *Lapides*, seu *Lapilli, Concrementa Astaci fluviatilis.*—Crab's Eyes.

Synonimes:—Yeux d'Ecrevisse, Pierres d'Ecrevisse, Fr.; Krebsaugen, Krebsteine, Germ.; Krebstene, Dan.; Ojos de Cangrejos, Span.; Kreftsteen, Dut.; Occhi di Granchio, Ital.; Kamiene nacze, Pol.; Kræftstenar, Swed.

Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.;

Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Piderit; Spielmann.

These are two hard, white stones; the size of them varies from that of a pea to that of a lentil, and even of a bean. They are compressed on one side and convex on the other, and are of a lamellated structure. They are found a little before the moult in the thicker portion of the membranes of the stomach of the common crab, *Astacus fluviatilis.*

21. *The Ashes of burnt Animals.*

The calcareous carbonate in these is very impure and mixed with a great many other salts, neither indeed is it pure in the preceding products of the animal kingdom. The greater part of these substances, introduced by the blindest empiricism, are now abandoned every where, even by those people in whose materia medica they still have a place.

Among animal ashes we find the following.

A.

The *Ashes* of the Hedgehog (*Erinacus Europæus*, Linn.)

Hisp.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

B.

The *Ashes* of the Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*, Linn.). The nests of this bird (*Hirundinum Nidi*, Hisp.; Wirtem.) were burnt, either with the young birds, or a short time after their departure: to the excrements of these the medicinal properties were attributed.

C.

The *Ashes* of the Hare (*Lepus timidus*, Liww.), burnt when young.

Wirtem.

D.

The *Ashes* of the Wren (*Motacilla troglodytes*, Linn.)

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

E.

The *Ashes* of the Mole (*Talpa Europæa*, Linn.)

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

2. *Prepared according to various Formulæ.*

Calcis Carbonas præcipitatum, Creta precipitata.—Precipitated Chalk.

Dubl.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Van Mons.

R. Muriate of Lime, any quantity.

Add to it as much carbonate of soda dissolved in thrice its weight of distilled water, as may be necessary. Wash the precipitated carbonate of lime three times in sufficient quantities of water; then collect, and dry it either on a chalk stone or on bibulous paper. (Dubl.)

R. Chloruret of Calcium, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } any quantity.

Dissolve them separately in a great excess of water; then mix the solutions with agitation, and set aside. After a sufficient time, decant, and wash the precipitate with cold water, drop it upon a filter of linen cloth, and reduce it to the form of trochiscs.

R. Powdered Coral, Mother of Pearl, or Crab's Eyes, any quantity.
Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to cover the powder to several fingers' breadth. Dissolve in a warm place; then filter the solution, and drop into it

Deliquesced Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity.

Wash with spring water, and dry the precipitate. (Wirtem.)

This formula gives what was formerly called *Magisterium Coralliorum* seu *Matris Perlarum* seu *Oculorum Cancri.*

PREPARED SUBCARBONATE OF LIME.

The preparation of the subcarbonate of lime has for its object, not only to give to it a proper form for pharmaceutical purposes, but also to free it as much as possible from all foreign substances. Formerly, this preparation implied merely the separation of external impurities, and the minute division of the salt. It was applied to all the substances which have just been enumerated.

It would be too long and tedious to detail all the differences which the process prescribed for this preparation presents. The most important to be known are those of the three following formulæ:

R. Chalk, one pound.

Add a little water, and triturate it to a very fine powder; throw this into a large vessel filled with water, and mix with agitation. At the end of several minutes pour off the turbid supernatant liquor, and set it aside; when it has become clear, pour it off, and dry the precipitated powder. (Lond.)

R. Crab's Eyes, any quantity.

Wash them in warm water, renewing it several times a day till it comes off free from

taste and smell; then dry the stones, bruise them in an iron mortar, and levigate, adding a little water, to reduce them to a light paste. Make this into trochiscs, and dry them in the shade. (GALL.)

R. Cleansed Oyster Shells, any quantity.

Boil them for two hours with one thirty-second part of potass, one sixteenth of lime, and a sufficient quantity of water to cover them. Then wash them well, and boil them again with a double quantity of pure water; lastly, clean them with a brush, wash with cold water, dry, bruise, and levigate them. (VAN MONS)

The subcarbonate of lime is devoid of all action upon the animal economy except that which may result from adventitious combination or from its presence mechanically. It was formerly recommended to absorb the acids of the stomach, when diseases were attributed to the presence of those menstrua which are now known to be indispensable to the accomplishment of digestion. Materia medica would suffer no inconvenience by its being banished from its lists.

LOZENGES OF CRAB'S EYES. (GALL.)

R. Prepared Crab's Eyes, one ounce.
White Sugar, four ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity

to moke lozenges.

ANTACID POWDER. (AMST.; BATAV.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Prepared Crab's Eyes, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one ounce.

Mix. (BATAV.)

R. Prepared Crab's Claws, two ounces.
——— Red Coral, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, half an ounce.

Mix. (AMST.)

R. Prepared Mother of Pearl, ——— Crab's Eyes, ——— Red Coral, White Sugar, Hartshorn prepared without fire, of each, half an ounce.
Prepared Crab's Claws, two ounces and a half.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

R. Hartshorn prepared with fire, six drams.
Red Coral, Oriental Bezoar, Prepared Pearls, Crab's Eyes, Amber, White Bole, of each, four scruples.
Bone of Hart's Heart, Prepared Hyacinth, ——— Sapphire, ——— Ruby, ——— Emerald, of each, two scruples.
Gold Leaves, twelve.

Make a fine powder. (WIRTEM.)

This absurd preparation, called *Pulvis bezoardicus Sennertii*, received the epithet of *incompletus* when it did not contain the bezoar.

R. Oriental Bezoar, ——— Pearls, Red Coral, Amber, Hartshorn prepared without fire, Crab's Eyes, of each, half an ounce.
——— Claws, three ounces.

Make a fine powder. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

It is prescribed as an absorbent.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram. All these powders should be abandoned. The last formerly had the reputation of being useful in intermittent disorders, malignant fevers, small pox, and measles. Such error does not now require to be refuted.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.

Pulvis Cretæ seu *Carbonatis Calcis compositus, Species diacretæ.* (LOND.; EDINB.; AMER.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

Pulvis Cretæ compositus. (LOND.)

R. Prepared Chalk, half a pound.
Cinnamon Bark, four ounces.
Root of Tormentil, Gum Acacia, of each, three ounces.
Long Pepper, half an ounce.

Reduce them separately to powder, and mix.

Pulvis Carbonatis Calcis compositus. (EDINB.)

R. Prepared Carbonate of Lime, four ounces.
Cinnamon Bark, one dram and a half.
Nutmegs, half a dram.

Make a powder.

AMER.; COXE; and NIEMANN prescribe the same as EDINB.

VAN MONS prescribes one part of nutmegs, one and a half of cinnamon, and sixty-four parts of chalk.

R. Crab's Eyes, fifteen grains.
Oleosaccharum of Mint, ten grains.
Make a powder. (Augustin)

R. Prepared Oyster Shells, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
Cinnamon, one scruple.
Mix. (Augustin)

R. Crab's Eyes, two drams.
Orange Peel, half a dram.
Oleosaccharum of Lemon, one scruple.
Mix. (Augustin)

R. Prepared Chalk, four ounces.
Nutmeg, half a dram.
Mix. (Augustin)

R. Prepared Crab's Eyes, sixteen parts.
Cinnamon, four parts.
Lesser Cardamoms, one part.
Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Prepared Chalk, one ounce and a half.
Nutmegs, six drams.
Liquorice, Quince Seeds, of each, half an ounce.
Prepared Armenian Bole, Red Coral, of each, two drams.
Carp Stones, Mace, Mastic, Turmeric, of each, four scruples.
White Sugar, four ounces.
Mix. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Spielmann prescribes sixteen ounces of sugar.

R. Prepared Chalk, Nutmegs, of each, one ounce and a half.
Crab's Eyes, Liquorice, Quince Seeds, of each, one ounce.
Armenian Bole, Prepared Red Coral, of each, half an ounce.
Carp Stones, Mace, Mastic, of each, eight scruples.
White Sugar, twenty-four ounces.
Mix. (Wirtem.)

Dose, from six to twelve grains, thrice a day. This alliance of a substance which can only act mechanically or in chemical combination, with others exercising a direct and powerful action upon the living tissues, is very unreasonable. The principal ingredient in the preparation is completely masked by the accessories; and, instead of being an absorbent, it is rather tonic and stimulant.

ANTI-STRUMOUS POWDER. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Calcined Egg Shells, two ounces.
Oleosaccharum of Anise, four drams.
Mix, and divide into parcels of one dram or four scruples each.—Dose, two parcels, daily.

TROCHISCS OF CARBONATE OF LIME.

Trochisci Calcis Carbonatis, Tabellæ ad Ardorem Ventriculi seu *ad Sodam.* (Edinb.; Amer.; Wirtem.; Coxe)

R. Prepared Carbonate of Lime, four ounces.
Gum Acacia, one ounce.
Nutmeg, one dram.
Refined Sugar, six ounces.

Reduce them to powder, and form them into trochiscs with water. (Edinb.; Amer.; Coxe)

R. Prepared Chalk, Calcined Hartshorn, Crab's Eyes, of each, three drams.
Armenian Bole, Red Coral, of each, two drams.
Nutmeg, one dram.
Sugar, dissolved in Cherry Water, and boiled *à la plume*, twelve ounces.
Make trochiscs. (Wirtem.)

POWDER FOR INFANTS. (Herbip.)

R. Crab's Eyes, half an ounce.
Almond Soap, Rhubarb, of each, one dram.
Oil of Fennel, six drops.
Sugar, two drams.
Triturate together till they form a powder.

POWDER FOR INTERTRIGO.

Pulvis in Excoriatione Ægri. (Saunders)

R. Prepared Chalk, one ounce.
Alum, one dram.
Camphor, one scruple.
Mix.

DENTIFRICE POWDER. (Ferr.; Augustin; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Crab's Eyes, Sweet Flag, of each, one ounce.
Catechu, four drams.
Oil of Cloves, twelve drops.
Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Prepared Red Coral, Magnesia, Cinchona, of each, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, one scruple.
Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Cuttle-Fish Bone, Cinchona, Myrrh, of each, an equal part.
Mix. (Ferr.)

R. Cuttle-Fish Bone, three ounces.

Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Root of Florentine Iris, } one ounce and a half.
Gum Lac, a sufficient quantity

to colour the powder. (Ferr.)

R. Cuttle-Fish Bone, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one ounce.
Florentine Iris, one ounce and a half.
Crab's Eyes, }
Red Coral, } of each, two drams.
Catechu, }
White Sugar, three drams.
Gum Lac, half an ounce.
Myrrh, one ounce.
Oil of Bergamotte, forty drops.
—— Cloves, ten drops.

Mix. (Augustin)

ENGLISH PURPLE POWDER.

Pulvis purpureus Anglicus. (Wirtem.)

R. Crab's Eyes, } of each,
—— Claws, } two ounces.
Red Coral, }
Mother of Pearl, } of each,
Amber, } one ounce.
Hartshorn, }
Cochineal, two scruples.
Saffron, one scruple.

Triturate the two last ingredients with lemon juice or vinegar, and mix them with the others.

This powder was formerly extolled for the treatment of small pox and measles.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

COUNT D'ISEMBOURG'S ANTI-LYSSIC POWDER. (Spielmann)

R. Red Coral, two drams.
Oriental Pearls, one dram.
Prepared Amber, half a dram.
Calcined Hartshorn, one ounce.
Gold Leaves, five.
Silver Leaves, two.

Mix.

This absurd preparation requires no comment.

DENTIFRICE ELECTUARY. (Gall.; Palat.)

R. Prepared Red Coral, four ounces.
Cuttle-Fish Bone, } of each,
Cinnamon, } one ounce.
Catechu, half an ounce.
Honey, ten ounces.
Alum, half a dram.

Triturate for a long time, the catechu and the alum with a little water, till the mixture shall have acquired a fine red colour; then add gradually the honey and the other ingredients powdered, and flavour by adding a drop of essential oil to every dram of the compound. (Gall.)

R. Red Coral, }
Cuttle-Fish Bone, } of each, one dram.
Dragon's Blood, }
Cinnamon, half a dram.
Gum Lac, eight grains.
Oil of Cloves, twelve drops.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Palat.)

CRETACEOUS MIXTURE.

Mistura Cretæ seu *cretacea*, *Potio cretacea* seu *Carbonatis Calcis*, *Mucilago cretica*. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Hamb.; Suec.; Augustin; Coxe; Spielmann)

Mistura Cretæ.

R. Prepared Chalk, half an ounce.
Refined Sugar, three drams.
Gum Acacia, powdered, half an ounce.
Water, one pint.

Mix. (Lond.)

Dubl. prescribes one ounce of gum.

Potio Carbonatis Calcis. (Edinb.)

R. Carbonate of Lime, one ounce.
Refined Sugar, half an ounce.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two ounces.
Water, two pounds and a half.
Spirit of Cinnamon, two ounces.

Mix.

Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula as Edinb.

Hamb. prescribes one dram each, of chalk, of gum, two drams of sugar, and one ounce and a half each, of pure water and of cinnamon water. — Spielmann—one ounce each of chalk and of gum, half an ounce of sugar, twenty-four ounces of pure water, and two ounces of nutmeg water.—Augustin—half an ounce of chalk, two drams of gum, twelve ounces of water, half a dram of nutmeg, and two drams of sugar.

EXPECTORANT LOHOCH. (Pierquin)

R. Crab's Eyes, two drams.
Juice of Dandelion, four ounces.
Syrup of Red Poppies, two ounces.

SUPER-PROTO-CARBONATE OF CALCIUM.

Aqua Calcariæ acidula seu *Carbonatis acidulis Calcis.* (Bruns.; Niemann)

R. Lime Water, one pound.
Pure Water, two pounds.

Mix them in a receiver so disposed that it receive a current of carbonic acid gas; saturate the water with this till it becomes, from being turbid and milky, limpid and transparent. Preserve it in a well stopped bottle.

This water is refreshing, and reputed lithontriptic. It has been recommended in the dysury and ischury occasioned by urinary calculi.—Dose, from one pound to six pounds in the course of twelve hours, alone, or diluted either with one third of water, milk or whey, and flavoured if required, with any distilled water.

SUBPROTO-PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM.

Phosphas Calcis, Subphosphas Calcariæ, Calcaria phosphorica, Terra Ossium.

1. *Produced by nature.*

A.

Ossa.—Bones.

AMER.; AMST.; BAVAR.; HISP.; SUEC.; COXE; GUIBOURT.

Independantly of the bones of the mammiferæ, and even of birds, which are thus generally named, we also find the following particularly designated:

1. *Leporum Talus.*—Astragalus of the Hare.

SYNONIMES:—Astragale *or* Talon de Lièvre, FR.; Haasensprung, GERM.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

It was supposed to be diuretic.

2. *Bufonites, Brontias, Butonius Lapis, Batrachites, Chelonites.*

SYNONIMES:—Bufonite, Crapaudine, Batrachite, FR.; Krætenstein, GERM.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

These are masses convex on one side, concave on the other, of a pale yellow or greenish brown colour; they are the jaws, in a fossile state, of the wolf fish, *Anarrichas Lupus*, LINN.

3. *Cornu Cervi.*—Hartshorn.

SYNONIMES:—Corne *or* Bois de Cerf, FR.; Hinschhorn, GERM.; Hiortetakke, DAN.; Cuerno di Ciervo, SPAN.; Hertshoorn, DUT.; Corno del Cervo, ITAL.; Rog ieleni, POL.; Corno de Veado, PORT.; Hjorthorn, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

This is furnished by the *Cervus Elaphus*, LINN.; a mammiferous ruminating animal. It is employed in the form of shavings or fragments; *Raspatura* seu *Rassura Cornu Cervi, Cornu Cervi raspatum.*

4. *Alcis Cornu.*—Elk's Horn.

SYNONIMES:—Corne d'Elan, FR.; Elendshorn, GERM.

WIRTEM.

5. *Cranium humanum.*—Human Skull.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

The parietal bones of a man who has perished by sudden death.

A dram of it in powder used to be given. Some used to think that the *os triquetrum* had more efficacy.

6. *Hippopotamis* seu *Equi marini Dentes.*—Teeth of the Hippopotamos.

SYNONIMES:—Dents d'Hippopotame ou de cheval marin, FR.; Wallrosszœhne, Seepferdszœhne, GERM.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

These are more probably the teeth of the sea horse.

7. *Unicornu marinum* seu *verum, Monoceros.*—Teeth of the Unicorn.

SYNONIMES.—Dents de Licorne, FR.; Einhorn, GERM.; Unicornio marino, SPAN.

HISP.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

These are fragments of the defensive weapon of the *Narwhal, Monodon monoceros*, LINN.

These bones formerly had the reputation of suspending the action of poisons.

The same three pharmacopœias mention, under the name of *Unicorn* only, the horn of the rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros cornu, Unicornu*, (Nasenhomhern, GERM.; Cuerno de Rhinoceronte, SPAN.) the conical excrescence, black within, solid, dense and heavy, which grows on the nose of the *Rhinoceros Indicus*, CUV. It was formerly prescribed as an alexipharmic, in the dose of a dram.

8. *Dentes Apri.*—Teeth of the Wild Boar.

SYNONIMES:—Dents de Sanglier, FR.; Wilde Schweinszœhne, GERM.; Jabali. SPAN.

These are the canine teeth of the *Sus Scrofa*, LINN.

9. *Ebur.*—Ivory.

Synonimes : — Ivoire, Fr. ; Elfenbein, Helfenkin, Germ. ; Marfil, Span.

Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Brugnatelli ; Guibourt ; Spielmann.

10. *Ebur* seu *Unicornu fossile.* — Fossile Ivory.

Synonimes :—Ivoire fossile, Unicorne minéral, Fr. ; Gegrabenes Einhorn, Germ. ;

Wirtem. ; Spielmann.

It is the same as the preceding, but in the fossile state.

11. *Lucii Piscis Mandibulæ.*—Jaw Bone of the Pike.

Synonimes :—Machoires de Brochet, Fr. ; Hechts Kiefer, Germ. ; Mandibulas del pez Lucio, Span.

Hisp. ; Wirtem.

The inferior jaw used to be chosen in preference, *Esox Lucius*, Linn.

It used formerly to be prescribed in powder, in leucorrhœa and to facilitate parturition ; in the dose of two drams.

12 *Ossa de Cordibus Cervi.*—Bone of Hart's Heart.

Synonimes :—Os de Cœur de Cerf, Fr. ; Hirschkreutz, Hirschherzlbein, Germ. ; Huefosdel Corazon de Ciervo, Span.

Hisp. ; Wirtem.

A plain, white, irregular bone, often cruciform. It is found rather frequently in the heart of the hart ; and is also met with in that of the ox.

It was given as a cardiac, and to prevent abortion ; in the dose of a dram and a half, in powder, morning and evening.

13. *Manati Lapis, Auris Ceti.* — Whale's Ear Stone.

Synonimes :—Pierre de Vache marine, Fr. ; Seekuhestein, Germ.

Wirtem. ; Spielmann.

This is a white, ivory-like bone, which is said to be found near the ear of the *Trichecus manatus*, Linn. It is probably only a portion of a molar tooth.

14. *Mustelæ Piscis Spinæ Dorsi* seu *Vertibræ.*—The Spine of the Lamprey.

Synonimes :—Rachis de Muriène, Fr. ; Aalrippengræten, Germ. .

Wirtem. ; Spielmann.

It belongs to the *Gadus Lota*, Linn.

B.

Stercus Caninum album, Album Græcum. —White Excrement of Dogs.

Synonime : — Weisses Euzian, Weisser Hundskoth, Germ.

These are the excrements of dogs fed exclusively upon bones.

2. *Prepared for Pharmaceutical Purposes.*

It may be obtained, as Van Mons has recommended, by precipitating hydrochlorate of lime with phosphate of soda, and washing and drying the precipitate. Or, by treating liquids extracted from animal charcoal and gelatine of bone ; by hydrochloric acid, filtering, precipitating by potass, and washing and drying the precipitate which is formed. But the phosphate already formed in the bones of animals is preferred ; separating it from the animal matter, with which it is combined in the proportion of twenty-seven per cent. Two methods are described for this purpose :

1. Bones broken in pieces, any quantity.

Arrange them in a blast furnace *(fourneau à vent)* with alternate layers of charcoal ; fill the intervals with saw-dust, and apply the fire. (Van Mons)

Amer. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Batav. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Fenn. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Fuld. ; Genev. ; Sax. ; Sard. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Coxe ; Spielmann ; and Van Mons direct bones to be calcined in a crucible, till they become perfectly white ; then, when they have become cold, to pound them in an iron mortar, to pass the powder through a close sieve, to levigate it with a sufficient quantity of water, and reduce it to the form of trochiscs.

The product of this operation is commonly called Burnt or Calcined Hartshorn, *Cornu Cervi ustum* seu *ustum præparatum*, *Ossa usta præparata.*

PRECIPITATED PHOSPHATE OF LIME. (Dubl.)

R. Burnt Bones, pulverized, one part.
Dilute Muriatic Acid, } of each,
Water, } two parts.

Digest together for twelve hours ; then strain the solution, and add to it

Solution of Ammonia,
a sufficient quantity
to effect the precipitation. Wash the precipitate with a great quantity of water, and dry it.

Van Mons also gives a similar process, but effects the precipitation with solution of potass.

2. Hartshorn, in large pieces,
any quantity.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil till the horn becomes soft; then remove the medulla and the bark with a knife, dry the remainder, and reduce it to a fine powder. (Bruns.; Dan.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

The phosphate of lime obtained thus is always mixed with a certain quantity of gelatine. It was formerly called Hartshorn prepared philosophically or without fire, *Cornu Cervi philosophice* seu *sine igne præparatum.*

Phosphate of lime seems to exercise no sensible action upon the living body; though some modern authors still suppose it to possess the property of strengthening or restoring the bones, and prescribe it for that purpose in rachitis, in the dose of from ten to twenty grains.

ANTI-PLEURITIC POWDER.

Pulvis pleuriticus. (Wirtem.)

R. Jaw Bone of the Pike,
Teeth of the Wild Boar,
Perch Stones,
Astragali of the Hare, } of each, half an ounce.
Prepared Crab's Eyes, one ounce.
Seeds of Blessed Thistle, two drams.

Pulverize, and mix. (Wirtem.)

LUDWIG'S POWDER.

Pulvis bezoardicus albus Ludovici. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Hartshorn prepared without fire, three ounces.
White Bole,
Fossile Unicorn's Horn, } of each, one ounce and a half.

Pulverize, and mix.

CAMERARIUS' POWDER.

Pulvis cervinus Camerarii. (Wirtem.)

R. Hart's Bone, five ounces three drams.
Hartshorn prepared without fire, two ounces one dram.
Calcined Hartshorn, one ounce two drams and a half.

Pulverize, and mix.

All these empirical preparations are now justly thrown aside.

DENTIFRICE POWDER. (Hisp.; Van Mons)

R. Phosphate of Lime, eighteen parts.
Prepared White Bole,
Gum Lac, } of each, twelve parts.
Cinnamon, one part.
Myrrh, two parts.

Triturate together. (Van Mons)

R. Supertartrate of Potass,
Dragon's Blood,
Burnt Hartshorn, } of each, half an ounce.
Root of Florentine Iris, two drams.
Cloves, one dram.
Cochineal, half a scruple.

Make a fine powder. (Hisp.)

DENTIFRICE ELECTUARY. (Van Mons)

R. Phosphate of Lime, two ounces and a half.
Gum Lac, one ounce.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
Cloves, one scruple.
Syrup of Lemon, a sufficient quantity to make a soft electuary.

This dentifrice ought to be proscribed, as well as every other into which acids enter.

SUPERPROTO-PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM.

Superphosphas seu *Oxyphosphas Calcis.* (Van Mons)

R. Calcined Bones, nine parts.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, twelve parts.
Boiling Water, fifty parts.

Pulverize the bones, mix them with the boiling water, and add the acid, stirring briskly. Keep the mixture over the fire for twenty-four hours; then set it aside, pour off the liquor, and wash the deposit. Mix the liquors; strain the mixture through a linen cloth, and evaporate till it coagulates upon becoming cold, taking care to remove the sulphate of lime which is thrown down towards the end.

This product is a mixture of superphosphate of lime and of phosphoric acid; but as it is employed only in the preparation of phosphorus, so far from the presence of the acid being a defect, it could not be in too great an excess.

PROTO-SULPHATE OF CALCIUM.

Sulphas Calcicum seu *Calcis, Calx* seu *Calcaria sulphurica.*

Several pharmacopœias insert this salt in their lists of materia medica, although it is of no use in medicine. They prescribe it in

the two following states, in which it is frequently presented naturally:

1. *Alumen sessile, Glacies Mariæ vulgaris, Lapis specularis, Natrum glaciale.*—Looking Glass Stone.

Synonimes:—Pierre speculaire, Meroir d'ane, Talc transparent, Chaux sulfatée lenticulaire, H., Hydrosulfate de Chaux lenticulaire, B., Fr.; Genuines Frauen-eiss, Federrweiss, Frauenglas, Marienglas, Germ.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

In lamellated lenticular, crystals, easily cut, produced by rhombs, the bevels and angles of which are truncated, with the exception of the culminating angles.

2. *Alabastrum, Alabastrites.*—Alabaster.

Synonimes.—Albâtre, Albâtre gypseux, Chaux sulfatée compacte, H., Hydrosulfate de Chaux compacte, B., Fr.; Alabaster, Germ.; Alabastro, Yeso compacto, Span.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Spielmann.

This is in white and compact masses.

DIAPHORETIC POWDER.

Pulvis Viennensis albus virgineus seu *diaphoreticus.* (Wirtem.)

R. Looking Glass Stone, one pound.
Lenticular Stone, two pounds.

Mix, and calcine in a crucible; levigate the product, wash it in much water, and reduce it to a very fine powder.

This powder has been prescribed as an absorbent, in the dose of a scruple. It has also been represented as useful in calming thirst, and diminishing heat in fevers.

PROTO-HYDROSULPHATE OF CALCIUM.

Hydrosulphas Protoxidi Calcii, Hydrosulphas Calcis. (Niemann; Brugnatelli, Pierquin; Van Mons)

R. Protoxi-sulphuret of Calcium, two drams.
Hot Water, four ounces.

Dissolve, and filter. (Niemann)

Van Mons directs the salt to be dissolved in the least possible quantity of water.

R. Sulphur, one part.
Lime, eight parts.
Water, forty-eight parts.

Digest for several days, then pour off the liquor, and set it aside to crystallize. The crystals only form after a long and perfect repose. (Van Mons)

Planche prescribes one part of sulphur, two parts of lime, and fifteen of water; to be boiled together for fifteen minutes.—Boullay has proposed to stratify in a stone-ware vessel, one part of sulphur with one and a half of quick lime, to sprinkle it with a little water to facilitate the extinction of the lime, and to add twenty-four parts of boiling water.

R. Sulphur, in powder, two drams.
Lime Water, four ounces.

Boil together for a few minutes, and filter the liquor.

The *Anti-psoric Liquor* of Pierquin resembles, in the mode of preparation, the formula of Van Mons:

R. Sulphur, in powder, one pound.
Quick Lime, two pounds.
Spring Water, twenty-four pounds.

Boil together, set the liquor aside, and filter it while hot. (Brugnatelli)

Hahnemann and Paping have recommended this salt in mercurial salivation. It has been extolled in cases of poisoning from the salts of mercury, of antimony, of silver, and of arsenic.—The dose of the solution placed at the head of the article is a tea spoonful or a table spoonful, alone or in some aqueous vehicle.

PROTO-HYDROCHLORATE OF CALCIUM.

Chloruretum seu *Murias Calcis* seu *calcicum, Calcaria muriatica, Calx salita, Sal ammoniacum fixum, Oleum Calcis, Lixivium mater Salis marini.*—Chloruret or Chloride of Calcium.—(Lond.; Dubl.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Hisp.; Gall. Ferr.; Fenn.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Van Mons)

Murias Calcis.—Chloruret of Calcium.

R. Residuum of the sublimation of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two pounds.
Water, one pound.

Mix, filter, and evaporate to dryness. Preserve the salt in a well stopped botttle. (Lond.)

R. Liquor which remains after the distillation of Solution of Caustic Ammonia, any quantity.

Strain the solution, and evaporate it in a shallow vessel to dryness Preserve it in a well stopped bottle. (Dubl.)

R. Residuum of the sublimation of Sub-carbonate of Ammonia, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it. Saturate the solution either with hydrochloric or carbonic acid; then filter and crystallize, or evaporate to dryness. (Bavar.; Batav.; Belg.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Olden.; Suec.; Van Mons)

R. Pure Carbonate of Lime, any quantity.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it perfectly. Dissolve the solution, and evaporate it to dryness. Put the residuum into bottles, and stop them well. (Belg.; Hisp.; Gall.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Van Mons)

Ant. directs the liquor to be crystallized.—Gall.; and Van Mons allow either exsiccation or crystallization.

R. Hydrochloric Acid, any quantity.
Pulverized Lime, a sufficient quantity

to saturate perfectly the acid. Filter the liquor, evaporate, and crystallize. (Brugnatelli)

Chloruret of calcium is excitant and stimulant. In a large dose it is emetic. It has been highly extolled in scrofula. A dog was killed by his being made to swallow three drams and a half of it; the mucous membrane of his stomach was found gorged with blood, in some places it was black, and converted into a gelatiniform mucus.

It is incompatible with sulphuric acid, potass, soda, borax, acetate of lead, alum and the sulphates of magnesia and of iron.

SOLUTION OF MURIATE OF LIME.

Liquor seu *Solutio* seu *Aqua Calcis muriatis.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Ferr.; Coxe; Swediaur)

Liquor Muriatis Calcis. (Lond.)

R. Muriate of Lime, two ounces.
Distilled Water, three fluid ounces.

Dissolve, and filter.

Solutio Muriatis Calcis. (Edinb.)

R. White Marble, broken in pieces, nine ounces.
Muriatic Acid, sixteen ounces.
Water, eight ounces.

Add gradually the marble to the acid and water mixed together; and when the effervescence has ceased, digest for an hour; then pour off the liquor, and evaporate it to dryness. Dissolve the residuum in one and a half its weight of water, and filter the solution. (Edinb.; Amer.; Coxe)

Calcis Muriatis Aqua. (Dubl.)

R. Muriate of Lime, two parts.
Distilled Water, seven parts.

Dissolve. The sp. gr. of this solution is to that of water as 1.202 to 1000.

R. Chloruret of Calcium, two ounces.
Alcohol, ten ounces.
Water, six ounces.

Digest for three days, and filter. (Ferr.)

Dose, thirty drops to children; one dram, repeated twice or thrice a day, to adults.

NIEMANN'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS SOLUTION.

R. Chloruret of Lime, one dram.
Tincture of Sweet Flag, one ounce.

Dissolve.—Dose, thirty or forty drops to children.

SEA-WATER CATAPLASM. (Swediaur)

R. Chloruret of Calcium, } of each,
Muriate of Soda, } half an ounce.
Water, half a pound.
Flour, a sufficient quantity

to make a cataplasm.

It is recommended as an application to scrofulous tumours.

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES. (Brera)

R. Chloruret of Calcium, from four to eight grains.
Extract of Myrrh, } of each,
——— Aloes, } one dram.
Liquorice Powder, } of each,
Honey, } a sufficient quantity

to make six boluses.—Dose, one, every two hours.

PROTO-ACETATE OF CALCIUM.

Acetas Calcis, Calx acetata, Lapides Cancrorum acetati, Sal Corallinorum seu *Margaritarum* seu *Matris Perlarum* seu *Oculorum Cancrorum.* (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Coral, Pearls, Mother of Pearl, or Crab's Eyes, any quantity.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve. Evaporate the solution to dryness, wash the residuum with water, and dry it slowly.

It is stimulant, incisive, resolvent, and diuretic.

It is recommended in scrofula, tabes mesenterica, and swelled testicle.

TINCTURE OF CORAL.

Tinctura Corallinorum seu *Matris Perlarum* seu *Oculorum Cancrorum.* (PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Salt of Coral, one ounce.
Cydoniated Cinnamon Water, three ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Alcohol, one ounce and a half.
Tincture of Amber, half an ounce.

Digest for several days, and filter. (WIRTEM.)

R. Red Coral, two ounces.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it. Thicken the solution with a moderate evaporation, and pour upon it

Proof Spirit, six ounces.

Digest for several days, and filter. (SPIELMANN)

SARD. directs two ounces of pulverized red coral to be digested for three days in one pound of distilled vinegar; then to boil the liquor, filter, and evaporate it in a water-bath to the consistence of honey; to pour upon it one pound of alcohol, and to filter the mixture at the end of several days. —PALAT.—acid spirit of honey to be poured upon powdered coral; the solution to be boiled over a gentle fire; the residuum to be treated with concentrated alcohol, and the tincture to be filtered.

Dose, from one to two ounces, once or oftener in the day.

ABSORBENT MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Crab's Eyes, two ounces.
Rhenish Wine, six ounces.
Zedoary, in powder, half a dram.

Mix.

In this empirical mixture the carbonate is converted into the acetate and tartrate of lime, and therefore can scarcely be called an absorbent. It is said to have been employed with success in gout and rheumatism. Eight or ten drops of SYDENHAM'S laudanum may be added.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

PROTO-CITRATE OF CALCIUM.

Citras Calcis, Calx citrata, Conchæ citratæ, Lapides Cancrorum citrati, Citras Calcariæ animalis. (BATAV.; BRUNS.; FULD.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Oyster Shells, or Crab's Eyes, in powder, any quantity.

Pour upon them

Lemon Juice, a sufficient quantity

for saturation. Pour off the supernatant liquor, wash the powder with a little cold water, and dry it with a moderate heat.

The same properties are attributed to this salt as to the acetate.

Dose, from half a dram to one dram, twice a day,

INCISIVE POWDER. (WIRTEM.)

R. Crab's Eyes saturated with Lemon Juice, one ounce.
Prepared Root of Arum, two ounces.

Pulverize, and mix.

STAHL prescribed this powder to facilitate digestion and expectoration.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

STAHL'S ANTI-NEPHRITIC POWDER. (WIRTEM.)

R. Crab's Eyes, saturated with Lemon Juice, } of each, one ounce.
Prepared Judaic Stone, }
——— Lynx Stone, } of each, one dram.
——— Oriental Pearls, }
Operculi of Snail-shells, }

Mix, and make a fine powder.

This mixture of carbonate and of citrate of lime, was esteemed formerly as a sovereign remedy in nephritis, and against urinary calculi. It is one of the strangest formulæ that empiricism could have invented.—Dose, a scruple.

SYRUP OF CORAL.

Syrupus Corallinorum seu *Corallii rubri.* (BRUNS.; HISP.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Pulverized Red Coral, half a pound.
Depurated Juice of Barberries, a sufficient quantity

to cover the coral by three fingers' breadth. Digest in a water-bath, and when all effervescence has ceased, pour off the liquor and add fresh juice. Repeat this till all the coral is dissolved. Then

R. Of this liquor, two pounds.
White Sugar, one pound.

Boil to a syrup in a water-bath. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

SARD. prescribes juice of barberries or vinegar, and directs the liquor to be mixed with twice its weight of simple syrup, and then evaporated to the proper consistence.

NIEMANN and SPIELMANN prescribe two ounces of powdered coral, and twelve ounces of juice of barberries, to be digested for several days, and twenty ounces of white sugar to be added.

R. Levigated Red Coral, four ounces.
Acid Juice of Pomegranate, recently expressed, two pounds.

Digest for four days, shaking frequently, and decant. Add

Dried Poppy Heads, freed from their Seeds, two ounces.
Kermes Grains, six drams.
Water, three pounds.

Boil together down to one half. Express strongly, and add

White Sugar, six pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil again to the consistence of syrup, adding towards the end, the tincture of coral strained through flannel or filtered. (Hisp.)

CALENDULA.—MARIGOLD.

Two species of this genus are employed in medicine :

1. *Calendula arvensis*, Linn.

Synonimes :—Souci des Champs, Fr.; Ackerringelblume, Feldringenblume, Germ. Gall.; Guibourt.

This plant is common all over the middle of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Bull. *Herb.* t. 239.)

The flowers are employed. They are of a pale yellow colour.

2. *Calendula officinalis*, Linn.—Marigold.

Synonimes :—Souci ordinaire, Fr.; Ringenblume, Germ.; Mesycek, Bohem.; Goadsbloom, Dut.; Nogielek, Pol.; Hogolki, Russ.; Ring blomma, Swed. Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Necessaria*, Linn.; *Cynantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 58.)

The herb, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Calendulæ* seu *Calthæ sativæ* seu *verrucariæ*) is composed of a thick, branching, and almost smooth stem, with alternate, sessile, smooth, succulent, entire leaves.

The flowers are cyathiform and radiated, of a yellow colour. The florets only are used.

The seeds are white, arched, spinous and carinated on the convex side.

The odour is strong, peculiar, disagreeable, and slightly narcotic. The taste is acidulous and moderately bitter.

It is diuretic.

CONSERVE OF MARIGOLD. (Palat.; Sard.)

R. Flowers of Marigold, one part.
Sugar, two parts.

Bruise them together. (Palat.)

Sard. prescribes one part of petals, and three parts of sugar boiled *à la plume*.

EXTRACT OF MARIGOLD. (Hann.; Sax.)

R. Herb of Marigold, one part.
Pure Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly. Boil again the residuum with four parts of water; mix the two decoctions, set aside for twenty-four hours, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Sax.)

R. Herb of Marigold, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slowly for a quarter of an hour, and strain with expression. Boil again the residuum with four parts of water, and strain in the same manner; mix the two decoctions, set aside, decant, and evaporate. (Hann.)

Dose, from fifteen to thirty grains.

VINEGAR OF MARIGOLD. (Sard.)

R. Petals of Marigold, one part.
Vinegar, four parts.

Digest for six days in the sun, or in a warm place, and strain.

OINTMENT OF MARIGOLD. (Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Petals of Marigold, four ounces.
Fresh Butter, one pound.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity and express.

It is emollient and resolvent.

CALLUNA VULGARIS, Pers.—HEATH.

Synonimes :—Bruyère commune, Fr.; Heidekraut, Germ.; Lyng, Dan.; Brezo, Span.; Erico, Ital.; Wros, Pol.; Urze, Port.; Liung, Swed.

Gall.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

A small shrub common in every part of Europe. (*Octandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Erycineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Œd. *Flor. Dan.* t. 677.)

The flowering herb (*Herba Ericæ*) is employed. It presents branching stalks, furnished with imbricated opposite leaves, disposed four by four. The flowers are axillary and terminal; they are of a violaceous red colour. It is inodorous, and has a slightly bitter and styptic taste.

It is feebly stimulant.

CALYSTEGIA SOLDANELLA, Rœm, and Sch.—SEA BINDWEED.

Synonimes :—Chou marin, Soldanelle, Fr.; Meerkohl, Seekohl, Meerwinde, Germ.; Sœsnerle, Dan.; Soldanella, Span.; Ital.; and Port.; Zeewinde, Dut.; Sjœvinde, Swed.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is common on the sea shores of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Convolvulaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Lob. *Ic.* t. 602.)

The herb (*Herba Soldanellæ* seu *Brassicæ marinæ*) is employed. It is composed of a branching stalk, the leaves are rounded or reniform, heart shaped at the base, smooth, and furnished with rather long petioles.

It is purgative.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

CAMPHORA. —CAMPHOR.

Synonimes :—Camphre, Fr.; Kampfer, Germ.; Kafur, Arab.; and Pers.; Kapur, Bal.; Kapuru, Cyng.; Canfor, Span.; Kupur, Hind.; Kamfer, Dut.; Camfora, Ital.; Kufur, Mal.; Kamfora, Pol.; Alcanfor, Port.; Camphora, Russ.; Cafura, Sans.; Kampfert, Swed.; Carpurum, Sudum, Tam.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

Camphor is in large round cakes, convex above, and concave or flat below; it is flexible, and fragile. It is lighter than water. It is crystallizable in octahedrons proceeding from a rhomboidal prism. It is of a white crystalline appearance, and transparent. Its odour is very strong and penetrating; its taste is warm and bitterish. It is volatile, even at a low temperature, and is very inflammable; it is remarkable for the gyratory movements which its particles describe on the surface of the water.

It is obtained from the *Laurus Camphora*, Linn.; a tree of Japan and of the Indies. (*Enneandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Laurineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Kaempf. *Amœn. exot.* t. 771.) It is also obtained from the *Dryobanalops Camphora*, Col.; a tree of Sumatra and Borneo. (*Polyandria Monogynia* Linn.; *Guttiferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Asiat. Res. V. 12.)

Camphor, without doubt, exercises a stimulant action upon the parts with which it is put immediately in contact; but there is a diversity of opinion with regard to its general action, that is to say, with regard to the phenomena which, after its administration, are manifested in other organs besides those to which it was first applied. Even however, under this point of view, although it may seem to act sometimes, secondarily, as a sedative, calming pains, appeasing spasms, and disposing to sleep, it may be

proved that it always acts as an irritant, since in a large dose it shows all the effects of a poison, with evident symptoms of irritation. It is, besides, rather singular, that it has been extolled as being at the same time anti-spasmodic and aphrodisiac.

The dose is from one grain to a scruple.

1. *Preparations which contain Camphor in Substance.*

CAMPHORATED POWDER.

Pulvis Camphoratus. (Mil. Copen.; Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Augustin; Saunders)

R. Camphor, one grain.
White Sugar, one scruple.

Mix.—For one dose. (Augustin)

R. Camphor, one grain.
White Sugar, one scruple.
Starch, ten grains.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Camphor, two grains.
Gum Arabic, six grains.
White Sugar, twelve grains.

Mix.—For one dose. (Cast. Borus.)

Wurceb. prescribes two grains of camphor, fifteen of gum, and ten of sugar.

R. Camphor, three grains.
Nitrate of Potass, six grains.
White Sugar, one scruple.

Mix. (Sard.)

R. Camphor, } of each, six grains.
Benzoic Acid, }
White Sugar, one dram.

Mix, and divide into four parcels. (Saunders)

DESSICATIVE POWDER.

Pulvis exsiccans et incitans. (Brera)

R. Chamomile Flowers, } of each,
Rye Flour, } three ounces.
Camphor, one scruple.

Mix.

CAMPHORATED PILLS.

Pilulæ Camphoratæ. (Hamb.; Augustin)

R. Camphor, two scruples.
White Sugar, one scruple.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and make forty-eight pills. (Hamb.)

Augustin prescribes one scruple each of camphor, of sugar, of starch, and of crumb of bread; to be made into twenty pills.

SEDATIVE BOLUSES. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Camphor, two scruples.
Cassia Pulp, four drams.

Mix, and make twelve boluses.

CAMPHORATED BOLUSES. (Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Camphor, half a scruple.
Conserve of Hips, one scruple.

Mix. (Saunders)

Swediaur prescribes from five to ten grains of camphor and a scruple of conserve.

STIMULANT BOLUSES.

Boli excitantes. (Brera.)

R. Camphor, sixteen grains.
Extract of Valerian, one dram.

Mix, and make six boluses.—Dose, one, every two hours.

ANTISEPTIC PILLS. (Ratier)

R. Camphor, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } one scruple.
Gum Arabic, }
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and make into pills of four grains each.—Dose, from four to eight. These pills are proposed in cases of threatened gangrene.

CAMPHORATED AND NITRATED BOLUSES. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Camphor, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } an equal part.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Mix well.

Disp. Cha. Paris; Pierquin; and Ratier prescribe also an equal part of camphor and of nitrate, but substitute starch and syrup for the conserve.—Ratier gives also the following formula:

R. Camphor, eight grains.
Nitrate of Potass, six grains.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

ANTI-SPASMODIC BOLUSES. (Pierquin)

R. Camphor, six grains.
Nitrate of Potass, half a grain.
Conserve of Valerian, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

Six grains of musk and half a grain of opium may be added if necessary.

R. Stahl's Febrifuge Powder, from fifteen to twenty grains.
Camphor, four grains.
Nitrate of Potass, six grains.
Conserve of Linden, } of each, a sufficient quantity.
Syrup of Lavender, }

Mix.

ANTI-LACTEAL PILLS. (Bories)

R. Camphor, one dram, forty grains.

Nitrate of Potass, two drams and a half.
Wood-lice, one dram thirty grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make fifty pills.—Dose, one, morning and evening, augmenting it by one every fifth day.

TONIC AND DIAPHORETIC BOLUSES. (BRERA)

R. Camphor, two scruples.
Vinous Extract of Cinchona, three drams.
Zedoary, in powder, one scruple.
Rob of Elder, one dram.
Roses, in powder, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and make twelve boluses, to be taken in the course of the day.

TONIC AND ANTI-SPASMODIC PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Camphor, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } half a dram.
Digitalis, }
Cinchona, one dram.
Extract of Gentian, two drams.

Mix, and make fifty-four pills.

CAMPHORATED AND ANTIMONIATED BOLUS. (BRERA; RATIER)

R. Camphor, six grains.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, one fourth of a grain.
Supertartrate of Potass, four grains.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.

Make one bolus. (RATIER)

R. Camphor, one scruple.
Nitrate of Potass, two scruples.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, six grains.
Despumated Honey, } of each,
Liquorice Powder, } a sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one, every two hours. (BRERA)

PILLS FOR GONORRHŒA. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Camphor, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } half an ounce.
Medicinal Soap, one ounce.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, one dram.
Syrup of Water Lily, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and divide into pills of four grains each.—Dose, from two to six, daily.

RESOLVENT LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Camphor, one dram
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

It is recommended by FRANK, to disperse ecchymoses.

CAMPHORATED MUCILAGE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Camphor, one ounce.
Mucilage, half a pound.

Mix.

It is recommended for putrid, gangrenous, and painful ulcers.

2. *Preparations containing camphor dissolved in water.*

ACIDULOUS CAMPHORATED WATER.

Aqua Acidi carbonici Camphorata. (HISP.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR)

R. Camphor, one dram.
Water saturated with Carbonic Acid, one pound.

Dissolve. (BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR)

HISP. prescribes only three grains of camphor to a pound of acidulous water.

This solution being more charged is more active than the following:

CAMPHORATED WATER.

Aqua Camphoræ, Solutio Camphoræ aquosa. (GALL.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

R. Camphor, precipitated by water from Spirit of Camphor, twenty-four grains.
Distilled Water, one pound and a half.

Shake them together, and strain. (GALL.; BRUGNATELLI)

VAN MONS prescribes one grain of camphor to one ounce of water.

R. Camphor, one dram.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it; add

Boiling Water, two pounds.

Mix well, and strain. (SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Camphor, } of each,
Myrrh, } one dram.

Triturate together, adding gradually

Boiling Water, one pound.

Strain when cold. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Camphor, half a dram.
White Sugar, six drams.
Pure Water, four ounces.

Triturate, and dissolve. (AUGUSTIN)

It is employed principally in injections.

CAMPHORATED LINCTUS. (NIEMANN; SAUNDERS)

R. Camphor, half a scruple.

Gum Arabic, one dram.
Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.
Triturate together. (NIEMANN)

SAUNDERS prescribes from two drams to half an ounce of camphor, three ounces of mucilage, and one ounce and a half of syrup of marshmallows.

MIXTURE OF CAMPHOR.

Mixtura Camphoræ seu *camphorata, Julapium e Camphora* seu *camphoratum.* (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; HAMB.; HANN.; LUSIT.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SUEC.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN; SAUNDERS; VAN MONS)

R. Camphor, half a dram.
Rectified Spirit, ten minims.
Water, one pint.

First rub the camphor with the spirit, then add the water gradually, and strain. (LOND.)

R. Camphor, one scruple.
Rectified Spirit, ten drops.
Refined Sugar, half an ounce.
Water, one pint.

Rub the camphor with the spirit, then add the sugar, and finally the water; strain the mixture through a linen cloth. (DUBL.; AMER.; and COXE.)

BRUGNATELLI prescribes one dram of camphor, a little alcohol, half an ounce of sugar, and four pounds of water.—HANN.; and BORUS.—one dram of camphor, a little alcohol, half an ounce of sugar, and ten ounces of hot water.

R. Camphor, six grains.
Honey of Elder, one ounce and a half.
Triturate together, and add
Balm Water, six ounces.
Mix. (HISP.)

R. Camphor, one scruple.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two drams.
Triturate together, and add gradually
Spring Water, one pound and a half.
Mix. (SUEC.)

R. Camphor, pulverized with Alcohol, one dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, } of each, half
Sugar, } an ounce.
Triturate together, and add gradually
Hot Water, sixteen ounces.
Mix. (LUSIT.)

BRUGNATELLI prescribes half a dram of camphor, two drams of mucilage, half an ounce of sugar, and two pounds of boiling water.

R. Camphor, two drams.
Triturate it with a little alcohol; then with
Gum Arabic, in powder, one ounce.
and add gradually
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.
White Sugar, six drams.
Mix. (CAST. BORUS.)

HAMB. prescribes half a dram of camphor, four scruples of gum, seven ounces of water, and one ounce of syrup of marshmallows.—NIEMANN—half a dram of camphor, two drams of gum, four ounces of water, and half an ounce of simple syrup.—SAUNDERS—one scruple of camphor, a sufficient quantity of gum, six ounces of water, and one ounce of syrup of mint.

R. Camphor, one dram.
Myrrh, half a dram.
Sugar, two drams.
Water, six ounces.
Mix. (ELLIS)

R. Camphor, half a dram.
Gum Arabic, } of each, two drams.
White Sugar, }
Triturate together, adding gradually
Decoction of Marshmallows Root, six ounces.
Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Pulverized Camphor, one scruple.
Gum Arabic, half a dram.
Triturate, adding gradually
Sage Water, six ounces.
Sugar, one ounce.
Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Camphor, ten grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one dram.
Triturate together, and add
Syrup of Red Poppies, one ounce and a half.
Elder-flower Water, two pounds.
Nitrated Antimony, half a dram.
Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Water, five ounces.
Gum Powder, one dram and a half.
Camphor, half a dram.
Syrup of Opium, one ounce.
Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Camphor, one dram.
Gum Arabic, } of each,
Sugar, } one dram and a half.
Tincture of Opium, forty drops.
Mint Water, four ounces.
Mix. (ELLIS)

MIXTURE OF CAMPHOR AND MAGNESIA.

Mixtura Camphora cum Magnesia. (Dubl.; Ellis)

R. Camphor, twelve grains.
Carbonate of Magnesia, half a dram.
Water, six ounces.

Rub the camphor with the magnesia, and gradually add the water. (Dubl.)

Ellis prescribes one dram of camphor, two drams of carbonate of magnesia, and one pound of water.

EMMENAGOGUE POTION. (Ellis)

R. Pulverized Camphor, one scruple.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Sugar, a sufficient quantity.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.

Mix.

Although this potion does not sensibly differ from the preceding yet we have thought proper to distinguish it on account of the particular purpose to which Dewees applies it. He prescribes it in dysmenorrhœa, to be taken at twice. We have ourselves employed it several times with success.

ACIDULATED MIXTURE OF CAMPHOR.

Mixtura seu *Julapium e Camphora cum Aceto.* (Mil. Copen.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Camphor, triturated with a few drops of Alcohol, one dram.
Gum Arabic, } of each, two drams.
Water, }

Triturate together, adding gradually

Vinegar, sixteen ounces.

Dissolve in the mixture

Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix. (Olden.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Camphor, half a dram.
Alcohol, eight drops.

Triturate together, and add by portions

Pulverized Gum Arabic, two drams.
——————Sugar, three drams.

Incorporate with the mixture

Vinegar, half an ounce.
Pure Water, six ounces.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

EMULSION OF CAMPHOR.

Emulsio Camphoræ seu *camphorata.* (Edinb.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Saunders; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann; Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Camphor, one scruple.
Blanched Sweet Almonds, } of each, half an ounce.
Sugar, }

Bruise and triturate together; then add gradually

Water, one pound and a half.

Strain. (Edinb.)

R. Camphor, sixteen grains.
Sweet Almonds, half an ounce.
Elder-flower Water, six ounces.

Make an emulsion. (Augustin)

R. Camphor, from ten to fourteen grains.
Sweet Almonds, three ounces.

Triturate together, and add gradually

Water, ten ounces.

Strain, and add

Syrup of White Poppies, one ounce.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

Saunders and Swediaur prescribe one scruple of camphor, six sweet almonds, six ounces of water, and half an ounce of sugar.

R. Camphor, } of each, half a dram.
Gum Arabic, }
Blanched Bitter Almonds, one dram and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity to make an emulsion. Add
White Sugar, two drams.
Water of Lesser Cardamoms, six ounces.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Camphor, half a dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, three drams.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.
Water, one pound.

Make an emulsion. (Ferr.)

Niemann directs one dram of camphor, and three drams of gum arabic to be added to twelve ounces of simple emulsion.—Form. Hôp. Fr.; and Lipp.—three grains of camphor to be triturated with mucilage, and added to one ounce of simple emulsion.—Lusit.—half a dram of camphor triturated with three drams of mucilage, to eight ounces of emulsion.—Form. Hôp. Fr.; and Spielmann—two grains of camphor to six ounces of emulsion.—Ferr.—half a dram of camphor triturated with a little syrup, to eight ounces of emulsion.—Fuld. designates by the name of emulsion of camphor, a simple mixture of half a dram of camphor with ten ounces of water.

CAMPHORATED PTISAN. (BORIES)

R. Camphor, forty grains.
Honey, one ounce.

Triturate for a long time; and then add

Boiling Water, two pounds.

To be taken by glassfuls.

CAMPHORATED LAVEMENT.

Enema anti-spasmodicum, Clysma incitans. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Camphor, two drams.
Yolk of Egg one.

Triturate together, and add

Emollient Decoction, two pounds.

Mix. (RATIER)

PIERQUIN prescribes an equal part of the decoctions of chamomile and of melilot-trefoil.

R. Decoction of Cinchona, } of each,
Infusion of Leopard's Bane, } two ounces.
Camphor, triturated with Yolk of Egg, half a dram.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, six ounces.
Camphor, triturated with Yolk of Egg, one scruple.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, half a dram.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Camphor, one grain.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.

Triturate, and add gradually an infusion of one ounce each of leaves of briar and of herb of camphorosma, in four ounces of water.

CAMPHORATED AND NITRATED EMULSION. (RATIER; SAUNDERS)

R. Camphor, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } fifteen grains.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate together, and add gradually
Lime-tree Water, three ounces.

Make an emulsion. (SAUNDERS)

R. Camphor, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } one scruple.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Pectoral Infusion, five ounces.
Syrup of Maidenhair, one ounce.

Make an emulsion. (RATIER)

To be taken by spoonfuls.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Mixture of Camphor, one ounce.
Sulphuric Æther, one spoonful.
Peppermint Water, half an ounce.

Mix.

This is said to be useful in removing gout from the stomach.

COMPOSING MIXTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Camphor, six grains.
Sulphuric Æther, from ten to fifteen drops.
Nitrate of Potass, ten grains.
Syrup of Water Lily, six drams.
Orange-flower Water, } of each,
Lime-tree Water, } one ounce.

Mix.

3. *Preparations which contain Camphor dissolved in Æther.*

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF CAMPHOR.

Tinctura ætherea camphorata, Solutio Camphoræ ætherea, Liquor nervinus Bangii, Spiritus sulphurico-æthereus camphoratus, Naphtha Vitrioli camphorata. (DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; SUEC.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Camphor, one part.
Sulphuric Æther, two parts.

Dissolve. (MIL. COPEN.; SUEC.; NIEMANN)

HAMB.; and HANN. prescribe one part of camphor, and four parts of æther.—LIPP.—one of camphor, and six of æther.—DAN.; and VAN MONS—one of camphor, and eight of æther.—AUGUSTIN; and SWEDIAUR—one of camphor, and twelve of æther.

It is stimulant, and is principally employed in Denmark. It is recommended in atonic diseases, arthritic cardialgia, and spasms.—Dose, from twenty to thirty drops, in white wine.

CAMPHORATED ÆTHEREOUS WATER.

Æther sulphuricus camphoratus aquosus. (BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Camphor, one part.
Sulphuric Æther, three parts.

Dissolve, strain, and add

Water, fifty-six parts.

Mix well, with agitation. (VAN MONS.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of camphor, three parts of æther, and twenty-four of water.—BRUGNATELLI; and CADET DE GASSICOURT—one of camphor, one of æther, and fifty-six of water.

The solution of camphor is put into a flask containing the water with which it is

desired to be mixed: this flask is provided at its base with a stop-cock, and at its neck with a tube closed with a cork. To draw the liquid from it, the tube is uncorked, and the stop-cock turned.

It is recommended in nervous affections. —Dose, a spoonful, alone or mixed with syrup.

CAMPHORATED GARGLE. (FERR.)

R. Camphor, one dram.
Sulphuric Æther, one scruple.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Warm Water, two pounds.
Mix.

STIMULANT LINIMENT. (BRERA)

R. Sulphuric Æther, half an ounce.
Camphor, Nutmegs, } of each, one dram.
Mix.

It is employed in frictions upon the vertebral column, in paralysis.

CAMPHORATED ÆTHEREOUS MIXTURE.

Mixtura camphorata ætherea, Haustus incitans nervinus. (AUGUSTIN; BRERA)

R. Camphor, one scruple.
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.
Cinnamon Water, six ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, twenty drops.
Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every three or four hours. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Saturated Decoction of Cinchona and Serpentaria, six ounces.
Camphor, two scruples.
Sulphuric Æther, thirty drops.
Mix.—To be taken gradually in the course of the day. (BRERA)

ANTI-CEPHALALGIC APPLICATION.

Frontal anti cephalalgic. (PIERQUIN)

R. Camphor, one dram.
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.
Dissolve and mix intimately with
Rose Vinegar, half an ounce.
Rose Water, Elder-flower Water, } of each, two ounces.
White of Eggs, two.

4. *Preparations which contain Camphor dissolved in Alcohol.*

SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR.

Spiritus Camphoræ seu *camphoratus, Tinctura Camphoræ, Alcohol camphoratum.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

Spiritus Camphoræ. (LOND.)

R. Camphor, four ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pints.
Mix, and dissolve.

Tinctura Camphoræ. (EDINB.)

R. Camphor, one ounce.
Alcohol (835), one pound.
Mix, and dissolve. It may also be made with twice or thrice the quantity of camphor.

Spiritus Camphoratus. (DUBL.)

R. Camphor, one ounce.
Rectified Spirit, eight ounces.
Mix, and dissolve.

R. Camphor, one part.
Alcohol (0.900), twelve ounces.
Dissolve without heat. (AMER.; BAVAR.; BELG.; MIL. COPEN.; HANN.; HASS.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR)

AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; DAN.; and BRUGNATELLI prescribe one part of camphor, and six parts of alcohol.—PALAT.; ROSS.; and PIDERIT—one and a half of camphor, and twelve of alcohol.—BRUNS.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; and SPIELMANN—one of camphor, and sixteen of alcohol.—HISP.—one of camphor, and twenty-four of alcohol.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one of camphor, and thirty-eight of alcohol.—GALL.; and FORM. HÔP. FR.—one of camphor, and fifty of alcohol.

It is stimulant, tonic, excitant, resolvent, and discutient. It is only employed externally.

SUPER-CAMPHORATED SPIRIT. (VAN MONS)

R. Rectified Alcohol, any quantity.
Camphor, a sufficient quantity
to completely saturate it. Suspend in the solution, a piece of calcined and fused chloruret of calcium; and when it is dissolved, pour off the spirit, and remove the crystals which are formed: suspend another piece of chloruret in it, and pour off as before. Repeat this till crystals cease to be formed.

Druggists would do well to keep themselves to this preparation.

Twelve ounces of alcohol dissolve nearly eight of camphor.

SPIRIT OF CAMPHOR WITH SAFFRON.

Alcohol camphoratum crocatum, Spiritus Vini camphoratus crocatus, Aqua pestilentialis. (BRUNS; HASS.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Camphor, eight parts.
Tincture of Saffron, one part.
Mix. (BRUNS; HASS.; PIDERIT)

HERBIP. prescribes twelve parts of spirit of camphor, and one part of tincture of saffron.—SPIELMANN—two hundred and eighty-eight of the spirit, and only one of the tincture.

It is stimulant and anodyne, and only applied externally in lotions or fomentations.

CAMPHORATED WINE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Camphor, two drams.
Alcohol, a few drops.
Juice of Lemon one.
Wine, one pound.
Mix.

AROMATIC CAMPHORATED WINE. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Wine, one thousand parts.
Aromatic Tincture, fifty parts.
Spirit of Camphor, sixty parts.
Mix. (HISP.)

STIMULANT FOMENTATION. (HISP.)

R. Spirit of Camphor, three ounces.
Vinegar, one ounce.
Mix.

SPIRITUOUS CAMPHORATED MIXTURE. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Camphor, two drams and a half.
Alcohol, three drams.
Gum Arabic, White Sugar, } of each, two drams.
Boiling Water, eighteen ounces.
Mix.—Dose, two or three spoonfuls.

5. *Preparations which contain Camphor dissolved in Acetic Acid.*

CAMPHORATED VINEGAR.

Acidum aceticum camphoratum, Acetum camphoratum, Acetum Vini camphoratum. (DUBL.; EDINB.; BAVAR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; CAST. BORUS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Camphor, pulverised with a little Alcohol, one part.
Vinegar (1,070), twelve parts.
Dissolve. (EDINB.; DUBL.)

BRUGNATELLI; and COXE give the same formula.

FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes one part of camphor and one hundred parts of vinegar.—SWEDIAUR—one of camphor and ten or sixteen of vinegar.—BAVAR.—one of camphor and fifty of vinegar.—FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; and VAN MONS—one of camphor and ninety-six of vinegar.

R. Pulverized Camphor, one part.
White Sugar, sixteen parts.
Vinegar, eighty parts.
Dissolve. (WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

NIEMANN prescribes one part of camphor, sixteen parts of sugar, and forty-eight of vinegar.

R. Pulverized Camphor, one part.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, six parts.
Triturate together, adding gradually
Vinegar, sixteen parts.
Dissolve. (SAX.)

HAMB. prescribes one part of camphor, four parts of mucilage, and eighty of vinegar.

R. Camphor, one part.
Sugar, Gum Arabic, Vinegar, } of each, eight parts.
one hundred and twenty-eight parts.
Dissolve. (CAST. BORUS.)

HAMB. prescribes one part of camphor, two parts of gum, four of sugar, and ninety-six of vinegar.

R. Camphor, one dram.
Alcohol, twenty drops.
Triturate and add
White Sugar, two ounces.
Distilled Vinegar, ten ounces.
Dissolve. (AUGUSTIN)

It is excitant, antiseptic, sudorific, discutient, and resolvent.—It is given internally in the dose of from two to four drams.

CAMPHORATED LAVEMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Infusion of Valerian, four ounces.
Camphorated Vinegar, two ounces.
Mix.

CAMPHORATED FOMENTATION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Camphor, half an ounce.
Acetic Acid, two ounces.

Vinegar, ten ounces.

Mix.—It is employed in bad cases of gangrene (*gangrene imminent*).

6. *Preparations which contain Camphor dissolved in Nitric Acid.*

NITRIC OIL OF CAMPHOR.

Oleum Camphoræ, Oleum Camphoræ nitricatum. (Sard.; Fee; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Nitric Acid, any quantity.
Camphor, a sufficient quantity

to saturate perfectly the acid. Decant and preserve it in a bottle stopped with emery. (Spielmann; Van Mons)

Fee; Saunders; and Van Mons prescribe one part of acid (37 degrees) and two parts of camphor. Van Mons says that three parts of anhydrous nitric acid dissolves ten parts of camphor.

It is recommended in chronic pleuritis, mixed with sugar or syrup.—Dose, ten drops, every two hours. It is a very energetic stimulant. Externally, it has been employed in paralysis, arthrodynia, muscular rheumatism, and in fungous and carcinomatous ulcers.

It must not be confounded with the *Oil of Camphor* (Bruns.; Wirtem.; and Swediaur) obtained by distilling gently together half a pound of camphor, and two pounds of dry argil in powder.

The latter was formerly employed principally as an anti-odontalgic.

TINCTURE OF NITRIC OIL OF CAMPHOR.

R. Nitric Oil of Camphor, one part.
Rectified Alcohol, three parts.

Mix gradually; then expose it in a well-stopped flask for three days to a temperature of from thirty to forty degrees, Reaum.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC ÆTHER. (Van Mons)

R. Nitric Oil of Camphor, one part.
Nitric Æther, two parts.

Mix.—It is applied to a carious tooth by means of cotton.

CAMPHORIC MIXTURE. (Van Mons)

R. Nitric Oil of Camphor, half a dram.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Honey, one ounce.
Fennel Water, eight ounces.

Mix.—To be taken in doses of a spoonful.

7. *Preparations which contain Camphor dissolved in Fat Bodies.*

LINIMENT OF CAMPHOR.

Linimentum Camphoræ seu *camphoratum, Oleum camphoratum, Solutio Camphoræ oleosa.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Augustin; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Ratier; Saunders; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

Linimentum Camphoræ. (Lond.)

R. Camphor, half an ounce.
Olive Oil, two fluid ounces.

Dissolve.

Oleum Camphoratum.

R. Olive Oil, four parts.
Camphor, one part.

Dissolve. (Edinb.)

R. Camphor, half an ounce.
Olive Oil, two fluid ounces.

Dissolve. (Dubl.)

Amer.; Dan.; Hamb.; Hann.; Augustin; Brugnatelli; Coxe; and Swediaur give the same formula as Lond.—Gall. prescribes one part of camphor and from eight to thirty-two parts of olive oil.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—one of camphor and fifteen of olive oil.—Ratier—one of camphor and four, eight, or sixteen of olive oil.—Fuld.; and Herbip.—one of camphor and eight of olive oil.—Fenn.; Lusit.; and Suec.—one of camphor and two of linseed oil.—Mil. Copen.—one of camphor and one of rape oil.—Lipp.—one of camphor and twelve of linseed oil.—Van Mons; and Ph. Syph.—one of camphor and eight of palm oil.—Fuld.—one of camphor and eight of oil of ben.

The last formula gives a product which is recommended internally as resolvent, diaphoretic and alexipharmic.—Dose, from three to six drops. All the others are only employed externally.

COMPOSING LINIMENT. (Augustin)

R. Camphor, two drams.
Essential Oil of Chamomile, half an ounce.
Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce.

Mix.—To be rubbed upon the epigastrium, in spasmodic vomiting; and upon the pubis, in ischuria.

CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS LINIMENT. (Augustin)

R. Camphor, two drams.
Ointment of Resin, one ounce.
Black Soap, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended in lumbago.

CAMPHORATED OPIATE OF LINIMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Camphor, one dram.
Essential Oil of Chamomile, } of each,
Sydenham's Laudanum, } two drams.
Oil of Henbane, one ounce.

WEDEL'S BEZOARDIC OIL. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
Camphor, two drams.

Digest till dissolved; then colour with alkanet, and add

Essence of Bergamotte, half a dram.

Mix.

This oil was formerly very celebrated in Germany, where it was employed in inflammatory and malignant diseases. It is a useful application to chapped lips.

CAMPHORATED CERATE. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Camphor, one part.
Galen's Cerate, ten parts.

Triturate together.

VERMIFUGE LAVEMENT. (ELLIS)

R. Camphor, one dram.
Olive Oil, two ounces.

Mix.—It is found useful against ascarides.

REFRIGERANT OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Oil of Water Lily, } of each,
—— Poppies, } two ounces.
Seeds of Lettuce, } of each, one dram.
—— Poppies, }
—— Flea-seed Herb, two drams.
Camphor, one scruple.
Cerate, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

OINTMENT FOR CHILBLAINS. (PALAT.; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN)

R. Fat of the Wild Cat, } of each,
Stag's Suet, } half an ounce.
Oil of Bay, }
Wax, }
Camphor, one dram.

Triturate the camphor with two drams of alcohol, and incorporate it with the other ingredients. (PALAT.)

SPIELMANN gives the same formula, but substitutes lard for wild cat's fat.

R. Camphor, half a dram.
Petroleum, two scruples.
Ointment of Mucilage, six ounces.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

SEDATIVE OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Camphor, one dram.
Flowers of Rosemary, } of each,
—— St. John's-wort, } two scruples.
Red Sanders Wood, } of each,
White Sanders Wood, } two drams.
Root of Florentine Iris, }
Seeds of Agnus Castus, one dram and a half.
Oil of Mastic, } of each,
—— Mastic-tree, } two ounces.
—— Water Lily, }
—— Quince, }
Wax, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

It is recommended against priapism, to be rubbed, in the evening, upon the scrotum, nates, loins, groins, and occiput.

CAMPHOROSMA MONSPELIACA, LINN.—CAMPHOROSMA.

SYNONIMES:—Camphrée de Montpellier, FR.; Kampferkraut, GERM.; Kampferkruid, DUT.

GALL.; GENEV.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Atripliceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Enc. meth. t. 86.)

The herb (*Herba camphorosmæ*) is employed. It consists of a branching and tufted stem, with small, linear, and rather hairy leaves. It exhales a camphoraceous odour when rubbed. Its taste is acrid and camphoraceous.

It is sent to us in the form of very small spikes of a whitish green colour.

It is stimulant and nervine.

CANNABIS SATIVA, Linn.—HEMP.

Synonimes:—Chanvre, Fr.; Hanf, Germ.; Kanub, Arab.; Kanop, Arm.; Kanope, Semenee, Bohem.; Ganja, Beng.; Chutsao, Chin.; Hamp, Dan.; Sjarank, Egyp.; Canamo, Span.; Hennip, Dut.; Canape, Ital.; Gindsche, Jap.; Gingi, Mal.; Konop, Pol.; Canhamo, Port.; Konopli, Russ.; Ganjica, Bijiah, Sans.; Hampa, Swed.; Ganja, Tam.; Ganjah chettu, Tel.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is said to be originally from Persia; it is cultivated in every part of Europe. (*Pentandria Dioica*, Linn.; *Urticeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, Ic. pl. I. 531, 532.)

The seed is employed. It is round, bivalve, smooth, and of a grey colour, enclosed in a crustaceous envelope. The nut is white and oleaginous.

It is demulcent and emollient, and is prescribed in inflammations of the urinary passages.

INFUSION OF HEMP SEED. (Ph. Syph.; Swediaur)

R. Hemp Seed, one ounce.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Digest for two hours; then boil for three or four minutes, and strain.

It is emollient, and is principally precribed in gonorrhœa, dysury, and strangury.

OIL OF HEMP SEED. (Austr.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Sard.)

R. Hemp Seed, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, enclose the paste in a linen bag, and express without heat.

EMULSION OF HEMP SEED. (Suec.)

R. Hemp Seed, one ounce and a half.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, gradually adding

Spring Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain one pound of emulsion. Add to this

White Sugar, three drams.

CANELLA ALBA.—Mur.

Synonimes:—Canelle blanche, Costus doux, Fausse écorce de Winter, Fr.; Weisser Zimmt, Germ.; Bjla skorice, Bohem.; Hoid Kancel, Dan; Canella blanca, Span.; Canella bianca, Ital.; Bialy Cynamiom, Pol.; Hurit Kanel, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Saunders; Zarda.

A tree of Jamaica. (*Dodecandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Meliaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 206.)

The inner bark (*Canella alba* seu *Costus corticosus* seu *Cortex Winteranus spurius*) is employed, freed from its thin epidermis, which is rough, and of a grey colour with white spots. It is in quills rolled or bent up longitudinally, of the length of three inches and more, from half a line to one line in thickness, and from three to eight lines in breadth. It is externally of a yellowish white or pale grey colour, with small red transverse lines; it is white on its internal surface. It has a very agreeable odour, and a bitter, aromatic, and lively taste. Its fracture is grained, whitish, and marbled; when powdered it is white.

It contains, according to Petroz and Robinet, a peculiar saccharine substance, *Canelline*, a peculiar bitter matter; resin; a very acrid essential oil; and gum.

It is stimulant, but little used.

CANTHARIDES.—CANTHARIDES, SPANISH FLIES.

SYNONIMES:—*Lyttæ, Muscæ Hispanicæ*, Κανθαριδες.—Cantharides, Mouches, Mouches d'Espagne, FR.; Spanische Fliegen, GERM.; Zararikh, ARAB.; Spanske fluer, DAN.; Kantharidas, SPAN.; Spaansche Vliegen, DUT.; Cantarella, ITAL.; Muchy Hiszpanskle, POL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

Two insects of this name are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Cantharis vittata*, OLIV.—Spotted Cantharis, Potato Fly.

This has black wing-cases (*elytra*) with a yellow spot and border.

It is prescribed only by AMER.; and COXE.

2. *Cantharis vesicatoria*, LINN.

A coleopterous and heteromerous insect very common in Europe. (*Trachelidæ Cantharideæ*, LATR.; *Fig.* Oliv. *Col.* III. 46, t. 1, a, b, c.)

It is from eight to ten lines long, of a gilded green colour; its tarsæ and antennæ are black; the wing-cases are soft and flexible.

Cantharides contains a green oil, a black matter insoluble in water, a yellow matter soluble in water, uric acid, acetic acid, osmazome, and a peculiar principle, discovered by ROBIQUET, from which they derive their vesicant property, and which has received the name of *Cantharidine*. This substance is less abundant in the wing-cases and in the head than in other parts, so that, according to the remark of FARINES, cantharides which are worm eaten, are rendered almost inactive. The various *Acari*, the *Anthrenus muscorum*, and the larva of the *Tinea flavi frontella* devour the soft parts in preference, which are those the more particularly impregnated with this principle. To preserve them from the attacks of these, FARINES recommends, to impregnate them, not with vinegar as is usual, but with pyro-acetic acid.

Cantharides are one of the most violent irritants known. Externally, they produce rubefaction, vesication, and gangrene. Internally, they stimulate, induce inflammation, and death. Their action rarely confines itself to the organ to which they are applied; it generally extends to other parts, and particularly to the genito-urinary apparatus. They are most particularly employed under the title of visicatory, but sometimes also as simply stimulant. In this latter respect, their administration, requires the greatest prudence. It would be desirable to introduce cantharadine in preference to the cantharides in substance, because it always acts with certainty.

1. *Preparations which only contain the active principle of Cantharides, without the vehicle employed to extract it.*

EXTRACT OF CANTHARIDES. (GALL.)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, any quantity.

Reduce it to one fourth by distillation, and then evaporate it to the consistence of an extract, in a water-bath.

OINTMENT OF INFUSION OF CANTHARIDES.

Unguentum Cantharidis seu *Infusi Cantharidis vesicatoriæ* seu *epispasticum*. (LOND.; EDINB.; AMER.; HAMB.; LUSIT.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

Unguentum Cantharidis. (LOND.)

R. Cantharides, finely powdered, two ounces.
Distilled Water, eight fluid ounces
Resin Cerate, eight ounces.

Boil the water with the cantharides down to one-half, and strain; then mix the cerate with the strained liquor, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

Unguentum Infusi Cantharidis vesicatoria. (EDINB.)

R. Cantharides, Resin, Yellow Wax, } of each, one part.
Venice Turpentine, Lard, } of each, two parts
Boiling Water, four parts.

Macerate the flies in the water for one night, then strain the liquor with strong expression. Add the liquor to the lard, and boil till the water is evaporated; then add the wax and the resin, and when these are melted,

remove the mass from the fire, add the turpentine, and mix.

HERBIP.; COXE; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula as EDINB.—AMER.; and LUSIT.—the same as LOND.

This ointment contains the aqueous extract of cantharides: it is consequently not rightly named.

OPIATE OINTMENT OF CANTHARIDES.

R. Cantharides, eight parts.
Vinegar, one hundred and ninety-two parts.

Boil, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. Mix this with

Purified Opium, one part.

and incorporate the whole with a melted mixture of

Liquid Borax, thirty-two parts.
Fresh Butter, sixty-four parts.

Add lastly,

Camphor, triturated with a little oil, four parts.

Mix.

CAMPHORATED EPISPASTIC OINTMENT. (RATIER)

R. Cantharides, two ounces.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil for half an hour; then strain and boil again. Mix the two decoctions and evaporate till there remain only twelve ounces, and add

Lard, twelve ounces.
Olive Oil, White Wax, } of each, eight ounces.

Boil till the water is evaporated; then set it aside to cool, and add

Pulverized Camphor, half an ounce.

Mix.

STIMULANT LINIMENT. (ELLIS)

R. Camphor, three drams.
Decoction of Cantharides, half an ounce.

Add to the solution

Mercurial Ointment, Simple Ointment, } of each, one ounce.

Mix.

RESOLVENT OINTMENT. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Cantharides, in powder, one dram.
Purified Opium, fifteen grains.
Water, two ounces and a half.

Boil, and add to two ounces of the strained liquor

ARCÆUS' Balsam, two ounces.

Boil till the water is evaporated, and add, when cold,

Pulverized Camphor, one dram.

Mix.

VESICATORY SILK. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, any quantity.

Evaporate it in a retort, and when it is very concentrated, spread it, while hot, upon black silk stretched on a frame. Spread thus two or three layers, one upon the other.

R. Acetic Æther, two ounces.
Cantharides, in powder, one dram and a half.

Infuse for eight days; then decant, and add

Resin, two drams.

Mix, and spread it upon gummed silk.

GUILBERT'S EPISPASTIC SILK. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Mezereon Bark, twenty-four parts.
Water, fifteen hundred parts.

Boil, strain, and add

Pulverized Cantharides, ——— Myrrh, ——— Euphorbium, } of each, twenty-four parts.

Boil, strain through a doubled linen cloth, and evaporate till the liquor is of sufficient density to allow it to be spread upon waxed silk.

2. *Preparations which contain the active principle of cantharides with the vehicle employed to extract it.*

A.

Extraction by Water.

INFUSION OF CANTHARIDES. (HAMB.)

R. Pulverized Cantharides, one scruple.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain three ounces of strained infusion, after half an hour's maceration.

DIURETIC EMULSION. (HAMB.)

R. Infusion of Cantharides, Almond Emulsion, } of each, three ounces.

Mix.

B.

Extraction by Wine.

STIMULANT WINE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Pulverized Cantharides, fourteen grains.
White Wine, one pound.

Digest and filter.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

C.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Cantharidis* seu *Cantharidis vesicatoriæ* seu *Cantharidum* seu *Lyttæ vesicatoriæ.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.; VAN MONS)

Tinctura Cantharidis.

R. Cantharides, bruised, three drams.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.)

R. Cantharides, powdered, two drams.
Cochineal, powdered, half a dram.
Proof Spirit, one pint and a half.

Digest for seven days, and strain. (DUBL.)

Tinctura Cantharidis vesicatoriæ. (EDINB.)

R. Cantharides, bruised, one dram.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

R. Cantharides, bruised, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), eight parts.

Digest for four days, and strain. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.)

AUSTR. prescribes one part of cantharides and six parts of alcohol (0.910); to be digested for three days.—AMER.; and COXE—three drams of cantharides, and two pounds of alcohol (0.930); to be digested for ten or fifteen days.—BATAV. and BELG.—one part of cantharides, and eight of alcohol (20 degrees); to be digested for six days.—BAVAR—one part of cantharides, and six parts of alcohol (0.900); to be digested for three days.—DAN.—one dram of cantharides, and four ounces of alcohol; to be digested for two days.—MIL. COPEN.—one dram of cantharides, and three ounces of alcohol; to be digested for three days.—FENN.—half an ounce of cantharides, and one pound of alcohol; to be digested for eight days.—HAMB.—one ounce of cantharides, and four of alcohol; to be digested for two days: these are for external use. For internal use:—half an ounce of cantharides and one pound of alcohol; to be digested for three days.—HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; and BORUS give also the latter formula.—LUSIT.—three drams of cantharides, and two pounds of proof spirit; to be digested for three days.—PIERQUIN—half an ounce of cantharides, and two pounds of proof spirit; to be digested in the sun for three days.—ROSS.—one ounce of cantharides, and one pound of alcohol; to be digested for three days.—SAX.; and VAN MONS—one part of cantharides, and twenty-four parts of alcohol; to be digested for three days.—SUEC.—one dram and a half of cantharides, and sixteen ounces of proof spirit; to be digested for eight days.—WIRTEM.—two drams of cantharides, and half a pound of alcohol; to be macerated for four days.—BRUNS.—one ounce of cantharides, and two pounds of alcohol (0.935); to be digested for four days.—PH. SYPH.—two drams of cantharides, and one pound of alcohol; to be digested for eight days.

R. Cantharides, in powder, half an ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), eight ounces.

Digest for two days, shaking the vessel frequently; then set aside, decant, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Set aside for twenty-four hours, decant, mix the two tinctures, and filter. (ANT.)

R. Cantharides, in powder, two drams.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Digest with a moderate heat in a covered vessel, for twelve hours; then add

Rectified Alcohol, six ounces.

Digest for four days, and filter. (FULD.; LIPP.)

R. Cantharides, in powder, two drams.
Cochineal, half a dram.
Proof Spirit, half a pound.

Macerate for four days, and decant. (GENEV.)

BORIES prescribes two ounces of cantharides, one ounce and a half of kermes grains, and one pound and a half of alcohol.—FERR.—one ounce of cantharides, two scruples of cochineal, and one pound of alcohol; to be digested for eight days.

R. Cantharides, two drams.
Rectified Spirit, one pound and a half.

Macerate for four days; then filter, strain, and add

Cochineal, two drams.
Peruvian Balsam, one ounce.

Digest for four days in a sand-bath, and strain. (HERBIP.)

COLDEFY-DORLY has proposed to mace-

rate for two or three hours two ounces of pulverized cantharides in half a pound of alcohol (22 degrees); the tincture to be expressed, and the maceration repeated with the same quantity of alcohol; the two expressed tinctures to be then evaporated to one half, filtered when cold, and evaporated again to the consistence of an extract: this extract to be treated, with heat, with two ounces and a half of alcohol (36 degrees); and lastly, filtered so as to obtain two ounces of tincture.

To appreciate these numerous formulæ, the differences of which are so great, it is necessary to be remembered that weak alcohol takes up more of the vesicant matter of the cantharides than that which is concentrated. In the French formula the proportion of the matters taken up is to that of the alcohol as :: 1 : 55,86. These matters are cantharidine, yellow oil, green oil, acids, back matter, and probably also the osmazome.

Externally, the tincture of cantharides is stimulant and rubefacient; it is frequently found, even in this mode of application, to affect the kidneys. It is administered internally, principally as a diuretic. It is impossible to fix a dose for it, on account of the great differences in the concentration of the tinctures furnished by the processes just detailed, but the most vigilant circumspection will be always required in putting so energetic a substance in contact with the alimentary passages. It should be commenced with in very small doses, carefully watching the effect which it produces. It has been recommended in certain cases of ischury, in anaphrodisia, paralysis, gonorrhœa, and even in acute and chronic rheumatism, &c.

MUCILAGE OF CANTHARIDES.

Mucilago Cantharidum. (Augustin)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, four drops.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every three hours, in chronic gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

STIMULANT INJECTION.

Injectio ad Fistulas. (Swediaur)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, three or four drams.
Water, one pound.

Mix.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

Tinctura Cantharidum Composita. (Amer.; Hisp.; Coxe)

R. Cantharides, ten drams.
Cayenne Pepper, one dram.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Digest for ten days, and filter. (Amer.; Coxe)

R. Cantharides, half an ounce.
Cochineal, one dram.
Alcohol, three pounds.

Digest for eight days, shaking the vessel from time to time; then strain, and add

Ambergris, half a dram.
Tincture of Cinnamon, three ounces.

Digest again for three days, and filter. (Hisp.)

TULP'S LITHONTRIPTIC. (Spielmann)

R. Pulverized Cantharides, } of each,
Lesser Cardamoms, } one dram.
Alcohol, one ounce.
Nitric Acid, half an ounce.

Infuse without heat for six days, and filter.—Dose, fifteen drops, with water.

STIMULANT TINCTURE. (Ellis)

R. Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Guaiac Resin, forty-five grains.
Gum Lac, half a dram.
Cantharides, one dram.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Infuse, and strain.—Dose, from forty to fifty drops, morning and evening; in chronic gonorrhœa.

EMMENAGOGUE POTION. (Ellis)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, two drams.
——— Black Hellebore, half an ounce.
——— Myrrh, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, thirty drops, thrice a day.

DIURETIC POTION. (Ellis)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, } of each,
Nitric Æther, } sixty drops.
White Sugar, one dram.
Mint Water, two ounces.

Mix.

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

Tinctura alcoholica Cantharidum camphorata. (Hamb.; Augustin; Ellis; Sainte-Marie; Van Mons)

R. Pulverized Cantharides, one ounce.
Alcohol, four ounces.

Digest for two days; then strain, and add

Camphor, two drams.

Dissolve. (Hamb.)

Ellis prescribes one dram of cantharides and four ounces of alcohol; to be digested for two days, and half an ounce of camphor to be added.

R. Tincture of Cantharides, four drams.
Camphor, two drams.
Dissolve. (Hamb.; Augustin)

R. Pulverized Cantharides, one part.
Oil of Camphor, three parts.
Alcohol, fifty-six parts.
Digest without heat for several days; then express, and filter. (Van Mons)

OPIATE TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

Tinctura Cantharidum opiata. (Augustin)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, one dram.
—— —— Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
Paregoric Elixir, half an ounce.
Mix.—Dose from twenty to fifty drops, in hooping cough.

AMMONIACAL LINIMENT OF CANTHARIDES.

Linimentum irritans. (Augustin; Brera)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, fifteen drops.
Camphor, one dram and a half.
Ammoniacal Liniment, one ounce and a half.
Mix. (Brera)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, Spirit of Ants, of each, five grains.
Camphor, one dram.
Ammoniacal Liniment, one ounce.
Mix. (Augustin)

ÆTHEREOUS STIMULANT LINIMENT.

Linimentum ammoniato-æthereum. (Augustin)

R. Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.
Sulphuric Æther, Solution of Ammonia, Tincture of Cantharides, of each, one dram and a half.
Mix.

AROMATIC STIMULANT LINIMENT.

Linimentum ammoniato-aromaticum. (Augustin; Swediaur)

R. Ammoniacal Liniment, one ounce.
Tincture of Cantharides, Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, of each, one dram.
Mix. (Augustin)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, Essential Oil of Thyme, Solution of Ammonia, of each, an equal part.
Mix. (Swediaur)

STIMULANT TEREBINTHINE LINIMENT.

Tinctura Cantharidum terebinthinata. (Augustin)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, three drams.
Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce.
Solution of Ammonia, one dram and a half.
Mix.

STIMULANT CAMPHORATED LINIMENT. (Pierquin; Ratier; Van Mons)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, Spirit of Camphor, of each, one ounce.
Mix. (Ratier)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, half an ounce.
Alcohol, two ounces.
Camphor, three drams.
Mix. (Pierquin)

Van Mons prescribes four parts of cantharides, sixteen of alcohol, and one part of camphor.

IRRITATING SAPONACEOUS LINIMENT. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Niemann)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, four parts.
Soap, eight parts.
Dissolve; then mix well with the solution
Olive Oil, thirty parts.
Five parts of camphor may be added, mixed with the oil. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, half an ounce.
Almond Soap, one ounce.
Oil of Almonds, four ounces.
Camphor, half a dram.
Dissolve the soap in the tincture, and the camphor in the oil, and triturate together. (Gall.)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, half an ounce.
Solution of Ammonia, one ounce and a half.
Turpentine Soap, two ounces.
Spirit of Turpentine, one ounce.
——— Camphor, eight ounces.
Mix the three latter together, and then add the two first. (Niemann)

LIBOSCHITZ' BALSAM. (Niemann)

R. Alcohol, ten ounces.
Burgundy Pitch, a sufficient quantity.
Make, at a moderate heat, a saturate solution of the consistence of syrup. Add

Hoffmann's Balsamum Vitæ, Venice Turpentine, of each, six drams.
Camphor, half an ounce.
Tincture of Cantharides, six drams.
Mix.

It is employed as an embrocation in rheumatism.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF CANTHARIDES. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, two drams.
Camphor, one dram.
Oil of Bay, one ounce.
——— Olives, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

MILLAR extolled this in asthma.

D.

Extraction by Æther.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES.

Tinctura Lyttæ vesicatoriæ seu *Cantharidum ætherea.* (BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

R. Pulverized Cantharides, six drams.
Rectified Acetic Æther, two ounces.

Digest for two days in a well stopped flask, and then filter at a low temperature.

This tincture is rubbed upon the skin, in the quantity of two drams, in paralytic affections, chronic engorgements of the cellular tissue, and chronic rheumatism. It is a very energetic and rapid stimulant and rubefacient.

ÆTHEREOUS CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES. (BRUNS.; HASS.; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Cantharides, } of each, two drams.
Camphor, }

Triturate together with a little alcohol; and digest in a water-bath with a mixture of

Concentrated Alcohol, fourteen ounces.
Nitric Acid, one ounce.

At the end of several days filter.

It is violently irritant, and has been recommended internally in dropsies.—Dose, from ten to twenty drops, with white wine, twice or thrice a day.

COMPOUND ÆTHEREOUS TINCTURE OF CANTHARIDES. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Strong Distilled Vinegar, twenty parts.
Black Oxide of Manganese, levigated, two parts.

Digest in a moderate heat for ten days, in a glass vessel; then add

Alcohol (36 degrees), sixteen parts.

Continue the digestion for several days, shaking the vessel from time to time; then distil, in a glass retort with a gradually augmented heat to dryness. Then

Of the product of this distillation, sixteen parts.
Cantharides, coarsely powdered, two parts.
Euphorbium, powdered, } of each, one eighth part.
Camphor, powdered, }

Digest for a sufficient time, colour with cochineal, and strain. (VAN MONS)

NIEMANN gives the same process, but omits the preparation of æther.

This tincture is recommended for external use.

E.

Extraction by Fat Bodies.

OIL OF CANTHARIDES. (GALL.; FERR.; ELLIS; VAN MONS)

R. Cantharides, in powder, one part.
Olive Oil, eight parts.

Infuse for three days in a covered vessel, in a sand-bath; then express, and filter. It is administered internally, in the form of emulsion.

EMULSION OF CANTHARIDES. (VAN MONS)

R. Thick Mucilage of Gum Arabic, three drams.
Oil of Cantharides, one dram and a half.

Triturate together and add

Yolk of Egg one.
Honey, one ounce.
Juniper Water, six ounces.

Mix. — Dose, two drams, four or six times a day.

LINIMENT OF CANTHARIDES. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Cantharides, in powder, one part.
Spirit of Turpentine, eight parts.

Digest for three hours, and filter.

IRRITATING EMBROCATION.

Liquor exutorius. (VAN MONS)

R. Cantharides, in coarse powder, one part.
Spirit of Turpentine, three parts and a half.
Linseed Oil, one half part.

Infuse with a moderate heat for several days; then strain with strong expression, and add,

Camphor, one fourth part.

Mix.

It is employed in frictions.

EPISPASTIC OINTMENT.

Ceratum Cantharidis, Unguentum Cantharidis cereum. (BAVAR.; HANN.; HASS.;

Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.; Bories; Ratier; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Cantharides, in powder, two parts.
Olive Oil, eight parts.

Digest in a water-bath for twenty-four hours, stirring frequently; then strain, and add

Yellow Wax, four parts.

Mix. (Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Bruised Cantharides, eighteen drams.
Lard, sixteen ounces.

Digest for three days in a covered vessel, frequently stirring; then strain with expression. (Ant.)

Bories prescribes one ounce of cantharides and one pound of lard.

R. Cantharides, entire, four ounces and a half.
Lard, two pounds.

Digest for three days with a moderate heat, stirring from time to time. Add

Yellow Wax, melted, four ounces,

and strain the mixture while hot. (Suec.)

Ratier prescribes one ounce of cantharides and one pound of lard, to be digested for twelve days, and one ounce and a half of wax to be added.

R. Cantharides, in powder, one part.
Alcohol (0.900), two parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a moderate heat; then add

Oil of Almonds, four parts.

Boil till the alcohol is evaporated; strain while hot, and add

White Wax, one part and a half.

Mix. (Bavar.)

R. White Wax, two drams.
Olive Oil, one ounce.

Melt together, and add

Tincture of Cantharides, one dram and a half.

Mix. (Bories)

OINTMENT OF CANTHARIDES. (Gall.)

R. Cantharides, coarsely powdered, one hundred and twenty parts.
Lard, sixteen hundred and twenty parts.
Water, two hundred and fifty parts.

Melt the lard, add the cantharides and then the water; keep the mixture over a moderate fire for two hours, stirring it continually, and occasionally adding a little water to replace that which becomes evaporated; then strain with expression, melt in a water-bath, and add

Turmeric, in powder, two hundred and fifty parts.

Filter through paper, and set aside to cool; then separate the superfluous water, and melt again, adding

Yellow Wax, two hundred and fifty parts.
Essential Oil of Lemon, eight parts.

Mix.

CAMPHORATED EPISPASTIC PLASTER. (Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, twelve parts.

Melt, and add,

Olive Oil, Turpentine, } of each, three parts.
Cantharides, in powder, four parts.

Let the mass remain melted for two days in a moderate heat; then strain with expression, decant, and add to it before it becomes cold.

Pulverized Camphor, one part

and stir till it becomes quite cold.

3. *Preparations which contain Cantharides in substance.*

CATAPLASM OF CANTHARIDES.

Vesicatorium magistrale, Cataplasma Cantharidum. (Ferr.; Lusit.; Bories)

R. Cantharides, in powder, Wheat Flower, } of each, half an ounce.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to make a soft paste. (Lusit.)

R. Yeast, one ounce.
Vinegar, half an ounce.

make a paste, and add

Cantharides, in powder, three drams.

One half to be mixed in the paste, and the other to be laid upon it. (Bories)

Ferr. prescribes one ounce of cantharides, one ounce and a half of yeast, and a sufficient quantity of vinegar of squill to make a firm paste.

PLASTER OF CANTHARIDES.

Emplastrum Cantharidis seu *Cantharidis vesicatoriæ* seu *resinosum Cantharidum* seu *Lyttæ vesicatoriæ* seu *irritans* seu *rubefians* seu *vesicatorium* seu *Cantharidum* seu *epispasticum.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Suec.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Pierquin; Swediaur; Van Mons)

1. *With Resins only.*

R. Elemi, Mastic, Tacamahaca, } of each, half an ounce.
Liquid Storax, three drams.
Pulverized Cantharides, two drams and a half.

Mix, and make a plaster. (Bruns.)

2. *With Resins and Wax.*

R. Yellow Wax, one hundred and twenty-five parts.
White Resin, two hundred and forty parts.
Turpentine, eighty parts.

Melt together, strain through a close cloth, and after having removed it from the fire, add

Pulverized Cantharides, one hundred and twenty-five parts.

Mix. (Gall.)

Sard. directs one ounce and a half each, of yellow wax, resin, and turpentine, to be melted together, and two ounces of pulverized cantharides to be added.—Van Mons—one part each, of yellow wax and resin, to be melted together, and two parts of pulverized cantharides to be added, and the mixture incorporated while warm, with, in the winter, one part and a half of turpentine, and in the summer, with one part.—Ant.—four ounces each, of yellow wax and resin, and six ounces of turpentine, to be melted together, and eight ounces of pulverized cantharides to be added.—Genev.—two ounces of pulverized cantharides to be incorporated with a mixture of one ounce of turpentine, two drams of mastic, two ounces of yellow wax, and two ounces of Burgundy pitch.

3. *With Resins, Wax, and Oil.*

R. Yellow Wax, Resin, Olive Oil, } of each, two parts.

Melt together, and add

Cantharides, in powder, three parts.

Stir till cold. (Amst.; Niemann; Coxe)

R. Yellow Wax, four parts.
Olive Oil, one part.

Melt together, and add to the mixture when half cold,

Turpentine, one part.
Cantharides, in powder, two parts.

Mix well. (Bavar.)

Brugnatelli prescribes six parts of wax, two of oil, two of turpentine, and three of cantharides.—Dan.; Fenn.; and Suec.—ten parts of wax, three of oil, three of turpentine, and six of cantharides.—Lipp.—ten of wax, three of oil, three of turpentine, and eight of cantharides.—Olden.; and Borus.—twelve of wax, three of oil, three of turpentine, and six of cantharides.—Ferr.—six of wax, six of turpentine, four of resin, one of oil, and twelve of cantharides. This pharmacopœia proposes also an *Extemporaneous Blistering Plaster*, to be prepared by mixing together four ounces of wax, two ounces of turpentine, two ounces of resin, and one ounce and a half of mutton suet; this plaster is to be spread upon leather and sprinkled with cantharides.

R. Yellow Wax, eight parts.
Venice Turpentine, three parts.
Olive Oil, five parts.
Mastic, two parts.

Melt slowly together, and add

Pulverized Cantharides, twelve parts.

Mix well. (Swediaur)

Herbip. prescribes sixteen parts of yellow wax, six of turpentine, five of rose oil, one of mastic, and twelve of cantharides.

R. Yellow Wax, Resin, Turpentine, } of each, two parts.
Oil of Euphorbium, one part.

Melt together, and add

Pulverized Cantharides, three parts.

Mix well. (Hisp.)

4. *With Resin, Wax, and Fat.*

Emplastrum Cantharidis. (Dubl.)

R. Yellow Wax, Mutton Suet, } of each, one pound.
Yellow Resin, four ounces.
Cantharides, powdered, one pound.

Melt the three first together, and a short time before the mixture concretes, sprinkle in the cantharides, and make a plaster.

Emplastrum Cantharidis Vesicatoriæ. (Edinb.; Amer.; Coxe)

R. Mutton Suet, Wax, White Resin, Cantharides, in powder, } of each, an equalweight.

Melt the three first together, and having the mixture from the fire, stir in the cantharides till the mass is cold.

R. Yellow Wax, Lard, Turpentine, } of each, two ounces. eight ounces.

Add to these, melted and a little cooled,

Cantharides, in powder, six ounces.

Mix. (Austr.)

Hann.; and Pol. prescribe one pound of wax, three ounces of lard, three ounces of turpentine, and half a pound of cantharides.

R. Yellow Wax, two pounds.
Resin, Lard, } of each, one pound.
Oil, eight ounces.
Cantharides, in powder, one pound and a half.

Bruise the cantharides with the oil, and incorporate them with the other ingredients melted together over a gentle fire, s irring continually till the mass becomes cold. (Lusit.)

R. Yellow Wax, Resin, Lard, } of each, eight ounces. three ounces.

Melt together, and add,

Cantharides, in powder, eight ounces.

Mix. (Amst.; Batav.; Belg.)

R. White Resin, seven ounces.
Turpentine, two ounces.
Yellow Wax, five ounces.
Lard, half an ounce.

Add to the melted mixture,

Cantharides, in powder, four ounces.

Mix. (Pierquin)

5. *With Plasters and Ointments.*

Emplastrum Cantharidis. (Lond.)

R. Cantharides, in fine powder, one pound.
Wax Plaster, one pound and a half.
Prepared Lard, one pound.

Melt the two latter together, and when the mixture is about to solidify, sprinkle in the cantharides, and stir the whole well together.

R. Citrine Cerate, White Resin, Turpentine } of each, one part.

Melt together, and add

Pulverized Cantharides, five parts.

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Resin Ointment, } of each,
Cantharides, in powder, } two ounces.
Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half.
Burgundy Pitch, one ounce.
Turpentine, half an ounce.
Resin, three drams.

Lavender Water, a sufficient quantity to give an agreeable odour. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Yellow Wax, Mutton Suet, } of each, three parts.
White Pitch, one part.
Lard, seven parts.

Melt together, and strain. Add, by means of a sieve,

Pulverized Cantharides, seven parts.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Simple Plaster, two pounds.
Lard, half a pound.

Melt together, and add gradually, stirring continually,

Pulverized Cantharides, one pound.

Mix. (Swediaur)

Gall. prescribes an equal part each, of simple plaster, lard, and cantharides.

R. Melilot Plaster, two ounces.

Melt upon a slow fire, and add,

Cantharides, pulverized with half a dram of alcohol, six drams.

Mix. (Fuld.)

Mil. Copen. directs pulverized cantharides to be spread extemporaneously over melilot plaster spread upon linen, and, if necessary, to replace the plaster by yeast.

OINTMENT OF CANTHARIDES, EPISPASTIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum epispasticum seu *vesicatorium* seu *irritans* seu *ad vesicata.* (Edinb.; Dubl.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Lipp.; Suec.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Hufeland; Pierquin)

Unguentum Pulveris Cantharidis vesicatoriæ. (Edinb.)

R. Resin Ointment, seven parts.
Pulverized Cantharides, one part.

Melt the ointment, and sprinkle in the cantharides; then stir till cold.

Unguentum Cantharidis. (Dubl.)

R. Ointment of Yellow Wax, half a pound.
Pulverized Cantharides, one ounce.

Make an ointment.

R. Plaster of Cantharides, Lard, } of each, one part.

Melt together with a moderate heat. (Fuld.; Sax.; Swediaur)

R. Resin Ointment, eight parts.
Powdered Cantharides, one part.

Melt the ointment, sift the powder into it, and stir till cold. (Mil. Copen. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Lipp.)

Fenn. ; and Suec. prescribe four parts of ointment and one part of cantharides, to be boiled slowly together for an hour in a covered vessel.

R. Cantharides, one part.
Fat, eight parts.

Triturate together. (Hufeland)

R. Resin Ointment, three ounces.
Yellow Wax, half an ounce.

Melt together, and add

Pulverized Cantharides, one ounce and a half.

Mix well. (Hisp.)

R. Resin Ointment, } of each,
Unguentum Populeum, } one ounce.
Pulverized Cantharides, eighteen grains.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Pierquin prescribes from one ounce to one ounce and a half of resin ointment, one ounce of unguentum populeum, and four scruples of cantharides : or, two ounces of resin ointment, one ounce of unguentum populeum, and half an ounce of pulverized cantharides.—Cadet de Gassicourt, in another formula, under the name of Grandjean's ointment, prescribes one pound and a half of unguentum populeum, one pound of olive oil, nine ounces of yellow wax, and one dram and a half of cantharides.

CERATE OF CANTHARIDES.

Ceratum Cantharidis. (Lond. ; Batav. ; Belg. ; Sax. ; Van Mons)

R. Spermaceti Cerate (114 degrees), six drams.
Cantharides, finely powdered, one dram.

Mix. (Lond. ; Batav. ; Belg.)

Sax. prescribes one part of cantharides, and three parts of cerate.

R. Simple Cerate, eight parts.
Cantharides, one part.

Beat the cantharides with one eighth of the cerate, in a mortar surrounded with hot water ; then gradually add the rest. (Van Mons)

ODONTALGIC PLASTER. Van Mons)

R. Black Pitch (*Poix noir*), } of each,
Resin, } one part.

Melt together, and add

Liquid Storax, } of each, two parts.
Pulverized Storax, }

Mix.

RESOLVENT LINIMENT. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Plaster of Cantharides, } of each,
Ointment of Marshmallows, } one ounce.
Linseed Oil, a sufficient quantity

to make a liniment. Add

Tincture of Cantharides, one scruple.

Mix.

VESICANT SPARADRAP. (Van Mons)

R. Cerate of Cantharides, (Form. of Van Mons) } of each,
Resin, } an equal part.

Melt, and spread upon strips of linen.

RUBEFACIENT PLASTER.

Emplastrum calefaciens. (Dubl. ; Coxe ; Van Mons)

R. Plaster of Cantharides (Form. of Dubl.) one part.
Burgundy Pitch, seven parts.

Melt together with a moderate heat.

STIMULANT LINIMENT.

Linimentum ad Arthrodynium. (Cadet de Gassicourt ; Swediaur)

R. Epispastic Ointment (Form. of Swediaur), one ounce.
Spirit of Turpentine, half an ounce.
Camphor, three drams.

Mix. — It is recommended in articular rheumatism.

CAMPHORATED PLASTER OF CANTHARIDES. (Bruns. ; Fuld. ; Hass. ; Palat. ; Wirtem. ; Spielmann ; Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
Turpentine, four ounces.

Melt together, and add

Camphor, three drams.

Dissolved in

Olive Oil, two ounces.

Mix. (Van Mons)

Bruns. ; Palat. ; and Wirtem. prescribe ten ounces of wax, two and a half of turpentine, two and a half of rose oil, four of cantharides, and three drams of camphor.—Piderit—nine ounces of wax, three and a half of turpentine, four of cantharides, and half an ounce of camphor dissolved in three ounces of olive oil.

R. Melilot Plaster, two ounces.

Melt it over a slow fire, and add

Pulverized Cantharides, half an ounce.
Camphor, half a dram.

Mix. (Hass.)

Spielmann prescribes three ounces of plaster, one ounce and a half of cantharides, and two drams of camphor.—Fuld.—two ounces of plaster, six drams of cantharides, and half a dram of camphor.

CAMPHORATED EPISPASTIC OINTMENT. Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Resin Ointment, half a pound.
Pulverized Cantharides, three ounces.
——— Camphor, one dram.
Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Ointment of Marshmallows, half an ounce.
Compound Litharge Ointment, one ounce.
Melt together, and add, when nearly cold,
Pulverized Cantharides, forty-five grains.
——— Camphor, half a dram.
Mix. (Van Mons)

CAMPHORATED CERATE OF CANTHARIDES. (Sax.)

R. Citrine Cerate, three parts.
Pulverized Cantharides, one part.
——— Camphor, one twentieth part.
Mix.

EPISPASTIC OINTMENT. (Ratier)

R. Unguentum Populeum, } of each,
White Wax, } one ounce.
Pulverized Cantharides, } of each,
Mezereon Bark, } twelve grains.
Mix.

PLASTER OF CANTHARIDES AND EUPHORBIUM.

Emplastrum Cantharidum cum Euphorbio seu *Cantharidis resinosum* seu *perpetuum* seu *vesicatorium perpetuum* seu *Cantharidum perpetuum.* (Bavar.; Dan.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Pulverized Cantharides, two parts.
——— Euphorbium, one part.
Mix together, and add them gradually to a melted mixture of
Mastic, } of each, six parts.
Turpentine, }
Stir till cold. (Bavar.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.)

Pol. substitutes resin for the mastic.—Dan; Suec.; and Swediaur prescribe one part and a half of cantharides, one of euphorbium, and six parts each, of mastic and turpentine.—Wirtem.—one and a half of cantharides, one of euphorbium, and four each, of mastic and turpentine.—Cadet de Gassicourt—; and Van Mons—one and a half of cantharides, one of euphorbium, and two each, of mastic and turpentine.—Fuld.; and Brugnatelli—one of cantharides, one half of euphorbium, and three each, of mastic and turpentine.

R. Pulverized Cantharides, ten drams.
——— Euphorbium, half a dram.
Mutton Suet, one ounce.
Mastic, } of each, three ounces.
Turpentine, }
Melt the two last over a slow fire; then add the suet, and lastly, the powder. (Hass.)

R. Yellow Wax, twelve ounces.
Melt, and add
Turpentine, } of each,
Sifted Cantharides, } six ounces.
Euphorbium, six drams.
Mix. Flavour ad libitum with a mixture of the oils of lavender and bergamotte (Cadet de Gassicourt)

MEJEAN'S BLISTERING PLASTER. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Mustard, }
Euphorbium, } of each, six drams.
Long Pepper, }
Stavesacre, } of each, one ounce.
Pyrethrum, }
Gum Ammoniac, }
Galbanum, } of each, one ounce
Bdellium, } and a half.
Sagapenum, }
Cantharides, two ounces and a half.
Black Pitch (*Poix noir*), } of each, three ounces.
Resin, }
Wax, }
Turpentine, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

GREEN EPISPASTIC OINTMENT.

Emplastrum Cantharidis vesicatorium compositum, Unguentum ad fonticulos Bergii seu *Cantharidum colatum.* (Gall.; Fenn.; Coxe; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Resin, twelve parts.
Yellow Wax, four parts.
Melt together, and add
Venice Turpentine, eighteen parts.
And when this is melted,
Pulverized Cantharides, twelve parts.
——— Sub-acetate of Copper, two parts.
——— White Mustard, } of each,
——— Black Pepper, } one part.
Stir till cold. (Coxe; Niemann; Van Mons)

Fenn. directs three drams of pulverized sub-acetate of copper triturated with the same quantity of olive oil, to be added to one pound of ointment of cantharides, strained through a cloth, and still warm.

R. Unguentum Populeum, sixteen hundred and sixty parts.
White Wax, two hundred and fifty-six parts.

Melt together. Add to the mass before it becomes cold

Pulverized Cantharides, sixty-four parts.
——— Oxide of Copper, } of each, twenty-four parts.
——— Extract of Opium, }

Then levigate, adding a little water, to produce a perfect mixture. (Gall)

EMMENAGOGUE POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Pulverized Cantharides, two grains.
——— Savine, two drams.

Mix, and divide into four doses.—One to be taken every evening.

DIURETIC POWDER. (Augustin)

R. Cantharides, four grains.
Camphor, eight grains.
Sugar of Milk, three drams.

Mix, and divide into six doses.

PILLS OF CANTHARIDES. (Niemann)

R. Cantharides, in powder, six grains.
White Sugar, forty-seven grains.
Cinnamon, twelve grains.
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity

Make thirty pills.

They are recommended in dropsy.—Dose, one every two hours, to children of one year old; two, to those of four years old; and six, to adults.

OPIATE PILLS OF CANTHARIDES. (Ellis; Niemann)

R. Cantharides, half a grain.
Pure Opium, one grain.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one, morning and evening, in dropsy. (Niemann)

R. Cantharides, eighteen grains.
Opium, } of each,
Camphor, } thirty-six grains.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty-six pills.—Dose, one or two, every evening. (Ellis)

MERCURIAL PILLS OF CANTHARIDES. (Niemann)

R. Cantharides, one grain.
Proto-chloruret, or Subdeuto-sulphate of Mercury, half a grain.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

Werlhof prescribed this dose to be taken every evening for several weeks, in cases of bites from rabid animals, after having scarified the wound and dressed it with mercurial ointment.

ANTI-HYDROPIC MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Depurated Juice of Chervil, eight ounces.
Vinous Syrup of Serpentaria, } of each,
Syrup of Squill, } one ounce.
Pulverized Cantharides, from half a grain to one grain.

EMULSION OF CANTHARIDES. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
Cantharides, ten grains.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Triturate in a marble mortar, gradually adding

Warm Water, ten ounces.

Strain without expression.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours.

CAPPARIS SPINOSA, Linn—CAPER TREE.

Synonimes:—Caprier, Fr.; Kappernstrauch, Germ.; Kappary, Bohem.; Alcaparro, Span.; Kappers, Dut.; Cappero, Ital.; Kebir, Pers.

Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This shrub is originally from Asia; it is cultivated in the middle parts of Europe. (*Polyandria Polygamia*, Linn.; *Capparideæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flor. Medic. II. 95.)

The root and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Capparidis*) is large, branching, and ligneous. Its bark, which

is the only part of it employed, is thick, in pieces more or less long, rolled, and rugose. It is viscous, of a whitish grey colour, and inodorous. It has a bitterish, acrid, and astringent taste. It was formerly regarded as aperitive.

The buttons of the flowers, preserved in vinegar, and called capers (*Flores conditæ* seu *Gemmæ conditæ Capparidis*) are of a green colour, round, angulose, pediculated, formed of the petals rolled upon themselves, and enclosing the rudiments of anthers, They have a weak but sharpish taste. They are entirely culinary.

ANODYNE SPECIES. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Caper Tree, two ounces.
Linseed, one ounce.
Herb of Henbane, } of each, two handfuls.
——— Common Toad-flax, }
——— Milfoil, }
——— Lesser Mullein, }

Cut and bruise.—For fomentations to painful hæmorrhoids.

BARTHEZ' TONIC AND APERITIVE WINE. (BORIES.)

R. Bark of Caper Root, four ounces.
——— Ash Tree, } of each, two ounces.
——— Tamarisk Tree, }
Flowering Tops of St. John's Wort, }
Red Bordeaux Wine, six pounds.

Macerate for eight days, and filter.

It is tonic and stimulant, and is recommended in dysury from atony.—Dose, one ounce gradually increased to two, twice or thrice a day.

CAPER OIL. (HISP.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Preserved Capers, } of each, four ounces and a half.
Bark of Caper Root, }
Olive Oil, one ounce and a half.
Vinegar, six ounces.

Boil to the evaporation of all humidity, and strain. (SARD.)

R. Preserved Capers, eight ounces.
Bark of Caper Root, two ounces.
Root of Long Cypress, one ounce.
Fresh Leaves of Rue, two ounces.
Olive Oil, three pounds.
White Wine, six ounces.

Digest for three days; then boil to the evaporation of all humidity, and strain. (HISP.)

R. Bark of Caper Root, one ounce.
——— Tamarisk Tree, } of each, two drams.
——— Cypress Tree, }
Herb of Spleen-wort, } of each, one dram.
——— Rue, }
Seeds of Agnus Castus, two drams.
White Wine, six ounces.

Infuse for two days, and add

Olive Oil, twelve ounces.

Boil to the consumption of all humidity, and strain with expression. (SPIELMANN)

R. Bark of Caper Root, three ounces.
——— Tamarisk, } of each, six drams.
Leaves of Tamarisk, }
Seeds of Agnus Castus, }
Spleen-wort, }
Round Cypress, }

Sprinkle it with vinegar, and add

Olive Oil, three pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain. (PALAT.)

R. Bark of Caper Root, one ounce.
——— Tamarisk } of each, one dram.
Spleen-wort, }
Rue, }
Seeds of Agnus Castus, two drams.
Wine, half an ounce.

Infuse for two days; then add

Olive Oil, one pound.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (WIRTEM.)

It is stimulant and resolvent, and was particularly recommended formerly in what were called affections of the spleen.

CARBO, *ανθραξ*.—CHARCOAL.

SYNONIMES : — Charbon, FR.; Kohle, GERM.; Fuhm chobie, ARAB.; Lippe anghuru, CYNG.; Khoyla, DUK.; and HIND.; Carbon, SPAN.; Koole, DUT.; Arang, MAL.; Zegal chobie, PERS.; Kol, SWED.; Adapu currie, TAM.; Poibogulu, TEL.

1. *Carbo e Vegetabilibus.*—Charcoal, Vegetable Charcoal.

A.

In a state of purity or nearly so.

1. *That which is met with in Commerce.*

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AUSTR.; BELG.; FERR.; LIPP.; SUEC.; AINSLIE; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS.

2. *Prepared by burning blocks of light wood till it ceases to disengage smoke.*

Batav.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Wirtem.; Swediaur.

3. *Prepared by bringing the charcoal of commerce to a red heat, to burn those portions of the wood which may have escaped the action of the fire.*

Austr.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Fenn.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Brugnatelli.

4. *Pulverized, reduced to paste with a little water, formed into round masses, and dried in the sun.*

Gall.

B.

Mixed in a greater or less proportion with foreign substances.

1. *Æthiops vegetabilis* seu *Pulvis Quercûs marinæ.*—Charcoal of the Fucus vesiculosus *or* Bladder-wrack.

Dubl.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe.

Pulvis Quercus marinæ. (Dubl. *old edit.*)

R. Fucus vesiculosus, in flower, any quantity.

Dry, and cleanse it; then expose it to heat in an iron vessel or a crucible, to which a perforated cover is adapted, till vapours cease to ascend and the fucus has become of an obscure red heat. Then reduce to powder the carbonaceous matter which remains.

R. Fucus vesiculosus charged with seeds, any quantity.

Dry it; and after having cleaned it, calcine it in a covered crucible pierced at the bottom, and placed upon burning coals, stirring the mass with the stem of a pipe that the combustion may be perfect. Continue the calcination till the fucus ceases to smoke and has become of an obscure red heat; leave it on the fire for a quarter of an hour longer, then remove it, and when it is cold, pulverize it in a glass mortar, and preserve the powder.

2. *Spongia usta* seu *calcinata, Carbo Spongiæ marinæ.*—Charcoal of Sponge, Burnt Sponge.

Lond.; Amer.; Austr.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons.

Spongia usta. (Lond.)

R. Sponge, any quantity.

Cut it into small pieces and bruise it that it may be freed from extraneous substances; then calcine it in a covered iron vessel, till it becomes black and friable. Lastly, reduce it to fine powder.

R. Sponges, any quantity.

Wash them to remove all extraneous matters, and enclose them with moderate pressure in an earthen crucible having a cover supported by iron wire, and pierced with two holes. Place the crucible upon burning coals, and blow the fire till smoke ceases to be discharged from the holes; then set it aside to cool, remove the cover, take out the charcoal, and pulverize it.

3. *Carbo Pilæ marinæ.*—Charcoal of the Sea Pila.

Palat.

It is prepared in the same manner as that of the *Fucus vesiculosus.*

These latter three contain iodine in the state of hydriodate. They have been long celebrated in scrofula and goitre, given in the dose of a scruple or more. Dr. Duncan observes that scientific pharmacologists, in spite of the popular reputation which this drug enjoyed, considered it unworthy of notice till Coindet made his observations on it, which, he continues, shows that we ought not to despise a popular observation, nor call in question its validity, because it may be impossible to explain it. This remark is very just; but if they are to be censured who believe only that which is explained well or ill, they, at least, deserve more confidence than those empirics, so common in our time, who prostrate themselves before (*s'extasient*) popular observations, merely because they are popular, indifferent whether they be true or false.

2. *Carbo animalis.*—Animal Charcoal.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Bones blackened by combustion, one part.

Reduce them to powder, and add

Hydrochloric Acid,	three parts.
Water,	one part.

Digest for several hours in a sand-bath, and filter. Dry the powder in a covered crucible, and heat it to redness. (Van Mons)

Bruns.; Hisp.; and Spielmann direct ivory to be burnt in the fire.

2. We find prescribed in the old pharma-

copœias the carbonaceous ashes of several animal substances:

Erinaceus combustus.—Ashes of the Hedgehog.

PALAT.; WIRTEM.

These were a reputed specific in incontinence of urine; they were also prescribed in dropsy.

Sericum tostum.—Ashes of Raw Silk.

PALAT.; WIRTEM.

These entered into cordial species, and were prescribed in epilepsy, in the dose of a scruple.

Hirundines combustæ.—Ashes of Swallows.

WIRTEM.

These were regarded as a specific in epilepsy, and were extolled in the treatment of angina.

Lepus combustus.—Ashes of the Hare.

WIRTEM.

These were prescribed in cases of calculi, in the dose of one or two scruples.

Reguli usti.—Ashes of the Wren.

WIRTEM.

These were recommended in nephritis and in calculous diseases.

Talpæ combustæ.—Ashes of the Mole.

WIRTEM.

These were recommended in erratic gout, leprosy, scrofula, ulcers, and fistulæ.

All of them are now justly abandoned.

When the chemical theories prevailed in medicine, powerful virtues were attributed to vegetable charcoal, in phthysis pulmonalis, dysentery, and particularly in putrid diseases, but experience has not confirmed the expectations which were formed of it. It is now only employed externally to correct the fœtor of certain exhalations; for which purpose, the charcoal of bones is reputed more efficacious than that of wood.—Dose, internally, fifteen grains.

DENTIFRICE POWDER. (HANN.; LIPP.; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

R. Pulverized Charcoal, one ounce.
——— Cinchona, two drams.

Mix. (HANN.; NIEMANN)

R. Charcoal, eight parts.
Muriate of Soda, two parts.
Cloves, one part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Charcoal, four ounces.
Oak Bark, two ounces.
Myrrh, one ounce.
Alum, half an ounce.

Mix intimately in a stone mortar. (LIPP.; NIEMANN)

R. Charcoal, two ounces.
Sublimed Sulphur, } of each,
Resin of Cinchona, } ten grains.
Cinnamon, four grains.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

ANTI-PSORIC OINTMENT. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Bresh Butter, } of each,
Lard, } three ounces.
Charcoal, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, two drams by friction; in the evening, the patient is to take a warm bath, and after the friction, the parts affected are to be washed with warm solution of soap.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL SUPPOSITORY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Burnt Cork, } of each.
Wax, } one part.
Fresh Butter, two parts.

Mix.

OINTMENT OF CHARCOAL.

Ointment against Tinea. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Pulverized Charcoal, one ounce.
Sublimed Sulphur, two ounces.
Simple Cerate, five ounces.

Mix.—(SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Pulverized Charcoal, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } four ounces.
Soot, two ounces.
Lard, fifteen ounces.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

The parts affected are to be rubbed with this every three days, after having washed the head with solution of soap.

ELECTUARY OF CHARCOAL. (NIEMANN)

R. Charcoal, three ounces.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
White Sugar, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one tea-spoonful.

ANTISEPTIC CATAPLASM. (BRERA)

R. Pulverized Charcoal, half an ounce.
Cataplasm of Chamomile Flowers, five pounds.

Mix.

ANTI-STRUMOUS POWDER.

Pulvis contra seu *ad Strumas* seu *ad Botium* seu *Spongiæ compositus.* (BRUNS.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Burnt Sponge, three ounces.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Mix. (HASS.)

Dose, from half a dram to one dram, twice or thrice a day.

R. Burnt Sponge, six drams.
Oleosaccharum of Anise, four drams.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

Dose, from thirty to fifty grains, twice a day.

R. Burnt Sponge, } of each, an equal part.
Calcined Sponge Stones, }

Mix. (NIEMANN)

Dose, from half a scruple to two scruples.

R. Black Beans, eight ounces.
Sugar Candy, four ounces.
Sponge, six ounces.

Torrify in a covered vessel, and pulverize. (SAINTE-MARIE)

Dose, half a dram, morning and evening.

R. Burnt Sponge, one ounce.
Calcined Cuttle-Fish Bone, } of each, half
Sugar Candy, } an ounce.

Mix. (SARD.)

Dose, from one to two scruples.

R. Burnt Sponge, nine ounces.
Sulphate of Potass, two ounces.
Root of Swallow-wort, one ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

Dose, from one to two scruples.

R. Red Madder, one scruple.
Burnt Sponge, half a scruple.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

This forms one dose.

R. Burnt Sponge, one scruple.
Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Corsican Sea-Moss, } half a scruple.
White Sugar, }

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Burnt Sponge, } of each,
Prepared Wood-lice, } half an ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Corsican Sea-Moss, } two drams.
White Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix. (BRUNS.)

R. Sponge, } of each,
Bedeguar of the Rose, } two ounces.

Mix. Add to every ounce of the ashes

Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Burnt Wrapping Paper, two drams.
Red Coral, one dram and a half.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

Dose, one ounce and a half, in eight ounces of white wine.

R. Sponge, } of each,
Crude Tartar, } four ounces.
Alum, } of each,
Sponge Stones, } two ounces.
Russia Leather, }

Calcine in a covered vessel, for a quarter of an hour. (HANN.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Burnt Sponge, one ounce.
Ashes of Grey Paper, half an ounce.
Coral, } of each, two drams.
Cinnamon, }
Sugar, }

Mix. (GENEV.)

R. Burnt Sponge, } of each, two ounces.
—— Bladder Wrack, }
Cuttle-Fish Bone, }
Bedeguar of the Rose, }
Long Pepper, }
Black Pepper, }
Ginger, }
Cinnamon, }
Native Chloruret of Sodium, }
Pyrethrum, }
Nut-galls, }
Cypress Nuts, }
Sugar, six ounces.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

PIERQUIN suppresses the cypress nuts and the bedeguar.—PALAT. prescribes two ounces of sponge, two ounces of bladder-wrack, one ounce of the other substances, and four ounces of sugar.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS BOLUSES.

Boli e Spongia seu *contra Strumas.* (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Burnt Sponge, half a dram.
Conserve of Orange Peel, one scruple.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

To be taken thrice a day.

R. Burnt Sponge, one scruple.
Sulphate of Potass, fifteen grains.
Balsam of Sulphur, ten drops.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make two boluses.—One to be taken in the morning, and the other in the evening. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE MARIE)

ANTI-ASTHMATIC PILLS. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Burnt Sponge, half an ounce.
Extract of Fumitory, } of each,
Gum Ammoniac, } two drams.
Sublimed Sulphur, } two drams.
Sulphuret of Antimony, one dram.

Make the mass into pills of three grains each.—Dose, six gradually increased to ten or twelve, thrice a day.

ANTI-STRUMAL LOZENGES.

Tabellæ ad Botium. (SARD.; NIEMANN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Anti-strumous Powder, (Form. of SARD.) six ounces.
White Sugar, one pound.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make lozenges. (SARD.)

R. Burnt Sponge, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Cinnamon, fifteen grains.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty-four lozenges. (NIEMANN)

R. Extract of Liquorice, two ounces six drams.
Burnt Sponge, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Soda, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make lozenges of ten grains each. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

Dose, one every evening.

R. Burnt Sponge, } of each,
Burnt Kermes Grains, } one ounce.
Cuttle-Fish Bone, } of each,
Root of Arum, } two drams.
Ginger, } of each,
Cinnamon, } one dram.
Sugar, three ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make lozenges of thirty grains each. (SAINTE-MARIE)

Dose, two, daily.

MORAND has given the following similar formula:

R. Burnt Sponge, } of each,
Wood-lice, } half an ounce.
Cinchona, } of each, one dram.
Cinnamon, } of each, one dram.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Cuttle-Fish Bone, } two drams.
Black Oxide of Iron, one dram.
Sugar, four ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make lozenges.

DECOCTION OF BURNT SPONGE. (SARD.; NIEMANN; AUGUSTIN)

R. Burnt Sponge, half an ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil till reduced to six ounces. (NIEMANN)

R. Pumice-stone, } of each,
Sponge, } three
Cuttle-Fish Bone, } ounces.
Star Fish (*Pelotes de Mer*), } ounces.
Native Chloruret of Sodium, two ounces.

Burn them together; then powder, and digest for twenty-four hours in

Water, fifteen pounds.

Filter. (SARD.)

R. Burnt Sponge, } of each,
Tartar, } four ounces.
Alum, } of each,
Pumice-stone, } two ounces.
Russia Leather, } two ounces.

Boil six drams of these, powdered and mixed, in

Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain nine ounces of strained decoction. (AUGUSTIN)

It is recommended in goitre and in enlargement of the testicle.—Dose, one ounce, several times a day.

ANTI-STRUMOUS DECOCTION. (HANN.)

R. Anti-strumous Powder, (Form. of HANN.), six drams.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain, after boiling, nine ounces of strained decoction. Add to this

Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Syrup of Orange Flowers, } half an ounce.

Mix.—A spoonful to be taken morning and evening.

CARDAMOMUM.—CARDAMOMS, CARDAMOM-SEEDS.

Synonimes :—Cardamome, Fr. ; Kardamomen, Germ. ; Ebil Hilbuya, Arab. ; Kardamomum, Bohem. ; Ensal, Cyng. ; Kardamommer, Dan. ; Ilachie, Duk. ; Cardmomo, Ital. ; Port. ; and Span. ; Gujurati elachi, Hind. ; Kardamom, Dut. ; Kapol, Jav. ; Capalaga, Mal. ; Elettari, Malab. ; Kakelch seghar, Pers. ; Kardamom, Pol. ; Kardemumma, Swed. ; Yay dersie, Tam. ; Yaylakulu, Tel.

Lond. ; Dubl. ; Edinb. ; Amer. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Fenn. ; Ferr. ; Fuld. ; Genev. ; Hamb. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Ainslie ; Bergius ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Paris ; Piderit ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

Four kinds of cardamoms are distinguished :

1. *Cardamomum minus* seu *Fructus Cardamomi minoris* seu *Malabarici.*—Lesser Cardamoms.

These are composed of capsules of about six lines long and three or four broad, triangular, slightly striated, obtuse at one end and contracted at the other in the manner of a little peduncle, trilocular, presenting in each loculament (*loge*) two rows of seeds. These seeds are angular and wrinkled of a brownish colour without and white within ; they have a strong and very agreeable odour ; and an acrid, hot, and aromatic taste.

They are obtained from the *Matonia Cardamomum*, Sm. ; a plant of the East Indies. (*Monandria Monogynia*, Linn. ; *Amomeæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 836.)

2. *Cardamomum longum* seu *Fructus Cardamomi longi.*—Long Cardamoms.

These consist of capsules of from about an inch to eighteen lines in length, narrow, triangular, pointed, striated longitudinally, and difficult to break. They contain large seeds of a clear brown colour ; their taste and odour are agreeable and aromatic, but less penetrating than those of the lesser cardamoms.

This sort comes from Persia and the Indies. It is furnished, according to some authors, by the *Amomum repens*, Linn.

3. *Cardamomum majus* seu *Fructus Cardamomi majoris.*—Great Cardamoms.

These are composed of capsules several inches in length, thin, fig-shaped, triangular, contorted, and are difficult to be bruised between the fingers, slightly umbilicated, and of a greyish colour streaked with red. The seeds are angular, and have an aromatic and camphorous taste and odour.

They are considered to be a variety of the lesser cardamoms.

4. *Cardamomum medium* seu *rotundum*, *Fructus Cardamomi rotundi* seu *medii* seu *Javanici.*—Round Cardamoms.

These consist of capsules having nearly the form and size of a filbert. They present three obtuse angles, are easy to be broken, and are of a brownish colour. The seeds are angular on one side and rounded on the other ; they have a yellowish colour, and a very strong and penetrating taste and odour, disagreeable and more camphorous than the lesser cardamoms.

They are obtained from the *Amomum racemosum*, Linn.

These and the lesser cardamoms are almost universally preferred to the two other kinds. Both are stimulant, stomachic, and carminative, and are also said to be anthelmintic.

Dose, from five grains to a scruple or more, in powder.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOMS.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Cardamomi* seu *Amomi repentis.* (Lond. ; Edinb. ; Dubl. ; Amer. ; Amst. ; Bruns. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Sax. ; Wirtem. ; Coxe ; Piderit ; Swediaur ; Van Mons)

Tinctura Cardamomi. (Lond.)

R. Lesser Cardamom-Seeds, husked and bruised, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.

Tinctura Amomi Cardamomi. (Dubl.)

R. Lesser Cardamom-Seeds, husked and bruised, three ounces.

Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

Tinctura Amomi Repentis. (EDINB.)

R. Lesser Cardamom-Seeds, bruised, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

AMER.; and COXE prescribe the same as LOND.—SWEDIAUR—six ounces of cardamoms, and two pounds and a half of alcohol (0.930); to be macerated for eight days.—AMST.—one part of cardamoms, and eight parts of alcohol (0.907); to be digested for eight days.—VAN MONS—one part of cardamoms and six parts of proof spirit.—HANN.—five ounces of cardamoms and two pounds of alcohol.—SAX.—one part of cardamoms and six parts of alcohol.—BRUNS.; and WIRTEM.—three parts of cardamoms and sixteen of alcohol.—HASS.; and PIDERIT—one of cardamoms and five of alcohol.

It is stimulant, stomachic, and carminative, and is reputed diuretic, and cephalic.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram, in any proper vehicle.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOMS.

Tinctura Cardamomi composita. (LOND.; DUBL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Lesser Cardamom-Seeds, Caraway Seeds, Cochineal, of each, two drams.
Cinnamon Bark, half an ounce.
Raisins, stoned, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two ounces.

Pulverize the dry ingredients; then macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Lesser Cardamom-Seeds, husked, Caraway-Seeds, Cochineal, of each, two drams.
Cinnamon Bark, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Pulverize the dry ingredients; then macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (DUBL.; COXE; NIEMANN)

It is stimulant, stomachic, and carminative.—Dose, a spoonful in any proper vehicle.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF CARDAMOMS.

Oleum Cardamomi Seminis æthereum Ætheroleum Cardamomi. (BRUNS.; FULD.; HANN.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Lesser Cardamoms, four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.

Macerate for three days, then distil, and separate the oil which sinks to the bottom of the receiver. (PALAT.)

BRUNS.; and WIRTEM. prescribe two pounds of cardamoms, sixteen of water, and four ounces of muriate.—HANN.—one of cardamoms and eight of water.—FULD.—one of cardamoms and six of water.

It is stimulant.—Dose, from one to three drops.

CARDUUS MARIANUS, LINN.—MILK THISTLE, LADIES' THISTLE.

SYNONIMES:—Chardon marie, FR.; Mariendistel, Frauendistel, Milchdistel, GERM.; Kardus marye, Ginae ostropes, BOHEM.; Marientidsel, DAN.; and SWED.; Cardo mariano, SPAN.; and PORT.; Lieve vrouwen distel, DUT; Cardo di Maria, ITAL.; Ostropest, POL.

BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, LINN.; *Synantherea*, CASS.; *Fig.* Flor. Medic. II. 111.)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Cardui Mariæ* seu *lactei* seu *Spinæ albæ*) is composed of a striated and branching stem, bearing large sinuous, spiny, smooth leaves, of a green colour, sprinkled with white marblings. It has a bitter taste.

The seeds are oval, rather flat, arched, smooth, of a brown colour, and shining; they have a bitter and mucilaginous taste.

CAREX ARENARIA, Linn.—SEA CAREX.

Synonimes: — Laiche des Sables, Salsepareille d'Allemagne, Fr.; Sandsegge, Sandriedgras, Flugsandried, Germ.; Stœrgrœsrod, Sandoedgrœs, Dan.; Zandige Cyperbies, Dut.; Czarny perz, Korzen turzycy, Pol.; Sandstarr, Swed.

Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of Germany and of the north of Europe. (*Monandria Triandria*, Linn.; *Cyperaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Hort. *Gram.* I. p. 38. t. 149.)

The root (*Radix Graminis majoris* seu *rubri* seu *Caricis arenariæ* seu *Salsaparillæ Germanicæ*) is employed. It is long, and round, from the thickness of a straw to that of a quill, and somewhat ligneous; it is usually simple and articulated, furnished with brown scales and with small fibrils at the articulations. It is of a reddish brown colour without, white and farinose within. It has a feeble balsamic odour, and a farinaceous, sweet, and, at the same time bitterish taste.

It is slightly stimulant, and is reputed diuretic, diaphoretic, and depurative. It has been extolled in the treatment of syphilitic diseases, fulfilling the same indications as sarsaparilla.

SUDORIFIC SPECIES. (Fuld.)

R. Sea Carex, sixteen ounces.
Guaiac Wood, eight ounces.
Cut and mix.

DIURETIC PTISAN. (Pierquin)

R. Fresh Root of Sea Carex, four ounces.
Water, six pounds.
Boil, and add
Grated Liquorice, four drams.
Pour off the decoction when cold.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC DECOCTION. (Niemann)

R. Root of Dog-grass, one pound and a half.
——— Sea Carex, one pound.
Macerate in
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Then boil to the consistence of a rob, and add
Fennel, Leaves of Senna, } of each, two ounces.
Red Roses, one ounce.
Honey, Sugar, } of each, one pound.
Mix with moderate heat, and strain.

This formula has been given for that of Laffecteur's Rob.

CARLINA.—CARLINE THISTLE.

Two plants of this name are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Carlina vulgaris*, Linn. Common Carline Thistle.

Synonimes:—Carline à tige, Fr.; Soodeberwurzel, Dreydistel, Germ. Gall.

A plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 1174.)

The root (*Radix Heracanthæ*) is employed. It resembles very much the following, for which it is sometimes substituted.

2. *Carlina Acaulis*, Linn.—Dwarf Carline Thistle.

Synonimes:—Carline sans tige, Caméléon blanc, Fr.; Ebertswurzel, Stammlose Eberwurz, Zwergeberwurz, Germ.; Oongestengend eberwortel, Dut.; Carlina, Ital.; Korzen driewiecsila, Pol.

Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Flor. Medic. II. 98.)

The root (*Radix Carlinæ* seu *Cardopatiæ* seu *Chamæleontis albi* seu *Cardopatii* seu *Carlinæ humilis*) is employed. It is long, thick, ligneous, and furnished with widely spread fibres. It is red externally and yellowish white internally. It has an aromatic odour, and a sharp, bitter, and not disagreeable taste.

It is stimulant and diaphoretic.

CARUM CARUI, Linn.—CARAWAY.

Synonimes:—Carvi, Cumin des près, Fr.; Mattenkümmel, Feldkümmel, Germ.; Kinjn laucnj, Bohem.; Kummen, Dan.; Alcaravea, Span.; Veldkomyn, Dut.; Carvi, Ital.; Skarolek, Pol.; Alcaravia, Port.; Tmin, Russ.; Brædkummin, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* t. 393.)

The seeds (*Semen Carui* seu *Carvi*) are employed. They are oval, striated, somewhat arched, and of a deep brown or brownish grey colour. They have an agreeable and strong odour, and an aromatic and bitterish taste.

They are stimulant, carminative, and galactopoïetic.—Dose, one scruple, in powder.

CARMINATIVE SPECIES.

Species carminativæ seu *pro Decocto carminativo.* (Bruns.; Gall.; Hass.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Anise, Carraway, Cumin, Caraway, Fennel — of each, two ounces.
Liquorice, Chamomile Flowers, Raisins — of each, six drams; six ounces.
Cut, and mix. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Palat. prescribes three drams of each of the seeds, one handful of chamomile, half an ounce of liquorice, and one ounce and a half of raisins.

R. Seeds of Anise, Caraway — of each, one ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, four ounces.
Herb of Mentha Crispa, Balm, Sage — of each, two ounces.
Cut, and mix. (Bruns.)

R. Seeds of Caraway, three ounces.
Flowers of Chamomile, half a pound.
Herb of Peppermint, Root of Valerian — of each, two ounces.
Cut, and bruise. (Hass.)

R. Root of Valerian, Herb of Peppermint — of each, two ounces.
Leaves of Chamomile, Elder — of each, three ounces.
Seeds of Caraway, Dill — of each, one ounce.
Cut, and bruise. (Piderit)

Herbip. prescribes one ounce each, of valerian and of mint, one ounce and a half each, of chamomile and of elder, and three drams each, of caraway and of fennel seeds.

R. Seeds of Anise, Caraway, Coriander, Fennel — of each, one part.
Root of Angelica, Leaves of Wild Parsley — of each, one part and a half.
Cut, bruise, and mix. (Van Mons)

Gall. gives the same formula, suppressing the two latter ingredients.

OIL OF CARAWAY. (Gall.)

R. Bruised Caraway, any quantity.

Expose it for eight minutes, upon a reversed sieve, to the vapour of boiling water: then enclose it in a linen bag, and submit it to the press.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF CARAWAY.

Oleum Carui essentiale seu *æthereum, Ætheroleum Carvi.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Caraway, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for a sufficient time; then distil, and separate the oil. (Lond.; Dubl.)

Batav.; Belg.; Fenn.; Ross.; Suec. and Coxe give the same formula.

Dan.; and Van Mons prescribe one part of seeds, and six parts of water.—Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sax.—one of seeds, and eight of water.—Bavar.—one of seeds, and nine of water. Austr.—one of seeds, and twelve of water.—Fuld.; Lipp.; and Swediaur—one of

seeds, and four of water.—Hisp.—three of seeds, and twenty of water.

R. Caraway, four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.

Macerate for three days, and distil. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Caraway, any quantity.
Distilled Caraway Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for twelve hours, and distil. (Herbip.)

Dose, one or two drops.

DISTILLED CARAWAY WATER.

Aqua distillatæ Seminis Cari. (Lond.; Austr.; Lipp.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Piderit)

R. Seeds of Caraway, bruised, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Distil a gallon. (Lond.; and Suec.)

R. Seeds of Caraway, one part.
Water, six parts.

Macerate for several days; then distil, and separate the water from the supernatant oil. (Sard.)

Austr. prescribes one part of seeds, and ten parts of water; six parts to be distilled. —Lipp.—one of seeds, and twelve of water, six to be distilled.—Piderit—one of seeds, and sixteen of water; six to be distilled.—Sax.—one of seeds, and twenty-two of water; two thirds to be distilled.

SPIRIT OF CARAWAY.

Spiritus Cari. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Belg.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur)

R. Seeds of Caraway, bruised, one pound and a half.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil slowly one gallon. (Lond.)

Dubl. prescribes the same as Lond.; but requires only one pound of the seeds.

Spiritus Cari Carui. (Edinb.)

R. Seeds of Caraway, bruised, half a pound.
Proof Spirit, nine pounds.

Macerate for two days in a covered vessel; then add a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma, and distil nine pounds.

Piderit prescribes one part of seeds, and twelve parts of alcohol; to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and distilled.—Brugnatelli—six parts of seeds, and eight of alcohol; three fourths of a part to be distilled.—Belg.—one half part of seeds, and eight parts of alcohol (10 degrees); a spirit to be distilled marking 19 degrees.

R. Fresh Herb of Caraway, twelve parts.
Alcohol, six parts.
Water, two parts.

Distil six parts, and pour the product upon twelve more of fresh herb, add two parts of water, and distil again six parts.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS, Linn.—SAFFLOWER,

Synonimes:—Safran bâtard, Carthame des teinturiers, Safran d'Allemagne, Fr.; Saflor, Germ.; Alazor, Span.; Saffloer, Dut.; Cartamo, Ital.

Amer.; Batav.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is originally from the East, but is naturalized in the middle of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn.; *Synanthereæ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Flor. Medic. II. 101.)

The flowers and fruit are employed.

The flowers (*Flores Carthami* seu *Carthami sativi*) are cup shaped with disk florets. The corollas only are employed. They have a beautiful orange-red colour, a bitterish taste, and a rather strong but not disagreeable odour.

They contain a red colouring matter, called *Carthamite*, and by Dœbereiner *Acide Carthamique*.

The fruit, called parrot seed (*graine de perroquet*), is oblong, narrower at one end than at the other, quadrangular, of a white colour. It is purgative, in the dose of from two to four drams.

SYRUP OF SAFFLOWER.

Syrupus Carthami solutivi. (Hisp.)

R. Seeds of Safflower, bruised, four ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds, adding towards the end

Leaves of Spanish Senna, four ounces.
Seeds of Anise, half an ounce.

Dissolve in the strained decoction

White Sugar, two pounds.

Clarify, and boil to the consistence of syrup.

CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS, Linn.—CLOVE TREE.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A tree of the Moluccas. (*Icosandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Myrteæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic.* pl. t. 315.)

The flower buds dried are called *Caryophylli* seu *Caryophylli aromatici*.—Cloves, Aromatic Cloves.

Synonimes:—Clous de Girofle, Fr.; Nægelein, Gewürznelken, Kreidenelken, Gewürznægelein, Germ.; Kerenful, Arab.; Kramsky hrebjcek, Bohem.; Bu-wahlawang, Bal.; Thenghio, Chin.; Warrala, Cyng.; Kryde nellike, Dan.; Laong, Duk.; and Hind.; Clavos de Especia, Span.; Kruidnagel, Dut.; Garofano, Ital.; Wohkayu lawang, Mal.; Mykhek, Pers.; Gwozdziki kramne, Pol.; Gravo de India, Port.; Givosditschka, Russ.; Lavanga, Sans.; Kryddnegliker, Swed.; Craumbu, Tam.; Lawangum, Tel.

They have the figure of a nail, the head of which is represented by the petals folded one upon the other in the form of a globular button, and the stem and point, by the ovarium. They are half an inch in length; they have a very penetrating odour, and a pungent, aromatic, bitterish, and agreeable taste.

They contain, according to Lodibert, besides a volatile oil, a crystallizable resin, called *Caryophyllin* or *Caryophylline*.

The fruit (*Antophylli*) consists of oval, cylindrical capsules, contracted at both ends, supported upon a slender foot stalk, and crowned with a quadrifid umbilicus, from the middle of which the style ascends. Under a thin brown bark, it presents a black, shining seed, grooved longitudinally.

It is stimulant and stomachic. — Dose, from ten grains to half a dram, in powder.

STOMACHIC OINTMENT. (Spielmann)

R. Oil of Mastic,
—— Mint,
—— Quince,
Yellow Wax, } of each, eight ounces.

Add the melted mixture when half cold.

Pulverized Aloe Wood,
———— Sweet Flag,
———— Cloves,
———— Mace, } of each, one ounce.
Peruvian Balsam, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Cloves, two scruples.
———— Anise, one scruple.

Mix.—To be rubbed upon the epigastrium and umbilicus.

AROMATIC PLASTER. (Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; and Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
Mutton Suet, six ounces.

Add to these melted together and nearly cold

Pulverized Olibanum, four ounces.
———— Cloves, two ounces.
Oil of Nutmegs, one ounce and a half.
—— Peppermint, two drams.

Mix. (Batav.; Belg.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Van Mons)

Bavar. prescribes thirty-two parts each of wax and suet, sixteen of olibanum, eight of cloves, and one of oil of peppermint.

INFUSION OF CLOVES.

Infusum Caryophyllorum. (Lond.; Dubl.; Coxe; Ellis; Niemann)

R. Cloves, bruised, one dram.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Infuse for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Dose, half a glassful, thrice a day.

AROMATIC FOMENTATION. (SAUNDERS)

R. Cloves, Mace, } of each, one dram.
Red Wine, one pound.

Boil, and strain.

TINCTURE OF CLOVES. (BRUNS.; GALL.; SAX.)

R. Cloves, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days, and strain. (GALL.)

SAX. prescribes one part of cloves and ten parts of rectified spirit.—BRUNS.—one of cloves and six of alcohol.

DISTILLED WATER OF CLOVES. (GALL.; WIRTEM.)

R. Cloves, one part.
Spring Water, sixteen parts.

Macerate for three days, and distil three parts. (WIRTEM.)

GALL. prescribes one part of cloves and eight parts of water; eight parts to be distilled after twelve hours' maceration.

SPIRIT OF CLOVES. (FERR.)

R. Cloves, one pound and a half.
Alcohol, eight pounds.

Distil six pounds in a water-bath.

OIL OF CLOVES.

Oleum Caryophyllorum essentiale seu *æthereum, Ætheroleum Caryophyllorum aromaticorum.* (ANT.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Cloves, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil, and separate the oil which falls to the bottom. (FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; ROSS.; SUEC.)

HERBIP. prescribes one part of cloves and four parts of water.—DAN.; and SAX.—one of cloves and six of water.—HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; and VAN MONS—one of cloves and eight of water.—BAVAR.—one of cloves and nine of water.—ANT.—three of cloves and ten of water.—HISP.—one of cloves and forty of water.

R. Cloves, five thousand parts.
Water, ten thousand parts.
Muriate of Soda, five hundred parts.

Macerate for twelve hours, and distil. (GALL.)

SARD. prescribes one pound of cloves, eight pounds of water, and three ounces of muriate.—BRUNS.; HASS.; and HERBIP.—one pound of cloves, eight pounds of water, and two ounces of muriate.—FERR.—six pounds of cloves, thirty of water, and three of muriate.

R. Cloves, two pounds.
Alcohol, eight ounces.

Macerate for two days; then add

Muriate of Soda, one pound.
Water, twelve pounds.

Distil. (LIPP.)

R. Cloves, one pound.
Water of Jamaica Pepper, eight pounds.
Muriate of Soda, four ounces.

Macerate for several days, and distil. (PIDERIT)

Dose, from three to six drops. This oil acts as a rubefacient externally.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF CLOVES. (BRUNS.; GALL.)

R. Essential Oil of Cloves, one drop.
White Sugar, one dram.

Triturate together. (GALL.)

BRUNS. prescribes one dram of sugar and two drops of oil.

ANTI-ODONTALGIC MIXTURE. (FULD.; AUGUSTIN; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Essential Oil of Cloves, sixteen drops.
Tincture of Burnet Saxifrage, seven drams.
——— Opium, one dram.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Tincture of Burnet Saxifrage, Sulphuric Æther, } of each, two drams.
Aromatic Tincture, one dram.
Oil of Cloves, twelve grains.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Opium, one dram.
Sulphuric Æther, three drams.
Essential Oil of Cloves, eight drops.

Mix. (FULD.)

R. Oil of Cloves, twenty drops.
Compound Tincture of Benzoin, Sydenham's Laudanum, Sulphuric Æther, } of each, one dram.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN)

R. Camphor, one dram.
Opium, five grains.
Oil of Cloves, twenty drops.
Alcohol, two drams.

Digest, and strain. (NIEMANN)

R. Camphor, Essential Oil of Anise, } of each, one dram.
Hydrochloric Acid, twenty drops.

Opium, thirty-six grains.
Oil of Cloves, two drams.
Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
Alcohol, one ounce.
Mix intimately. (Bories)

ANTI-ODONTALGIC OPIATE. (Augustin)

R. Opium, Camphor, } of each, two grains.
Oil of Cloves, Tincture of Jamaica Pepper, } of each, one drop.
Mix.

R. Extract of Belladonna, ——— Henbane, } of each, ten grains.
Opium, Pyrethrum, half a dram.
Oil of Cloves, twenty drops.
Mix.

AROMATIC BALSAM. (Palat.; Wirtem., Bories; Pierquin; Spielmann)

R. Oil of Cloves, one dram.
——— Nutmegs, two drams and a half.
Mix, and colour with pulverized cloves. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Palat. prescribes three drams of oil of nutmegs.

R. Oil of Cloves, ——— Nutmegs, } of each, one scruple.
Spirit of Juniper, two ounces.
Mix. (Bories; Pierquin)

CASSIA.

Several species of Cassia are employed in medicine:

1. *Cassia Senna.* Senna.

Synonimes:—Séné, Fr.; Senna, Germ.; Suna, Arab.; Sana pat, Beng.; Nilaverie, Cyng.; Senet, Dan.; Sen, Span.; Suna mukki, Hind.; Senne, Dut.; Sena, Ital.; Liscia, Senesowe, Pol.; Senne, Port.; Amschunattyidivandiva, Buttallapotaka, Sans.; Nilaverei, Nilavaghei, Tam.; Nayla tungadu, Nela ponna, Tel.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

This name is applied to leaves and fruit.

A.

Sennæ Folia. Senna Leaves.

The leaves of the senna of commerce are a mixture of those of three different plants:

1. *Cassia Obovata.* Obtuse-leaved Cassia.

A shrub of Syria and Egypt. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flor. Medic. VI. 323.)

This plant gives the Arabian *Suna belady.* It is known by the various appellations of *Senna of Sayd*, *Aleppo*, *Barbary* and *Spanish* or *Italian Senna.* It consists of oval folioles, oblique and narrowed at the base, terminated by a short point at the summit; one side of them being larger and descending lower upon the footstalk than the other. They have a middle rib, and obvious lateral nerves.

2. *Cassia Lanceolata*, Forsk. Lance-leaved Cassia.

An under shrub of Nubia and Senaar. (*Fig.* Enc. Méth. t. 336. f. 3.)

This gives the Arabian *Suna guebelly, Mekky, Lissan alasfour;* it is called *Alexandrian, Nubian, Bicharian, Egyptian*, and *East Indian, Senna.* It is composed of lanceolated and pointed folioles, pubescent underneath.

3. *Cynanchum Arghel*, Del. Argel or Arguel.

A plant of Upper Egypt. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Apocyneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Nect. *Voy, Haute-Egypte*, tab. 3.)

The leaves of this plant are oval, lanceolate, entire, coriaceous, whitish, regular at the base, and almost sessile; they are twelve or fourteen lines in length, they have a middle rib projecting beneath, and are without lateral nerves.

We find also in the senna of commerce, remains of petioles or branches, some follicles or fruit, flowers, &c., and extraneous matters, among which are principally the leaves of the *Bladder Senna* (*Colutea arborescens*, Linn.)

It has a nauseous, persisting, peculiar, and very repugnant smell, and a bitterish taste.

B.

Sennæ Follicula. The Follicles or Fruit of Senna.

These are oblong, oval, compressed, arched pods, of a yellowish colour, and freed from their four or six cordiform seeds.

Senna contains, according to LASSAIGNE and FENEULLE, chlorophylle, a small portion of fixed oil, albumen, a yellow colouring principle, malic acid, salts with a base of potass and lime, and lastly, a peculiar matter, which appears to be the source of its activity, and which has received the name of *Cathartine.*

It is incompatible with the stronger acids, the alcaline subcarbonates, lime water, nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, tartarized antimony, and with the infusion of yellow bark.

It is an energetic purgative; but its action upon the intestines is always attended with nausea and griping. It is rarely administered alone in substance; it is then given from a scruple to a dram.

1. *Preparations which contain Senna in Substance.*

PURGATIVE SPECIES. (HUFELAND)

R. Senna Leaves, one dram.
Sulphate of Soda, one ounce.

These are to be boiled in three cups of water, and half a cupful of the decoction to be taken every hour.

PECTORAL POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. Senna Leaves, Seeds of Anise, Liquorice Root, of each, half an ounce.
Sugar Candy, two ounces and a half.

Mix.

This is extolled by FRITZE. — Dose, a tea-spoonful, four times a day.

COMPOUND POWDER OF LIQUORICE.

Pulvis Liquiritiæ Compositus seu *pectoralis* seu *Sennæ cum Sulphure.* (FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Senna Leaves, Sublimed Sulphur, Seeds of Anise, of each, one ounce.
Liquorice Root, two ounces and a half.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; CAST. BORUS.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Senna Leaves, Liquorice Root, of each, two ounces.
Seeds of Fennel, of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, one ounce.
White Sugar, half a pound.

Mix. (HANN.; POL.; BORUS.)

AUGUSTIN prescribes one dram and a half each, of senna and of sulphur, one dram each, of fennel, of liquorice, and of sugar of milk.

Dose, a tea-spoonful every three hours.

ANTI-ICTERIC POWDER.

Pulvis Guaiaci cum Senna. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Senna Leaves, Guaiac Resin, of each, an equal part.

Mix. — Dose, two tea-spoonfuls, twice or thrice a day. It is said to have been employed with great success in jaundice.

LAXATIVE POWDER.

Pulvis laxans seu *lenitivus tartarisatus* seu *Sennæ compositus.* (OLDEN.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Senna Leaves, Anise, White Sugar, Supertartrate of Potass, of each, one ounce.

Mix. (OLDEN.)

R. Senna Leaves, Supertartrate of Potass, of each, one ounce.
Cinnamon, Anise, Fennel, of each, two drams.

Mix. (WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Senna Leaves, sixteen parts.
Supertartrate of Potass, four parts.
Fennel, two parts.
Cinnamon, Mace, of each, one part.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

Dose, one dram, morning and evening.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SENNA.

Pulvis Sennæ compositus, seu *anti-arthriticus purgativus Pulvis diasennæ.* (LOND.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; COXE; VAN MONS)

R. Senna Leaves, Supertartrate of Potass, of each, two ounces.
Scammony, half an ounce.
Ginger, two drams.

Pulverize the scammony separately, and the other ingredients together, and mix. (LOND.; COXE)

VAN MONS prescribes eight parts of senna, eight of supertartrate, two of scammony, and one of ginger.

R. Senna Leaves, two ounces.
Scammony, one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, four ounces.

Pulverize each separately, and mix. (FENN.; SUEC.)

R. Senna Leaves, Cinnamon, Supertartrate of Potass, Gum Arabic, } of each, four parts.
Guaiac Wood, Sarsaparilla, Scammony, } of each, two parts.

Pulverize, and mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Gall. gives the same formula, adding two drams of china root.

R. Senna Leaves, one ounce and a half.
Supertartrate of Potass, Mechoacan, } of each, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, two drams.

Mix. (Sard.)

R. Senna, two scruples.
Supertartrate of Potass, twenty-five grains.
Ginger, Jalap, Juniper, } of each, fifteen grains.
Sugar, half an ounce.

Mix. (Wirtem.)

SALUTIFEROUS SPECIES. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Senna Leaves, } of each,
Raspings of Birch Wood, } one part.
Seeds of Anise, } of each,
——— Purslain, } two parts.
White Sanders Wood, } of each,
Red Sanders Wood, } one half part.

Make a powder.—Dose, a tea-spoonful infused in boiling water, and taken in the morning, fasting. It is mildly aperient.

PURGATIVE MASS.

Nodulus purgans. (Saunders)

R. Herb of Buck-bean, } of each,
——— Fumitory, } one handful.
Root of Burnet Saxifrage, three drams.
——— Gentian, } of each,
Cascarilla, } half an ounce.
Bark of Curaçoa Oranges, six drams.
Dill Seeds, } of each,
Carrot Seeds, } two drams.
Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Senna Leaves, six drams.
Sulphate of Magnesia, two ounces.

Mix.

PURGATIVE BOLUS. (Spielmann)

R. Laxative Powder, twenty-four grains.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Make a bolus.

TONIC AND PURGATIVE PILLS. (Pierquin)

R. Senna Leaves, Roots of the two Scrofulariæ, } of each, one ounce.
Hermodactyls, Root of Angelica, Indian Jalap, } of each, two drams.
Scammony, four scruples.
Syrup of Pale Roses, a sufficient quantity

to form a pilular mass, of which up to two drams may be given, adding, if necessary, twenty grains of submuriate of mercury.

PURGATIVE RAISINS.

Passulæ laxativæ, Confectio passulata. (Dan.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Senna Leaves, four ounces.
Boiling Water, four pounds.
White Sugar, Corinth Raisins, } of each, one pound.
Essential Oil of Lemon, twenty drops.

Digest the senna in the water, and boil the raisins in the strained infusion; then pass the pulp through a silk-sieve, and boil it slowly to the consistence of an electuary with sugar boiled *à la plume*. When cold, add the oil triturated with a little sugar. (Sard.)

By adding one dram of powdered jalap to half an ounce of this electuary, the confectio passulata cathartica is obtained. (Sard.)

R. Cinnamon, three drams.
Senna Leaves, two ounces.
Corinth Raisins, Sugar, } of each, one pound.

Macerate the senna in four ounces of water, and after sufficient extraction, add to it

Water, eight ounces.

and boil with the sugar to a thick syrup; then add the raisins to it while still hot, and stir till cold. (Van Mons)

Wirtem.; and Spielmann prescribe four ounces of senna, ten of water, two drams of cinnamon, one dram and a half of ginger, and twelve ounces each, of sugar and of Corinth raisins.—Palat.—eight ounces of senna, half an ounce of fennel, two drams of cinnamon, a sufficient quantity of water to obtain one pound and a half of strained infusion, one pound and a half of sugar boiled *à la plume*, and one pound and a half of Corinth raisins.

R. Senna Leaves, four ounces.
Water, ten ounces.

Boil, adding towards the end

Cinnamon, three drams.

Strain with expression; then boil the decoction with

White Sugar, one pound.

Strain the syrup, and pour it upon

Corinth Raisins, one pound.

Preserve. (DAN.)

The *Confectio de Prunis* seu *diaprunum* (SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN) is prepared in the same manner, substituting Damascus prunes for Corinth raisins, first boiled in water till they become soft.

CONFECTION OF SENNA.

Confectio seu *Electuarium Sennæ* seu *e Senna* seu *Sennæ cum Pulpis* seu *Sennæ compositum, Electuarium aperiens* seu *catholicum commune* seu *diaprunum* seu *ecoproticum* seu *lenitivum*. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; COXE; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

1. *Without supertartrate of Potass.*

R. Senna Leaves, eight ounces.
Figs, one pound.
Pulp of Tamarinds, } of each,
——— Prunes, } half
——— Cassia, } a pound.
Coriander Seeds, four ounces.
Liquorice Root, three ounces.
Refined Sugar, two pounds and a half.

Pulverize the senna leaves with the coriander seeds, and separate ten ounces of the mixed powder by sifting. Boil the residue with the figs and liquorice in

Water, four pints,

till reduced to two; then express, evaporate in a water-bath till only one pint and a half remains of the whole; then add the sugar, and boil to a syrup. Add finally the pulps and the sifted powders, and mix. (LOND.)

R. Senna Leaves, eight ounces.
Coriander Seeds, four ounces.
Liquorice Root, three ounces.
Figs, } of each,
Pulp of Prunes, } one pound.
——— Tamarinds, half a pound.
Refined Sugar, two pounds and a half.
Water, four pounds.

Pulverize the senna with the coriander seeds, and separate ten ounces of the powder by sifting. Boil the remainder with the figs and liquorice down to one half; then express and strain. Evaporate the strained decoction to about one pound and a half; then add the sugar, then the pulps, and lastly, the powder. (EDINB.)

R. Senna Leaves, in powder, four ounces.
Pulp of Prunes, one pound.
——— Tamarinds, two ounces.
Molasses, one pint and a half.
Essential Oil of Caraway, two drams.

Boil the pulps with the molasses to the thickness of honey, and add the powder. When the mixture is nearly cold, add the oil, and mix the whole intimately together. (DUBL.)

AMER.; BATAV.; BELG.; GENEV.; and COXE give the same formula as LOND.

R. Root of Polypody of the Oak, four ounces.
Leaves of Senna, two ounces.
Leaves of Annual Mercury, three handfuls.
Water, eight ounces.

Macerate the senna for six hours in

Boiling Water, two pounds

and strain; then infuse the polypody in the eight ounces of water, and boil down to one half; then add the annual mercury; after a short boiling, express and strain. Boil in the strained decoction

Prunes, stoned, six ounces.

Pass the pulp through a silk-sieve; then

Of this pulp,
Pulp of Tamarinds, } of each,
——— Cassia, } six ounces.
Conserve of Violets,
White Sugar, boiled to a thick Syrup with Tincture of Senna, two pounds.

Boil the pulps and the syrup over a slow fire, constantly stirring, to remove the superfluous humidity; then to every pound of the electuary add, when cold,

Pulverized Senna Leaves, one ounce and a half.
Mix well. (Sard.)

R. Root of Polypody of the Oak, two ounces.
Root of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Herb of Maidenhair, } of each,
——— Annual Mercury, } one ounce.
Flowers of Violet, half an ounce.
Pearl Barley, } of each,
Corinth Raisins, } two ounces.
Jujubes, } of each,
Fruit of Sebestes, } one ounce.
Spring Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil down to one pound of decoction; strain and dissolve.

Pulp of Cassia, }
——— Prunes, } of each,
——— Tamarinds, } six ounces.
White Sugar, }

Boil to the consistence of an electuary, and add

Pulverized Senna Leaves, three ounces and a half.
Conserve of Violets, six ounces.
Mix. (Bruns.; Spielmann)

R. Raisins, stoned, two ounces.
Black Maidenhair, }
Violet Flowers, } of each,
Pearl Barley, } one handful.
Jujubes, }
Fruit of Sebestes, } of each, twenty.
Liquorice, half an ounce.
Prunes, stoned, } of each,
Tamarinds, } six drams.
Senna Leaves, } of each,
Polypody of the Oak, } two ounces.
Annual Mercury, one handful and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil together down to two thirds; then strain, and dissolve in the decoction

White Sugar, six ounces.

Boil to the proper consistence and add

Pulp of Prunes, }
——— Cassia, } of each,
——— Tamarinds, } six ounces.
Conserve of Violets, }
Pulverized Senna Leaves, three ounces and a half.
Mix. (Palat.)

R. Barley, }
Root of Polypody, } of each,
Corinth Raisins, } two ounces.
Tamarinds, }
Damascus Prunes, }
Jujubes, } of each,
Fresh Leaves of Scolopendrium, } one ounce and a half.
Liquorice, grated and bruised, one ounce.
Leaves of Annual Mercury, four ounces.

Boil the barley till they burst, then the bruised polypody, and lastly, the other ingredients, in a sufficient quantity of water. Then boil separately

Senna Leaves, two ounces.

Mix the two decoctions together, and boil them down to five pounds. Then add

White Sugar, two pounds and a half, and boil to a syrup; to which add

Extract of Cassia, } of each.
Pulp of Tamarinds, } nine ounces.

Incorporate and add

Pulverized Senna Leaves, five ounces.
——— Fennel, } of each,
——— Anise, } two drams.

Mix with a wooden spatula. (Gall.)

R. Liquorice, one ounce.
Root of Polypody, } of each,
Senna Leaves, } two ounces.
Depurated Juice of Annual Mercury, eight ounces.

Infuse, strain with slight expression, and mix with the liquor,

Corinth Raisins, bruised, four ounces.

Then dissolve in the mass

Powdered Sugar, forty ounces.

Strain the syrup, very hot, through a sieve; evaporate it to the consistence of a rob, and add,

Pulp of Prunes, four ounces.
——— Cassia, } of each,
——— Tamarinds, } seven ounces.

Evaporate to the consistence of an electuary, adding towards the end

Pulverized Seeds of Anise, }
——— Fennel, } of each, two drams.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Root of Polypody, bruised, six ounces.
Water, ten pounds.

Boil, and add

Leaves of Wild Mallow, one ounce.

Strain, and add

Honey, nine pounds.

Boil to a thick syrup; then add

Pulp of Prunes, one pound and a half.
Pulverized Senna Leaves, one pound.
——— Anise, two ounces.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Figs, six ounces.
Liquorice Root, two ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to one half, express, and add

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Mix with this syrup

Pulp of Tamarinds, } of each,
——— Prunes, } five ounces.
Pulverized Senna Leaves, four ounces and a half.
——— Anise, half an ounce.

Mix. (Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.)

R. Pulp of Prunes, } of each,
——— Tamarinds, } one ounce.
Pulverized Senna Leaves, two drams.
——— Fennel, half an ounce.

Triturate together. (Lipp.)

R. Pulp of Prunes, one pound.
——— Cassia, } of each,
——— Tamarinds, } two ounces and a half.
Pulverized Senna Leaves, four ounces.
——— Coriander, half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, one pound.

Mix. (Amst.)

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, one pound.
Pulverized Senna Leaves, four ounces.
——— Coriander, half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, eight ounces.

Mix. (Fenn.; Suec.; Fee)

R. Pulp of Prunes, two pounds.
Pulverized Senna Leaves, eight ounces.
——— Coriander, four ounces.
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Lusit.; Wirtem.)

R. Rob of Elder, one ounce.
Pulverized Senna Leaves, two drams.
——— Anise, half a dram.

Mix. (Fuld.)

2. *With Supertartrate of Potass.*

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, eight parts.
Syrup of Rhubarb, six parts.

Mix together, and add

Pulverized Senna Leaves, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one part.

Mix. (Sax.)

R. Pulp of Prunes, one ounce and a half.
Pulverized Senna Leaves, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one dram and a half.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Niemann)

Bavar. prescribes eight parts of pulp of tamarinds, one part of senna, one of supertartrate, and four parts of simple syrup. —Dan.—twelve of pulp of tamarinds, six of senna, three of supertartrate, and twenty-four of syrup of manna.

R. Pulp of Prunes, twenty-four parts.
Pulverized Senna Leaves, three parts.
Supertartrate of Potass, one part.
Honey, twelve parts.

Mix. (Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.)

Spielmann prescribes eighteen parts of pulp of tamarinds, eighteen of pulp of prunes, twelve of rob of elder, six of senna, four of supertartrate, and a sufficient quantity of honey.

All these preparations are more or less purgative. They are more frequently employed in lavements than in any other manner. The dose must of course vary in proportion to the quantity of senna which they contain. The latter formula resembles the two following:

DIATARTARIC ELECTUARY.

Electuaire Diatartareum. (Niemann)

R. Senna Leaves, } of each,
White Tartar, sifted, } one ounce and a half.
Manna, } of each, one ounce.
White Sugar, }
Ginger, }
Anise, }
Cinnamon, } of each, one dram.
Galanga, }
Syrup of Roses, five ounces.

Mix.—Dose, one ounce, before meals, followed by four ounces of broth.

It may also be prepared in the following manner:

R. Senna, six ounces.
Ginger, }
Galanga, } of each, three drams.
Infusion of Pale Roses, three pounds.

Infuse in a warm water-bath for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel; then strain, clarify, and add

White Sugar, eight ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Anise, half a scruple.

Mix.—Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces.

MARMALADE OF TAMARINDS.

Conditum tamarindaceum. (Van Mons)

R. Senna Leaves, three drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Manna, } of each,
Pulp of Tamarinds, } one ounce and a half.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

Mix.

It is recommended in hæmorrhoids and hæmatemesis.—Dose, three tea spoonfuls twice, thrice, or four times a day.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL ELECTUARY. (Van Mons)

R. Senna Leaves, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } one part.
Supertartrate of Potass, }

Manna, six parts.
Pulp of Tamarinds, eight parts.
Syrup of Senna, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the manna, first with a little syrup, then with one part of the pulp; then add the powders triturated together, then the remainder of the pulp, and a sufficient quantity of syrup.

This preparation resembles the *Electuarium lenitivium cum Sulphure* (SPIELMANN), obtained by adding one ounce of sulphur to SPIELMANN's formula for confection of senna. It has been recommended in itch, in the dose of half an ounce several times a day.

ALTERATIVE ELECTUARY.

Electuarium mundificans. (LIPP.)

R. Pulverized Patience Root, three ounces.
——— Rhubarb, half an ounce.
——— Sassafras, two ounces.
——— Senna Leaves, six drams.
——— Guaiac Resin, } of each,
Washed Sulphur, } one ounce.
Despumated Honey, three pounds.

Mix.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

CONFECTION OF SENNA AND OF CHARCOAL.

Electuarium Sennæ cum Carbone. AUGUSTIN)

R. Confection of Senna, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Soda, } of each,
Charcoal, } two drams.

Mix.—Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces, twice or thrice a day.

PURGATIVE ELECTUARY. (BRERA)

R. Confection of Senna, } of each,
——— Cassia, } two ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, three drams.
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, about the bulk of a nutmeg, every hour, in the constipation of pregnant women.

R. Pulp of Tamarinds, one ounce.
Senna Leaves, one dram.
Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Despumated Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken at twice.

COMPOUND ELECTUARY OF SENNA.

Electuarium catholicum seu *catholicum duplicatum* seu *de Rhubarbaro* seu *diatholicon.* (GALL.; PALAT.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Polypody, six ounces.
Spring Water, forty-eight ounces.

Boil down to three fourths; then strain, and add

Pulp of Cassia, } of each,
——— Tamarinds, } four ounces.
Sugar, forty-eight ounces.

Boil slowly to the consistence of honey; then add gradually

Pulverized Root of Polypody, } of each,
——— Rhubarb, } two ounces.
——— Root of Liquorice, two drams.
——— Senna Leaves, four ounces.
——— Flowers of Violet, } of each,
——— Seeds of Anise, } two ounces.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Polypody, eight ounces.
Spring Water, ninety-six ounces.

Boil down to one half, and make the strained decoction into an emulsion with

The four greater Cold Seeds, of each, half an ounce.
Seeds of Violet, two ounces.

Strain, and dissolve in the liquor

White Sugar, forty-eight ounces.

Boil to a syrup, and add gradually

Pulp of Cassia, } of each,
——— Tamarinds, } four ounces.
Pulverized Rhubarb, } of each,
——— Senna Leaves, } four ounces.
——— Anise, two ounces.
——— Liquorice, one ounce.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

PALAT. directs half a pound of polypody to be boiled in eight pounds of water down to one half, and four pounds of sugar to be boiled in the strained decoction; then four ounces each, of pulp of cassia and pulp of tamarinds to be mixed with the syrup, and a pulverized mixture of four ounces of senna, two ounces each, of rhubarb, of violet, of anise, and of polypody, and half an ounce each of the four greater cold seeds, to be added to it.

R. Root of Polypody, half a pound.
——— Cichory, two ounces.
——— Liquorice, one ounce.
Leaves of Agrimony, } of each,
——— Scolopendrium, } three ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to one third, and add

Seeds of Fennel, six drams.

Express, strain, and add

White Sugar, four pounds.

Boil to the consistence of a thick syrup; then add

Pulp of Cassia, ——— Tamarinds, } of each,
Pulverized Rhubarb, ——— Senna Leaves, } four ounces.
——— Seeds of Violet, two ounces.
——— Liquorice, ——— Four Cold Seeds, } of each, one ounce.
——— Seeds of Fennel, half an ounce.

Mix. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Root of Polypody,
Herb of Wild Mallow, ——— Annual Mercury, ——— Pellitory of the Wall, ——— Violet, } of each, two handfuls.
Spring Water, one hundred and forty-four ounces. six ounces.

Boil down to two thirds, and dissolve in the strained decoction

Honey, ninety-six ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup; add to this

Pulp of Prunes, twenty-four ounces.
Pulverized Polypody, ——— Rhubarb, } of each, four ounces.
——— Liquorice, half an ounce.
——— Senna Leaves, eight ounces.
——— Violet Flowers, four ounces.
——— Fennel, ——— Four greater Cold Seeds, } of each, one ounce.
——— Anise, four ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Pulverized Rhubarb, ——— Senna Leaves, } of each, two drams.
——— Fennel, three drams.
——— Liquorice, half an ounce.

Triturate with a little syrup, and add

Pulp of Cassia, ——— Tamarinds, } of each, two ounces.
Syrup of Polypody, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Van Mons)

Brugnatelli directs a pulverized mixture of one ounce each, of rhubarb, of jalap, of anise, and of fennel, and two ounces of senna, to be incorporated with two ounces of pulp of cassia, two ounces of pulp of tamarinds, and thirty-six ounces of syrup of polypody.

R. Senna Leaves, one ounce.
Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Seeds of Anise, two drams.
Pulp of Tamarinds, Rob of Elder, } of each, four ounces.

Mix. (Ross.)

R. Pulverized Senna, two ounces.
Pulverized Rhubarb, Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, half an ounce.
Pulverized Anise, three drams.
Pulp of Tamarinds, one ounce and a half.
Despumated Honey, one pound.

Mix. (Herbip.)

These electuaries are purgative in the dose of from half an ounce to one ounce.

It is also prescribed in lavements.

2. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Senna, without the vehicle employed to extract it.*

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF SENNA.

Extractum Sennæ. (Hisp.; Gall.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Leaves of Senna, half a pound.
Spring Water, three pounds.

Digest in a warm place for twenty-four hours; then express, and evaporate slowly. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

Gall prescribes two successive macerations, without heat, of one pound of senna in four pounds of water, and the evaporation in a water-bath of the two united liquors.—Hisp.—directs one pound of senna to be macerated and boiled in sixteen pounds of water, the liquor to be set aside, and then evaporated slowly.

R. Senna Leaves, any quantity.

Immerse them in cold water, and let them macerate for twelve hours; then add double the quantity of hot water to that of the former water. When cold, strain without expression, and pour upon the residue one half of the same quantity of hot water; then set aside, and strain. Lastly, clarify, with white of egg, and evaporate, without boiling, to the consistence of an extract. (Van Mons)

ESSENTIAL SALT OF SENNA. (Gall)

R. Senna Leaves, two pounds.
Cold Water, twelve pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring, and strain; then macerate the residue with eight pounds of water, and strain again. Mix the two liquors, and evaporate in a water-bath, to the consistence of syrup. Pour this thickened liquor into dishes to the depth of two lines, evaporate it in a water-bath or in an oven, to dryness, and detach the scales.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF SENNA. (Herbip.)

R. Senna Leaves, Alcohol, } of each, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Digest for three days in a moderate temperature; then express, set aside, and decant. Distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

APERIENT EXTRACT.

Extractum Solutivum. (BRUNS.)

R. Senna Leaves, Rhubarb, } of each, three ounces.
Cinnamon, Anise, } of each, one dram.
Tartrate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Spring Water, one pound.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a warm water-bath; then strain with slight expression, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

3. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Senna, with the vehicle employed to extract it.*

A.

Extraction by Beer.

PURGATIVE BEER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Ale, twenty pints.
Senna Leaves, two ounces.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, ——— Wormwood, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Socotrine Aloes, two drams.

Digest and strain. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Ale, forty-five pints.
Polypody of the Oak, one pound.
Pontic Rhubarb, Senna, Raisins, } of each, half a pound.
Leaves of Scurvy Grass, ——— Sage, } of each, six ounces.
Rhubarb, Horse-radish, } of each, three ounces.
Oranges, sliced, four.

Infuse, and strain. (CADET DE GASSICOURT.)

R. Rhubarb, three parts.
Coriander, one part.
Pontic Rhubarb, Senna, } of each, four parts.
Polypody, eight parts.
Strong Beer, two hundred and fifty-six parts.

Macerate for several days, and strain without expression. (VAN MONS)

ANTI-ICTERIC BEER. (VAN MONS)

R. Turmeric, Rhubarb, } of each, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, Senna, } of each, six drams.
Seeds of Wild Carrot, one ounce.
Leaves of Wormwood, ——— Horehound, Flowers of Lesser Centaury, } of each, half a handful.
Strong Beer, sixty-four ounces.

Macerate for several days in seven-eighths of the beer, and strain through flannel; wash the residue with the remainder of the beer, and strain again. Mix the two liquors together, and preserve.

B.

Extraction by Wine.

WINE OF SENNA.

Vinum seu *Elixir Sennæ.* (SUEC.)

R. Senna, four ounces.
Coriander, Fennel, } of each, two drams.
Spanish Wine, two pounds and a half.

Digest for three days, and add

Raisins, stoned, three ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain with expression.

PURGATIVE AND TONIC WINE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Senna, one ounce.
Rhubarb, six drams.
Cloves, Saffron, } of each, one dram.
Spanish Wine, two pounds.

Infuse without heat for five or six days, shaking frequently, and leave it upon the ingredients.

It is recommended in diseases attributed to weakness of the stomach.—Dose, from two to four spoonfuls in the morning, fasting.

ANTI-ICTERIC WINE. (VAN MONS)

R. Senna, Orange Peel, } of each, three parts.
Rhubarb, Turmeric, } of each, two parts.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, Leaves of Wormwood, ——— Horehound, } of each, one part.
Rhenish Wine, two hundred and fifty-six parts.

Infuse without heat for eight days; then express lightly, and filter.

It is tonic, and slightly purgative.—Dose, from two to four ounces, thrice a day.

BITTER AND DIURETIC WINE. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Senna, one ounce.
White Agaric, one dram and a half.
Supertartrate of Potass, three drams.

Root of Squill, ——— Elicampane, Herb of Horehound, } of each, three ounces.
Florentine Iris. six ounces.
Ginger, two scruples.
Wine, three pounds.

Infuse, strain, and add

Tincture of Gentian, three drams.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Senna, one ounce and a half.
White Agaric, two drams.
Bark of Elder, ——— Dwarf Elder, } of each, one ounce.
Root of Squill, ——— Elicampane, ——— Florentine Iris, } of each, half an ounce.
Herb of Horehound, one handful.
——— Ginger, one dram.
Wine, four pounds.

Digest, and strain. (Pierquin)

R. Senna, White Agaric, Root of Jalap, ——— Black Hellebore, ——— Florentine Iris, } of each, two drams.
——— Elicampane, ——— Squill, } of each, two ounces and a half.
Winter's Bark, Bark of Elder, ——— Dwarf Elder, } of each, one ounce.
Wine, four pounds.

Infuse without heat, and strain. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Bories prescribes two ounces each, of florentine iris and of senna, one ounce each, of elicampane, of squill, of elder bark, and of dwarf elder bark, two drams each, of jalap, of hellebore, and of agaric, and six pounds of white wine; to be boiled for a quarter of an hour, and then infused for twelve hours.—Dose, one or two ounces, morning and evening.

C.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF SENNA. (Hufeland.)

R. Senna, two ounces.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for three days, and strain,

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Tinctura Sennæ seu *Sennæ composita* seu *aromatica, Elixir Salutis.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Dan.; Genev.; Hann.; Lusit.; Palat.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Tinctura Sennæ. (Lond.)

R. Senna Leaves, three ounces.
Caraway Seeds, bruised, three drams.
Cardamom Seeds, bruised, one dram,
Raisins, stoned, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days in a moderate heat, and filter.

Tinctura Sennæ composita.

R. Senna Leaves, one pound.
Caraway Seeds, bruised, one ounce and a half.
Cardamom Seeds, husked and bruised, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.

Digest for fourteen days, and filter. (Dubl.; Niemann)

R. Senna Leaves, two ounces.
Jalap, bruised, one ounce.
Coriander Seeds, bruised, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, three pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and add to the filtered tincture

Refined Sugar, four ounces.

Mix. (Edinb.)

R. Senna, six parts.
Lesser Cardamoms, one part
Proof Spirit, forty-eight parts.

Infuse without heat for eight days; then express, and filter. (Van Mons)

Van Mons also prescribes one ounce and a half of senna, one dram and a half of caraway seeds, half a dram of cardamoms, and sixteen ounces of proof spirit.—Genev.—three ounces of senna, three drams of anise, one dram of cardamoms, and two pounds of proof spirit.

R. Senna, four ounces.
Caraway Seeds, three drams.
Lesser Cardamoms, one dram.
Corinth Raisins, stoned, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Macerate and filter. (Hann.)

Swediaur prescribes one pound and a half of senna, six drams of caraway seeds, two drams of cardamoms, eight ounces of raisins, and four pounds of alcohol (0.930).—Suec.—the same proportions of the several ingredients, and thirty-two ounces of proof spirit.

R. Extract of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, five ounces.
Dissolve, and add
Senna, one ounce and a half.
Anise, two drams.
Alcohol, five ounces.
Digest in a moderate heat for two days, shaking frequently, and strain. (Swediaur)

Lusit. prescribes two ounces of senna, one ounce of jalap, two drams of anethum stellatum, and three pounds and a half of proof spirit; to be macerated for eight days, and four ounces of sugar to be dissolved in the filtered tincture.—Amer.; Coxe; and Niemann—three ounces of senna, one ounce of rhubarb, half an ounce of coriander, half an ounce of caraway, two drams of cardamoms, four pounds and a half of alcohol (0.930), and four ounces of sugar.—Van Mons—four parts of senna, two of jalap, one part of coriander, seventy-two of proof spirit, and eight of sugar.—Dan.—two ounces of senna, half an ounce of jalap, three pounds of alcohol, and four ounces of white sugar.

R. Senna, eight parts.
Rhubarb, four parts.
Coriander, Orange Peel, } of each, one part.
Proof Spirit, one hundred and twelve parts.
Infuse without heat for eight days; then express and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Senna, two ounces.
Corinth Raisins, half a pound.
Root of Elicampane, Coriander, Anise, } of each, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, three pounds.
Macerate for eight days, shaking from time to time, and strain. (Amst.)

R. Senna, two ounces.
Root of Elicampane, ——— Liquorice, Rhubarb, Seeds of Anise, ——— Caraway, ——— Coriander, } of each, one ounce.
Raisins, stoned, four ounces,
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.
Digest. When cold, add
Alcohol, two pounds.
Digest again for eight days, and express. (Wirtem.; Niemann; Swediaur)

Sax. directs three parts of senna, one part each of root of elicampane, of liquorice, of rhubarb, of anise, of caraway, and of coriander, and one fourth part of subcarbonate of potass, to be infused in twelve parts of boiling water; twenty-four parts of concentrated alcohol to be added when cold, and digested in a moderate heat for six days; the tincture to be then expressed and filtered.

R. Senna, four ounces.
Root of Elicampane, Rhubarb, } of each, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram and a half.
Boiling Water, three pounds.
Digest for three hours in a covered vessel: then add
Guaiac Wood, Anise, Caraway, Coriander, } of each, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, three ounces.
Infuse without heat for three days; then express, and mix the tincture with the infusion. (Palat.)

Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes two ounces of senna, one ounce of guaiac, six drams each of elicampane, of anise, of caraway, of coriander, and of liquorice, four ounces of raisins, and three pounds of proof spirit.

All these preparations are more or less purgative.—The dose varies very much, but, in general, it is from two drams to one ounce.

OLEOSE LAXATIVE POTION. (Van Mons)

R. Tincture of Senna, } of each.
Oil of Almonds, } one ounce.
Mix.

BITTER TINCTURE OF SENNA. (Swediaur)

R. Senna, four parts.
Gentian, Orange Peel, } of each, one part.
Proof Spirit, sixty-four parts.
Infuse without heat for several days, shaking frequently; then express lightly, and filter.

WARNER'S CORDIAL DROPS. (Amer.; Coxe; Niemann; Paris)

R. Senna, two drams.
Coriander, Fennel, } of each, one dram.
Cochineal, Saffron, Liquorice, } of each, half a dram.
Corinth Raisins, stoned, half a pound.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.
Infuse for ten days, frequently shaking, and strain; pour a pound of proof spirit upon the residue, and after sufficient extraction, strain; mix the two tinctures together. (Coxe)

Amer. omits the rhubarb.—Niemann and Paris give another formula:—one

ounce of rhubarb, half an ounce of senna, one dram of saffron, four drams of liquorice, one pound of raisins, and three pounds of proof spirit; to be digested for eight days.

It is stimulant and cordial.—Dose, four or five spoonfuls, in any proper vehicle, every half hour. Coxe gives this preparation under the name of *Aromatic Tincture of Senna*, which it also bears in the American pharmacopœia.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR.

Tinctura seu *Elixir Daffyi.* (Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann)

R. Senna, two ounces.
Rhubarb, one ounce.
Fennel, Juniper, Guaiac, of each, half an ounce.
White Sugar, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Digest for eight days, frequently stirring, and strain. (Niemann)

R. Senna, one ounce.
Jalap, Coriander, Supertartrate of Potass, of each, half an ounce.
White Sugar, six ounces.
Proof Spirit, three gallons (*Demi-setiers*) [Pounds? Edit.]

Digest, and filter.—Dose, from one to three ounces.

PURGATIVE POLYCHRESTIC ELIXIR.

Elixir Polychrestum purgativum. (Bruns.)

R. Senna, one ounce.
Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Lemon Peel, Subcarbonate of Potass, of each, two drams.
Alcohol, ten ounces.

Digest for a sufficient time, then express, and add

Resin of Jalap, ten drams.
Spirit of Scurvy Grass, six ounces.

Mix.

RAULIN'S ELIXIR. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Follicles of Senna, Rhubarb, Tops of Wormwood, ——— Germander, Gentian, Bitter Orange Peel, of each, two ounces.
Cascarilla, Socotrine Aloes, of each, one dram.
Proof Spirit (15 degrees), four pounds.

Infuse without heat for eight or twelve days, and filter.

It is purgative, and is recommended in scrofulous affections.—Dose, a spoonful before meals.

D.

Extraction by Vinegar.

APERIENT VINEGAR. (Pierquin)

R. Senna, one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Lemon Peel, Anise, Cinnamon, of each, half a dram.
Vinegar, one pound.

Infuse for forty-eight hours, and strain.

It is recommended principally in hæmorrhages of the intestinal canal, to evacuate the blood.

E.

Extraction by Whey.

WEISS'S WHEY. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Follicles of Senna, Sulphate of Magnesia, of each, half a dram.
Flowering Tops of St. John's-wort, Tops of Yellow Ladies-bedstraw, of each, one scruple.
Elder Flowers,
Whey, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for twelve hours in a warm place, and strain. (Pierquin)

Bories; and Cadet de Gassicourt prescribe one scruple each of ladies-bedstraw, of elder flowers, of flowers of St. John's-wort, and of flowers of lime-tree, one dram each of sulphate of soda and of follicles of senna, and one pound of boiling whey; to be infused for half an hour or one hour, and filtered.—Ratier—one scruple each of tops of St. John's-wort and of elder flowers, one dram each of senna, of ladies-bedstraw, and of sulphate of magnesia, and one pound of whey; to be infused for twelve hours.

The following formula has been given by Zanetti as the only authentic one,

R. Root of Long Birthwort, ——— Male Fern, Vineyard Marigold (*Souci des Vignes*), of each, four ounces.
Leaves of Betony, ——— Periwinkle, ——— Vervain, Flowers of Wild Thyme, ——— Lime-tree, ——— Ladies-bedstraw, ——— Primrose, ——— Spurge Laurel, ——— St. John's-wort, Mistletoe of the Oak, Root of Patience, Scrofularia, of each, two ounces.

Each of these is to be collected in its

proper season, washed, carefully dried, and reduced to a coarse powder; all are to be intimately mixed together with

Pulverized Senna Leaves, six ounces four drams.

Two drams of this powder is to be infused with

Sulphate of Magnesia, one dram,

in

Clarified Whey, two glassfuls

during one night, and then strained.

The two glassfuls are to be taken at an hour's interval between each, and an infusion of maidenhair to be taken in the meantime.

This preparation has been celebrated as a sovereign anti-lacteal. Its use should be continued for twenty or even thirty days; at about the tenth or fifteenth day, a purgative should be taken, and should be repeated towards the end of the treatment.

F.

Extraction by Water.

INFUSION OF SENNA.

Infusum Sennæ seu *Sennæ compositum.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Fenn.; Lusit.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Niemann; Ratier)

R. Senna Leaves, six drams.
Boiling Water, half a pound.

Macerate for an hour, and strain. (Fenn.; Suec.; Niemann)

Mil. Copen.; and Ratier prescribe one ounce of senna and twelve ounces of water.

Infusum Sennæ Compositum.

R. Senna Leaves, one ounce and a half.
Ginger, sliced, one dram.
Boiling Water, one pint.

Macerate for an hour in a lightly-covered vessel, and strain. (Lond.; Amer.; and Coxe)

R. Senna Leaves, one ounce.
Ginger, sliced, one dram.
Boiling Water, one pint.

Macerate for an hour in a lightly-covered vessel, and strain. (Dubl.)

Infusum Cassiæ Sennæ. (Edinb.)

R. Senna Leaves, six drams.
Ginger, bruised, one scruple.
Boiling Water, nine ounces.

Macerate for an hour in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.

Brugnatelli prescribes six drams of senna, half a dram of powdered ginger, and ten ounces of boiling water; to be macerated for an hour, and strained.

R. Senna, one ounce and a half.
Anethum stellatum, in powder, one dram.
Boiling Water, sixteen ounces.

Digest for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain. (Lusit.)

It is prescribed in obstinate constipation, or when it is desired to produce a contra-irritative action in the intestinal canal.

SYRUP OF SENNA.

Syrupus Sennæ seu *Cassiæ Sennæ.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Batav.; Belg., Ferr.; Coxe; Van Mons)

R. Senna Leaves, two ounces.
Fennel Seeds, bruised, one ounce.
Manna, three ounces.
Refined Sugar, one pound.
Boiling Water, one pint.

Macerate the leaves and seeds in the water at a moderate heat for twelve hours; then strain the infusion, mix it with the manna and sugar, and boil to a proper consistence. (Lond.)

R. Manna, } of each,
Refined Sugar, } one pound.
Senna Leaves, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, one pint.

Macerate the senna in the water for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then strain the infusion, and make a syrup with the manna and sugar. (Dubl.)

R. Senna Leaves, two ounces.
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.
Molasses, eight ounces.

Macerate the senna in the water for four hours in a covered vessel, and strain, then add the syrup and boil slowly till the mixture shall have acquired the consistence of the molasses. (Edinb.)

R. Senna Leaves, eight ounces.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Macerate for two hours, strain with ex-

pression and add to the infusion depurated by repose

White Sugar, three pounds.

Boil slowly to a syrup. (Batav. ; Belg.)

R. Senna, } of each, one part.
Cold Water, }

Macerate for three hours, and add

Boiling Water, three parts.

When cold, strain with slight expression, and add

White Sugar, four parts.

Boil to a syrup. (Van Mons)

R. Senna, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Macerate for twelve hours, and add

Manna, } of each, one pound.
Sugar, }

Make a syrup. (Coxe)

Ferr. prescribes four ounces of senna, two drams of fennel, two pounds of boiling water, six ounces of manna, and two pounds of sugar.

INFUSION OF SENNA WITH LEMON JUICE.

Infusum Sennæ citratum. (Genev. ; Suec.)

R. Senna, six drams.
Boiling Water, half a pound.

Macerate for one hour; then strain, and add to the infusion,

Lemon Juice, half an ounce.

Mix. (Suec.)

R. Senna, one ounce and a half.
Fresh Lemon Peel, } of each,
Lemon Juice, } one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Digest; and strain when cold. (Genev.)

DECOCTION OF PRUNES WITH SENNA.

Decoctum Prunorum cum Senna. (Niemann)

R. Senna, one ounce.
Prunes, half a pound.
Water, two pounds.

Digest for one night on warm ashes, and strain.

It is slightly laxative, and is recommended by Lieutaud.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF APPLES.

Syrupus de Pomis compositus seu *solutivus.* (Gall. ; Sard.)

R. Fermented Juice of Apples, four pounds.
Senna, four ounces and a half.

Digest for one night; in the morning, strain with expression, and add

White Sugar, three pounds.

Clarify, and boil to the consistence of syrup. (Sard).

R. Senna, half a pound.
Fennel Seeds, one ounce.
Cloves, one dram.
Depurated Juice of Rennet Apples, four pounds.
——— Borage, } of each, three pounds.
——— Bugloss, }

Infuse for twenty-four hours, then boil, and express. Boil the residuum with

Water, four pounds.

Evaporate to one half, and express. Mix the two decoctions, and dissolve in them

White Sugar, four pounds.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and pour it while hot, upon a bag inclosing

Seeds of Fennel, } of each,
Cloves, } one dram and a half,

and digest for six hours. (Gall.)

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL DECOCTION.

R. Senna, one ounce.
Water, two ounces.

Infuse for an hour; then add

Water, sixteen ounces.

Heat it for an instant; then strain, and add to the infusion,

Corinth Raisins, } of each,
White Sugar, } two ounces.
Anise, one dram.

Let it cool; then strain, and add to the liquor, depurated by repose,

Rhubarb, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one dram.

Mix.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SENNA.

Syrupus Sennæ compositus seu *Rhei cum Senna.* (Amer. ; Coxe ; Swediaur ; Van Mons)

R. Senna, two ounces.
Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Coriander, two drams.
Water, fourteen ounces.

Infuse in a covered vessel. When cold, strain, and add to the infusion,

Manna, four ounces.
White Sugar, twenty ounces.

Boil, remove the scum, and strain through a silk-sieve. (Swediaur)

R. Rhubarb, } of each,
Senna, } one ounce and a half.
Cardamoms, three drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then boil down to one half and add

Sugar, one pound.

Boil to a syrup. (Amer.; Coxe)

R. Syrup of Senna, four parts.
——— Rhubarb, two parts.
——— Cinnamon, one part.

Mix. (Van Mons)

INFUSION OF SENNA WITH TAMARINDS. (Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Suec.; Coxe)

Infusum Sennæ cum Tamarindis. (Dubl.)

Infusum Sennæ compositum. (Edinb.)

R. Senna, one dram.
Tamarinds, one ounce.
Coriander Seeds, one dram.
Sugar, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Infuse for four hours, occasionally stirring.

The same formula is given by Amer.; and Coxe.

R. Senna, six drams.
Water, half a pound.

Infuse for one hour; then strain and add to the infusion,

Pulp of Tamarinds, half an ounce.

Mix. (Suec.)

LAXATIVE INFUSION.

Aqua seu *Potio laxativa Viennensis, Infusum laxativum simplex* seu *Viennense, Infusum Sennæ compositum sine aromatibus* seu *Foliorum Cassiæ Sennæ compositum, Decoctum laxativum Viennense, Infusum Sennæ tartarisatum* seu *cum Manna, Ptisana laxativa* seu *passulata.* (Amer.; Ant.; Austr.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Palat.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Ellis; Disp. Cha. Paris; Saunders; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

1. *Without any Salt.*

R. Senna, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Infuse for half an hour; then dissolve in it,

Manna, one part.

Mix.

Hamb. directs three parts of senna to be boiled twice in thirty-six of water, and eight parts of manna to be added to the strained liquor.—Sax.—one part of senna to be infused in eight parts of water, and one part and a half of manna to be added.

R. Senna, three drams.
Manna, two ounces.
Lemon one.
Warm Water, eight ounces.

Infuse for twelve hours, and strain. (Ferr.)

R. Senna, six drams.
Lesser Cardamoms, two drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for half an hour, and strain. (Ellis)

R. Senna, six drams.
Manna, one ounce.
Rhubarb, } of each,
Lesser Cardamoms, } two drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for an hour. (Ellis)

R. Senna, one ounce and a half.
Coriander, two drams.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Digest for an hour, gradually increasing the heat to ebullition; then strain, and dissolve in fourteen ounces of the decoction

Manna, four ounces.

Strain, set aside, and decant carefully. (Ant.)

R. Senna, two drams.
Corinth Raisins, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, two scruples.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Boil for an instant; then let it digest for ten minutes, and strain with slight expression. (Fuld.)

R. Sugar, two ounces.
Manna, five ounces.
Boiling Water, twenty-eight ounces.

Digest for six hours with a moderate heat; then strain, and add to the infusion,

Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix. (Lipp.)

2. *With Supertartrate of Potass.*

R. Senna, two ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Macerate for six hours, and strain with slight expression. (Sard.)

R. Senna, six drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, one dram.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour; then strain with expression, and dissolve in the infusion,

Manna, one ounce.

Set aside, and decant. (Austr.)

R. Senna, three drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, one dram.
Anethum stellatum, half a dram.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Digest for an hour; then strain, and add to the infusion,

Manna, two ounces.

Dissolve with heat, set aside, and decant. (Lusit.)

Ferr. prescribes three drams of senna, one dram of supertartrate of potass, one scruple of anethum stellatum, six ounces of water, and one ounce of manna.—Amer.; and Coxe—one ounce and a half of senna, two drams of supertartrate of potass, one dram of ginger, and one pound of boiling water.

R. Senna, three drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, one dram.
Corinth Raisins, three drams.
Ginger, one scruple.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then express, and dissolve in the infusion

Manna, one ounce.

Clarify with white of egg. (Wirtem.)

R. Senna, three ounces.
Corinth Raisins, one ounce and a half
Coriander, two drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds and a half.

Macerate for one hour; then add to the expressed infusion

Manna, eight ounces.

Strain. (Hann.)

Palat.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann; and Van Mons—give the same formula, and add besides three drams of the root of polypody; we then have the true formula of the Laxative Ptisan of Vienna, formerly so celebrated.

3. *With Tartrate of Potass.*

R. Senna, one ounce and a half.
Ginger, } of each,
Lemon Peel, } one dram.
Water, twelve ounces.
Weaker Alcohol, four ounces.

Digest for eight days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then strain, and add to every three ounces of the infusion, either one ounce of manna, one dram and a half of tartrate of potass, or one dram of electuary of scammony. (Saunders)

R. Senna, from three to four drams.
Lesser Cardamoms, one dram.
Tartrate of Potass, six drams.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Digest for two hours, and add to the strained infusion

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Senna, one ounce and a half.
Corinth Raisins, six drams.
Coriander, two drams.
Tartrate of Potass, five drams.
Boiling Water, twenty-four ounces.

Digest for several hours; then boil slightly, express, and to every fourteen ounces of the decoction add

Manna, five ounces.

Strain. (Dan.; Suec.)

Borus. prescribes one ounce and a half each, of senna and of raisins, half an ounce each, of coriander and of tartrate of potass, and four ounces of manna.

R. Senna, six drams.
Fresh Lemon Peel, } of each,
Tartrate of Potass, } three drams.
Lemon Juice, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

When cold, strain, and add to the infusion

Manna, three drams.

Strain, and add

Sulphuric Æther, eight drops.

Mix. (Herbip.)

4. *With Tartrate of Soda.*

R. Senna, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Infuse for half an hour, and dissolve in the expressed infusion

Tartrate of Soda, two drams.
Manna, six drams.

Mix, and strain. (Borus.)

5. *With Sulphate of Soda.*

R. Senna, two drams.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Infuse for half an hour, and dissolve in the expressed infusion

Sulphate of Soda, six drams.
Honey, half an ounce.

Mix, and strain. (Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.)

R. Senna, } of each,
Sulphate of Soda, } four drams.
Anise, one dram.
Warm Infusion of Cichory, two pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours, and strain. (Disp. Cha. Paris)

R. Senna, } of each,
Sulphate of Soda, } half an ounce.
Anise, } of each,
Coriander, } one dram.
Leaves of Chervil, chopped, } of each,
——— Burnet (*Pimpre-nelle*), chopped, } half an ounce.

Cold Water, two pounds.
Lemon, sliced, one.

Macerate for twenty hours, occasionally stirring; then strain with slight expression, and filter. (Gall.)

R. Tamarinds, two ounces.
Senna, } of each,
Sulphate of Soda, } four drams.
Anise, }
Coriander, } of each,
Chervil, } one pinch.
Pimpernel, }
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for half an hour, and strain. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Senna, fifteen parts.
Leaves of Cichory, ten parts.
Sulphate of Soda, ten or twenty parts.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for several hours; then strain with expression, and add

Aromatic Lemon Water, thirty parts.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Infusion of Senna, eight ounces.
Sulphate of Soda, or of Magnesia, three drams.
Honey, two drams.

Dissolve. (Mil. Copen.)

6. *With Sulphate of Magnesia.*

R. Corinth Raisins, two ounces.
Senna, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain a pound of decoction or infusion. Add when strained

Sulphate of Magnesia, half an ounce.

Dissolve. (Genev.)

All these infusions are laxative or purgative, according to the case or mode of administration. The dose must of course vary very much, but in general, it is from three to six ounces.

PURGATIVE POTION.

Potio purgans seu *laxans.* (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hass.; Lipp.; Herbip.; Augustin; Bories; Hufeland; Pierquin; Ratier; Saunders; Sainte-Marie; Swediaur)

1. *Without any Salt.*

R. Senna, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain half a pound of strained infusion, after a quarter of an hour's maceration. Add to it

Tincture of Orange, } of each,
Syrup of Cherries, } half an ounce.

Mix. (Hass.)

R. Senna Leaves, six drams.
Cold Water, a sufficient quantity,

to sprinkle the leaves. At the end of two hours, add

Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of expressed infusion. Strain when cold, and add

Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Tincture of Orange Peel, half an ounce.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Infusion of Senna, three ounces.
Jamaica Pepper Water, half an ounce.
Syrup of Buckthorn, one ounce.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Manna, two ounces and a half.
Follicles of Senna, two drams.
Tamarinds, half an ounce.
Peach Flowers, one pinch.
Spring Water, one glassful.

Infuse. (Pierquin)

R. Senna, one dram.
Rhubarb, half a dram.
Peach Flowers, half a pinch.
Decoction of Polypody of the Oak, eight ounces.

Boil slightly, and add to the expressed decoction

Manna, two ounces.

Strain. (Pierquin)

R. Manna, two ounces and a half.
Follicles of Senna, two drams.
Tamarinds, six drams.
Peach Flowers, one pinch.
Bitter Orange Peel, half a dram.
Coffee, two drams.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse. (Pierquin)

2. *With Tartrate of Potass.*

R. Senna, half an ounce.
Fennel, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain two ounces and a half of infusion; add to it when strained

Manna, one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, one dram.

Dissolve. (Augustin)

R. Senna, }
Rhubarb, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil down to four ounces; strain, and add

Manna, one ounce and a half.
Infusion of Peach Flowers, one ounce.

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Dried Orange Peel, Senna, } of each, one dram.
Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Tartarized Soda, six drams.
Water, eight ounces.

Digest for one hour in a moderate heat, and add

Pulp of Tamarinds, two ounces.

Express. (Saunders)

R. Senna, Tartarized Soda, } of each, two drams.
Manna, two ounces.
Water, four ounces.

Infuse; and add when strained, according to circumstances, either one dram of cinchona, one ounce of syrup of peach flowers, or eight grains of powdered jalap. (Ratier)

R. Rhubarb, one dram.
Senna, two drams.
Tartarized Soda, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain six ounces of decoction; add when strained

Manna, two ounces.

Dissolve. (Augustin)

R. Senna, six drams.
Fresh Lemon Peel, Tartarized Soda, } of each, three drams.
Lemon Juice, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, two drams.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Infuse; strain when cold, and add

Manna, ten drams.

Strain, and add

Sulphuric Æther, eight drops.

Mix. (Herbip.)

3. *With Sulphate of Magnesia.*

R. Follicles of Senna, Sulphate of Magnesia, } of each, two drams.
Tamarinds, half an ounce.
Manna, two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to make a glassful of infusion. (Bories)

R. Senna, two drams.
Boiling Water, three ounces.

Macerate for an hour, and add to the strained infusion

Sulphate of Magnesia, three drams.
Tincture of Senna, half an ounce.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Senna, three drams.
Sulphate of Magnesia, half an ounce.
Manna, two ounces and a half.
Lemon Juice, one dram.
Water, eight ounces.

Infuse. (Ratier)

R. Senna, two drams.
Sulphate of Magnesia, three drams.
Water, one glassful.

Infuse for half an hour, on warm ashes, and add

Manna, two ounces and a half.
Essence of Lemon, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Senna, two drams.
Rhubarb, one dram.
Sulphate of Magnesia, three drams.
Peach Flowers, two pinches.
Manna, two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse. (Pierquin)

R. Follicles of Senna, Sulphate of Magnesia, } of each, two drams.
Manna, two ounces and a half.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse. (Pierquin)

4. *With Sulphate of Soda.*

R. Senna, two drams.
Sulphate of Soda, half an ounce.
Syrup of Buckthorn, one ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Infuse. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ratier)

R. Senna, two drams.
Sulphate of Soda, two drams and a half.
Manna, two ounces.
Infusion of Cichory, six ounces.

Infuse. (Ratier)

R. Senna, two drams.
Water, four ounces.

Boil, strain, and add

Sulphate of Soda, one ounce.
Syrup of Gooseberries, two ounces.

Mix. (Lipp.)

Hufeland prescribes two drams of senna, and four ounces of boiling water; to be infused for a quarter of an hour, and half an ounce each, of sulphate of soda and of manna to be added.

R. Senna, Sulphate of Soda, } of each, two drams.
Boiling Water, one glassful.

Infuse, strain, and add

Manna, two ounces.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, one ounce,

and when cold

Essence of Anise, three drops.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Senna, two ounces.
Sulphate of Soda, two drams.

Water, four ounces.
Powdered Jalap, twenty-four grains.

Add the powder to the strained infusion. (RATIER)

R. Senna, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Soda, half a dram.
Distilled Water, six ounces.

Infuse without heat for twelve hours; then strain, and add

Sulphuric Acid,
from twenty to twenty-four drops.

When the effervescence has ceased, add

Compound Syrup of Cichory, four ounces.
Pulverized Jalap, triturated with twice its weight of Sugar, from twelve to twenty-four grains.
Cinnamon Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Senna, } of each, two drams.
Sulphate of Soda, }
Rhubarb, half a dram.
Manna, one ounce and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make an infusion or decoction. (GALL.)

The infusion is to be made by leaving the ingredients to macerate for eight hours in five ounces of boiling water, or for twelve hours in the same quantity of cold water: the decoction, by boiling the rhubarb and senna in a sufficient quantity of water to obtain five ounces of strained decoction, in which the sulphate and manna are to be dissolved. The decoction may be clarified by boiling it for two minutes with the white of an egg beaten up, adding two drams of lemon juice to the liquor, when it begins to boil, and filtering it after having removed it from the fire.

R. Follicles of Senna, three drams.
Rhubarb, one dram.
Ipecacuanha, ten grains.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add

Manna, } of each, two drams.
Sulphate of Soda, }

Strain. (PIERQUIN)

PURGATIVE LAVEMENT. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; DISP. CHA. PARIS; RATIER)

R. Senna, two ounces.
Water, one pound.

Boil, and strain. (RATIER)

Half an ounce of sulphate of soda and three or four ounces of honey may be added. —DISP. CHA. PARIS prescribes four drams of senna, one pound of water, and two ounces of honey of annual mercury.

R. Senna, four drams.
Sulphate of Soda, six drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make a decoction. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

Two or three grains of tartarized antimony may be added if necessary.

PURGATIVE VERMIFUGE POTION. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Senna, two drams.
Coffee, burnt to powder, two pinches.
Milk, } of each, a sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Boil, and strain. (PIERQUIN)

R. Senna, from two to four drams.
Corsican Sea-Moss, one dram.
Lemon, sliced, one.
Manna, two ounces.
Boiling Water, one glassful.

Infuse for twelve hours, and strain. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Senna, from two to three drams.
Seeds of Artemisia, one pinch.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Spring Water, twelve ounces.

Infuse for twelve hours, on hot ashes, and add

Manna, two ounces.
Tartarized Antimony, two grains.

Mix, and decant. (PIERQUIN)

CAMPHORATED PURGATIVE POTION. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Laxative Infusion (Form. of MIL. COPEN.), two ounces.
Acidulous Camphorated Mixture, six ounces.

Mix.

TARTARIC MIXTURE.

Julep Diatartarum. (NIEMANN)

R. Senna, six ounces.
Ginger, } of each, three drams.
Galanga, }
Infusion of Pale Roses, three pounds.

Infuse in a warm water-bath for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel; then boil for a short time, strain, clarify, and add

White Sugar, eight ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Oil of Anise, half a scruple.

Mix.—Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces.

PURGATIVE VERMIFUGE SYRUP. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Senna, half a pound.
Seeds of Artemisia, } of each,
Corsican Sea-Moss, } four ounces.
Rhubarb, }

Orange Peel, one ounce.
Cinnamon, two ounces.
Sugar, twenty-six pounds.

Make a syrup.—Dose, from one ounce to one ounce and a half

PURGATIVE AND FEBRIFUGE POTION. (BORIES)

R. Cinchona, Follicles of Senna, Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, two drams.
Manna, two ounces and a half.
Chamomile Flowers, one pinch.
Water, one glassful.

Infuse, strain, and add

Tartarized Antimony, one grain.

Dissolve.

PURGATIVE APOZEM. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Fresh Leaves of Cichory, ——— Bugloss, ——— Borage, } of each, one ounce.
Sulphate of Soda, half an ounce.
Senna, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for an hour, strain, and add

Syrup of Senna, one ounce.

Mix. (GALL.)

R. Leaves of Cichory, ——— Dandelion, ——— Pellitory of the Wall, } of each, one ounce.
Senna, three drams.
Sulphate of Soda, half an ounce.
Pimpernel, Chervil, Coriander, } of each, one pinch.
Water, two pounds.

Boil slightly for a quarter of an hour; then strain, and add

Syrup of Cichory, two ounces.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

To be taken in the morning, by glassfuls, till the effect is produced.

APERIENT PECTORAL DECOCTION. (VAN MONS)

R. Seeds of Anise, half a dram.
Root of Liquorice, Leaves of Hyssop, } of each, one dram.
——— Senna, three drams.
Water, six ounces.

Macerate, strain with slight expression, and add

Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix.

ANTI-CACHECTIC DECOCTION. (SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

R. Root and Fresh Leaves of Cichory, ——— Sorrel, ——— Strawberry, ——— Star Thistle, ——— Violet, ——— Water Lily, } of each, one ounce.
Petals of Red Roses, two ounces.
Root of Pellitory of the Wall, half an ounce.
Water, twelve pounds.

Boil down to twelve pounds, and add to the boiling liquor

Senna, four ounces.
Anise, Nitrate of Potass, } of each, half an ounce.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and strain.

It is incisive and depurative, and is recommended in dysury, ischury, leucophlegmatic tumors, obstinate syphilitic diseases, scrofula, and chronic diseases of the skin.—Dose, eight ounces, taken fasting, for four days, and then every two days, for three weeks. If the patient is robust, the dose may be carried to ten or twelve ounces.

2. *Cassia Marylandica*, LINN.—American Senna.

SYNONIMES:—Séné d'Amerique, Casse du Maryland, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of the United States. (*Fig.* Dill. *Elth.* 351, t. 260, f. 369.)

The leaves are composed of about eight pairs of obtuse oval leaflets. They are purgative.

INFUSION OF AMERICAN SENNA.

Infusum Cassiæ Marylandicæ. (NIEMANN)

R. American Senna, one ounce.
Spring Water, half a pound.

Digest with a moderate heat for an hour.—This dose is for an adult.

3. *Cassia Fistula*, LINN.—Cassia Fistula, Purging Cassia.

SYNONIMES:—Canneficier, Arbre à casse, FR.; Rœhrencassie, GERM.; Khyar schemoer, ARAB.; Kassya, BOHEM.; Sonali, BENG.; Cakay, CA.; Ahilla, CYNG.; Amultas, DUK.; and HIND.; Cassierœr, DAN.; and SWED.; Cana fistola, SPAN.; Pypkassie, DUT.; Cassia fistola, ITAL.; Dranguli, Tung-guli, JAV.; Cana fistola, PORT.; Suvarnaka, SANS.; Konnekai, Sarakonnekai, TAM.; Raylakala, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.;

GENEV.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This is a large and beautiful tree of the Indies, whence it has been introduced into America. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 104.)

The fruit (*Cassia, Cassia fistula* seu *fistularis*) is employed. It is a blackish, cylindrical, straight pod, thicker than the thumb, and about a foot and a half long. It is composed of two valves, united by a plain suture on one side and by a projecting one on the other; it is divided internally by thin, transverse, parallel partitions into many cells, each of which contains a subcordiform, flat, hard, reddish coloured seed, embedded in a blackish pulp. This pulp has a sweet, mucilaginous, and somewhat nauseous taste.

PULP OF CASSIA.

Pulpa Cassiæ seu *Cassiæ Fistulæ.* (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Cassia Pods, any quantity.

Open them, by striking gently upon their concave side with an iron pestle on the under side of a metal mortar, and with a round-pointed knife, remove the partitions together with the pulp adhering to them. Then having softened the pulp, and mixed it uniformly, by means of a wooden spoon, with a little water, pour it upon the reverse side of a hair sieve, and force the pulp through; then remove it with a silver spatula, and put it into a vessel covered with pasteboard. (AMST.; ANT.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; VAN MONS)

GALL. directs the strained pulp to be evaporated to a proper consistence.

R. Cassia Pods, any quantity.

Break them, remove their contents, reduce them to a pulp by trituration with boiling water, and separate the seeds and partitions by passing the pulp through a sieve. It may then be evaporated to the consistence of a soft extract. BATAV.; LUSIT.; COXE)

R. Pulp of Cassia, one part.
Boiling Water, two parts.

Pass through a sieve at the end of an hour, and treat the residue in the same manner, with one part of water; mix the two liquors together, and evaporate the mixture, adding one half part of sugar. (BAVAR.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT)

PALAT.; and WIRTEM. prescribe equal parts of sugar and of juice.—DAN.; and HERBIP.—three of juice and one of sugar.—SPIELMANN—four of juice and one of sugar.—OLDEN.; SAX.; and SWEDIAUR—six of juice and one of sugar.

PULP OF CASSIA FOR LAVEMENTS.

Pulpa Cassiæ seu *Cassia pro Clysteribus.* (PALAT.; SPIELMANN)

R. Leaves of Beet,
——— Wild Mallow,
——— Annual Mercury,
——— Pellitory of the Wall,
——— Violet,
Flowers of Violet, } of each, one handful.
Water, thirty ounces.

Boil down to twenty ounces; then boil the strained decoction with

Pulp of Cassia, a sufficient quantity

to give to it the consistence of honey. Add to every twelve ounces of the liquor,

White Sugar, eighteen ounces.

Boil to the consistence of an electuary.

DECOCTION OF CASSIA.

Decoctum Cassiæ Fistulæ. (GALL.)

R. Pulp of Cassia, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil for several minutes; then strain without expression and add

Syrup of Violets, one ounce.
Manna, two ounces.

Mix.

It is laxative.

RATIER prescribes a *Demulcent Laxative Lavement*, prepared with one ounce of cassia and one pound of water.

INFUSION OF CASSIA. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Pulp of Cassia, two ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for ten minutes, and strain without expression.

It is feebly laxative; and is prescribed in bilious fevers.

EXTRACT OF CASSIA.

Extractum Cassiæ seu *Cassiæ Fistulæ.* (GALL.; FERR.)

R. Pulp of Cassia, one pound.
Cold Water, four pounds.

Mix, strain through flannel, and evaporate with a moderate heat, to the consistence of an extract.

CONSERVE OF CASSIA. (LUSIT.)

R. Pulp of Cassia, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Mix.

DE HAEN'S MARMALADE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Pulp of Cassia, } of each,
Fresh Linseed Oil, } two ounces.

Mix.

It is recommended in cardialgia.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, three times in the course of the morning.

TRONCHIN'S MARMALADE.

Linctus laxans. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; HENRI; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN)

R. Pulp of Cassia, } of each, one ounce.
Manna, }
Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Syrup of Violets, } half an ounce.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.

Mix.—To be taken in two mornings by spoonfuls, repeated every hour. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; HENRI; PIERQUIN)

NIEMANN prescribes two ounces each, of oil, of syrup, of maidenhair, of manna, and of cassia; sixteen grains of gum tragacanth, and two drams of orange-flower water.

CONFECTION OF CASSIA.

Confectio Cassiæ seu *Fistulæ* seu *Cassiæ fistulæ*, seu *Conserva Cassiæ*, *Electuarium laxativum* seu *Cassiæ tamarindatum* seu *lenitivum.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; LUSIT.; SARD.; COXE; RATIER; VAN MONS)

Confectio Cassiæ. (LOND.)

R. Fresh Pulp of Cassia, half a pound.
Manna, two ounces.
Pulp of Tamarinds, one ounce.
Syrup of Roses, half a pound.

Dissolve the manna in the syrup by the heat of a water-bath; then add the pulps, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

Electuarium Cassiæ Fistulæ. (EDINB.)

R. Pulp of Cassia, four parts.
——— Tamarinds, } of each,
Manna, } one part.
Syrup of Damask Roses, four parts.

Dissolve the manna in the syrup with a moderate heat; then add the pulps, and evaporate to the required consistence.

Electuarium Cassiæ. (DUBL.; AMER.; COXE)

R. Fresh Pulp of Cassia, half a pound.
Manna, two ounces.
Pulp of Tamarinds, one ounce.
Syrup of Orange, half a pound.

Dissolve the manna in the syrup with a moderate heat; then add the pulps, and evaporate slowly to the required consistence.

R. Extract of Cassia, one hundred and sixty parts
Syrup of Violets, one hundred and twenty parts.
White Sugar, thirty parts.

Evaporate in a water-bath, constantly stirring, to the consistence of a soft extract. Add when cold,

Essential Oil of Orange Flowers, one hundredth part.

Mix. (GALL.)

R. Liquorice, grated, three ounces.
Leaves of Wild Mallow, three handfuls.
Water, four pounds.

Boil, and add to the strained decoction,

Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, three pounds.
Pulp of Tamarinds, half a pound.
——— Cassia, two pounds and a half.
Seeds of Melon, bruised, four ounces.

Evaporate on a slow fire, constantly stirring; add, towards the end,

Cinnamon, in powder, half an ounce.

Mix. (SARD.)

R. Manna, } of each,
Pulp of Tamarinds, } one ounce.
——— Cassia, two ounces.

Bruise the manna, and incorporate it with the pulps. (VAN MONS)

R. Pulp of Cassia, half a pound.
——— Tamarinds, one ounce and a half.
Manna, two ounces.
Simple Syrup, six ounces.

Triturate the manna with the syrup; then add the pulps, and evaporate slowly to the required consistence. (LUSIT.)

R. Pulp of Cassia, six ounces.
——— Tamarinds, one ounce.
Manna, two ounces.
Syrup of Roses, six ounces.

Mix. (FERR.)

HISP. prescribes eight ounces of pulp of cassia, one ounce of pulp of tamarinds, two ounces of manna, and eight ounces of syrup of pale roses.

R. Pulp of Cassia, Manna, Oil of Almonds, } of each, two ounces.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.

Mix. (RATIER)

PURGATIVE POTION. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Pulp of Cassia, Compound Syrup of Chicory, } of each, one ounce.
Decoction of half a dram of White Poppy capsules, eight ounces.

Mix. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

This is ASTRUC'S formula.

R. Pulp of Cassia, one scruple.
Rhubarb, two grains.
Syrup of Peach Flowers, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

It is recommended by BOERHAAVE to evacuate the meconium.—A little is to be taken on the end of the finger, and put into the mouth of the infant.

R. Pulp of Cassia, ——— Tamarinds, } of each, one ounce.
Clarified Whey, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to twelve ounces, and add when strained,

Lemon Juice, one ounce

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Cinnamon, seven grains.
Endive Water, four ounces.

Macerate for a sufficient time, and strain with expression. Add

Pulp of Cassia, six drams.
Syrup of Roses, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Leaves of Lettuce, ——— Purslain, ——— Plantain, ——— Wild Mallow, } of each, half a handful.
Tamarinds, half an ounce.
Myrobolani Citrinæ, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil down to six ounces of strained decoction. Add to this

Pulp of Cassia, one ounce.
Infusion of Rhubarb and of Yellow Sanders Wood in Letuce Water, one dram and a half.
Manna, Syrup of Roses, } of each, one ounce.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

CASUVIUM OCCIDENTALE, LINK.—CASHEW-NUT TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Acajou à pommes, FR.; Elephantenlæusebaum, Kaschunussbaum, GERM.; Catsse appel, DUT.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A tree of Asia and America. (*Pentandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Terebinthaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Rheed. *Hort. Malab.* III. 54.)

The fruit is employed. It is a smooth, reniform, greyish coloured nut, enclosing a white kernel. It is attached by its greater extremity to the summit of an oval, fleshy receptacle, of the size of an apple and of a reddish-white or yellowish colour, containing a spongy, succulent substance, of an acid and agreeable yet rather acrid taste. The latter is called *Cashew Apple* (Pomme d'Acajou, FR.; Acajou-apfel, GERM.).

CASTANEA.—CHESTNUT.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Castanea vesca*, PERS.—Chesnut.

HISP.; GALL.; BERGIUS; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This tree is probably, originally, from Asia; but it is become naturalized in Europe. (*Fig.* Nuov. *Duh.* 3. p. 66. t. 19.)

The seeds, *Chesnuts* (*Castaneæ*), are employed.

SYNONIMES:—Chataignes, FR.; Kastanien Marronen, GERM.; Kastanje, DUT.; Castagno, ITAL.; Kazlan, POL.

They are of a reddish brown colour, oval, rounded, flat on one side and convex on the other. They contain under a coriaceous, shining, brown envelope, which covers also a thin, grey, bitter, and astringent pellicle, a farinaceous nut, the taste of which is austere in the raw state, but becomes sweet

and agreeable after being boiled or torrified.

The French call the varieties which are the roundest and most savoury by the name of *Marron*.

This seed contains much starch, a kind of gluten, and a saccharine matter.

2. *Castanea pumila*, Lmk.—Dwarf Chesnut.

Amer.; Coxe.

A shrub or tree of North America. (*Monœcia Polyandria*, Linn.; *Amentaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Mich. *Arbr. Amer.* 2. p. 166. pl. 7.)

The leaves are employed; they are three or four inches in length, oblong and lanceolated, smooth above, white and of a cotton-like texture beneath, bordered with obtuse teeth, and supported upon short petioles.

The Americans prescribe them in intermittent fevers.

CHESNUT CHOCOLATE. (Niemann)

R. Chesnuts, torrified and pounded, ten or twelve.

Triturate them with a little milk; then boil the mass with

Milk, one pound.

Pass it through a sieve, and add again

Milk, one pound.
Cinnamon, Sugar, } of each, a sufficient quantity,

and boil the whole together for some time.

CASTOREUM.—CASTOR.

Synonimes:—Castoreum, Fr.; Bibergeil, Germ.; Bævergeel, Dan.; Castoreo, Span.; and Port.; Bevergeil, Dut.; Stroy bobrowy, Pol.; Bæswergæl, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann.

This is a solid, brown substance, of a vitreous fracture. It softens in the mouth, and adheres to the teeth when chewed. It has a repugnant and nauseous odour, and a bitter and acrid taste.

It is secreted by two or three large congeries (*amas*) of glands situated on each side of the opening common to the prepuce and anus of the mammiferous rodentia, particularly the *Castor Fiber*, Linn.; which pour it into a central and pyriform cavity, where it is at first of a yellow colour and syrupy consistence. When this bag is removed and dried, it is generally three or three and a half fingers' breadth in length, one and a half in breadth, and three fourths of a finger in thickness. When broken, there are found in the interior of the substance which it contains, portions of membranes which are the remains of the large irregular folds with which its internal surface is furnished.

Castor contains a volatile oil, cholesterine, a small portion of resin, various salts, benzoic acid, according to Languier, and a peculiar, matter, *Castorine*, discovered by Bizio, who considers it to constitute the active principle of this substance.

It is stimulant, and was formerly very celebrated as anti-spasmodic, for which it was much employed in hysteria and hypochondria.—Dose, from ten to thirty grains, in powder.

1. *Preparations which contain Castor in substance.*

ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER.

Pulvis castoreatus seu *anti-spasmodicus et anti-convulsivus stomachicus.* (Augustin; Brera; Saunders)

R. Magnesia, one dram.
Castor, two grains.
Gum Arabic, twelve grains.

Mix.—For one dose. (Brera)

R. Castor, twelve grains.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one scruple and a half.
Cascarilla, one scruple.

Mix, and divide into three doses. (Saunders)

R. Castor, Valerian, White Sugar, } of each, ten grains.

Make a powder. (Augustin)

ANTI-HYSTERIC POWDER. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Fraxinella, ——— Peony, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Zedoary, Lemon Peel, Amber, Mother of Pearl, } of each, two drams

Castor, one dram.
Cloves, } of each,
Saffron, } one scruple and a half.
Mix.—Dose, from one scruple to half a dram.

NERVINE BOLUS.

Bolus nervinus. (SAUNDERS)

R. Castor, half a scruple.
Mithridate, two scruples.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

COMPOUND PILLS OF CASTOR. (ELLIS; VAN MONS)

R. DIPPEL'S Animal Oil, one part.
Succinic Acid, three parts.
Castor, twenty-seven parts.
Myrrh, thirty-six parts.
Tincture of Myrrh, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Castor, one dram.
Succinic Acid, half a dram.
Extract of Gentian, a sufficient quantity
to make twenty-four pills. (ELLIS)

ANTI-HYSTERIC PILLS. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Angelica,
——— Round Birthwort,
——— Sweet Flag,
——— Wild Parsley,
——— Masterwort,
——— Valerian,
——— Zedoary, } of each, half an ounce.
Herb of Mint,
——— Pennyroyal,
——— Rue,
Flowers of Chamomile,
Bay Berries,
Orange Peel, } of each, six drams.
Alcohol, four pounds.

Digest, express, and filter. Add to the tincture

Spring Water, eight ounces.

Distil off the alcohol, in a water-bath, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract; then add

Myrrh,
Prepared Amber,
Castor,
Saffron, } of each, two drams.
Oil of Rue, } of each,
——— Amber, } twelve drops.

Make a pilular mass.—Dose, from ten to fifteen grains.

TROCHISCS OF CASTOR. (AUSTR.; VAN MONS)

R. Castor, two drams.
White Sugar, four ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs of three grains each. (AUSTR.)

R. Castor, one part.
Sugar, sixteen parts.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and form into trochiscs. (VAN MONS)

ANTI-HYSTERIC POTION. (BORIES; PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Distilled Water of Mugwort, three ounces.
Confection of Hyacinth, one scruple.
Castor, ten grains.
Tincture of Opium, fifteen drops.

Mix. To be taken in the paroxysm, suppressing the tincture, if there is tendency to a soporose state. (PIERQUIN)

R. Prepared Mother of Pearl, } of each,
——— Oyster Shells, } ten drams.
Camphor, } of each, two scruples.
Castor, }
Balm Water, four ounces.
Syrup of Poppies, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, one or two drams. (SAUNDERS)

R. Castor, twelve grains.
Spirit of Hartshorn, half a dram.
Lime Tree Water, } of each,
Mint Water, } two ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, six drops.

Mix. To be taken by tea-spoonfuls. (PIERQUIN)

R. Decoction of Mugwort, } of each,
——— Motherwort, } six ounces.
Castor, three grains.
Orange-flower Water, } of each,
Balm Water, } one ounce.
Theriac, one dram.

Mix. To be taken by spoonfuls. (PIERQUIN)

R. Distilled Water of Mugwort,
——— Motherwort, } of each, two ounces.
——— Orange Flowers, }
Theriac, one dram.
Castor, twenty grains.

Mix. To be taken by spoonfuls. (BORIES)

ANTI-SPASMODIC APPLICATION.

Topique Anti-spasmodique. (PIERQUIN)

R. Vinegar of Rue,
Castor,
Theriac, } of each, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is recommended by BARTHEZ.

ANTI-SPASMODIC OINTMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Castor, one ounce.
Storax, two ounces.
Linseed Oil, one pound and a half.

Mix.—The parts affected are to be rubbed with this ointment for several days.

AROMATIC ÆTHEREOUS BALSAM.

Balsamum aromaticum æthereum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Oil of Nutmegs, two drams.
Castor, two scruples.
Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, half a scruple.
Oil of Rue, six drops.

Mix.—The temples and nostrils are to be rubbed with this, in hysteria.

OIL OF CASTOR.

Oleum Castorei. (HISP.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Castor, two ounces.
Olive Oil, two pounds.
White Wine, four ounces.

Digest for eight days; then boil slowly, till the aqueous parts are dissipated. (HISP.)

R. Castor, one ounce.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Olive Oil, one pound.

Macerate the castor in the solution for an hour; then digest the whole for three days in a sand-bath. When cold, strain with expression. (SARD.)

R. Castor, half an ounce.
Cassia Lignea, Arabian Costus, Safflower, Cubebs, Euphorbium, Galbanum, Opoponax, Spikenard, Storax, } of each, two drams.
Round Cypress, Herb of Savine, Long Pepper, Black Pepper, Root of Pyrethrum, Schœnantha, } of each, two drams and a half.

Sprinkle the whole with

Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Then add

Olive Oil, three pounds.

Digest for several days in a sand-bath, till the aqueous parts become dissipated; then express. (PALAT.)

R. Castor, two drams.
Round Cypress, Pyrethrum, Savine, Schœnantha, } of each, two drams and a half.
Spikenard, Cassia Lignea, Arabian Costus, Cubebs, Saffron, } of each, two drams.
Long Pepper, Black Pepper, } of each, two drams and a half.
White Wine, Olive Oil, } of each, half a pound.

Prepare as directed for the preceding. (WIRTEM.)

It is recommended in local palsies, and in affections of the uterus.

2. *Preparations which contain the volatile principles of Castor extracted by distillation.*

SPIRITUOUS WATER OF CASTOR.

Aqua Castorei vinosa. (BAVAR.)

R. Dried Leaves of Rue, six parts.
Castor, one part.
Acidulous Wine, seventy-two parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and add

Water, seventy-two parts.

Distil seventy-two parts.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF CASTOR.

Spiritus Castorei compositus, Aqua antihysterica seu *Hirundinum cum Castoreo.* (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Young Swallows, cut in pieces, forty.
Herb of Rue, two handfuls.
Castor, one ounce.
White Wine, three pounds.

Distil in a water-bath, till one half of the liquid shall have passed over. (PALAT.)

WIRTEM.; and SPIELMANN prescribe eight pounds of wine.

It is stimulant, and is reputed anti-hysteric and anti-epileptic.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce, alone, or in any proper vehicle.

R. Castor, one ounce.
Leaves of Lavender, six drams.
——— Sage, ——— Rosemary, } of each, three drams.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Mace, Cloves, } of each, one dram.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.
Lavender Water, half a pound.
Muriate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three ounces.

Digest for three days; then distil fifteen ounces of spirit, and add to it

Camphor,	two drams.
Oil of Rue, }	of each,
—— Amber, }	twenty drops.

Mix.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram, in balm water, or any other vehicle.

R. Castor, }	of each, three drams.
Myrrh, }	
Saffron,	one dram.
Fresh Lemon Peel,	of each, one ounce.
—— Leaves of Mugwort,	
———— Sweet Basil,	
———— Catmint,	
———— Motherwort,	
———— Pennyroyal,	
———— Rue,	
———— Savine,	
Proof Spirit,	sixty-four ounces.

Infuse successively the saffron, castor, and myrrh, in six ounces of proof spirit; then filter, and set aside. Digest the residuum and the other substances with

Water,	four pounds.

Distil sixty-four ounces of spirit, and add to it the six ounces of tincture. (Van Mons)

R. Castor,	four parts.
Alcohol,	twelve parts.

Digest without heat, and set the tincture aside. Then

R. Residue of this operation, }	of each, one part.
Oil of Hartshorn, }	
—— Amber, }	
Herb of Rue, }	of each, sixteen parts.
——— Savine, }	
Alcohol,	seventy-two parts.

Distil to dryness, and dissolve in the product

Camphor,	one part.
Ammoniacal Tincture of Assafœtida,	six parts.

Then add the tincture of castor to the spirit. (Van Mons)

R. Castor,	half an ounce.
Alcohol,	ten ounces.
Assafœtida,	two drams.
Oil of Amber,	one dram.
—— Savine, }	of each, half a dram.
—— Rue, }	

Macerate, distil, and add

Volatile Salt of Hartshorn,	two ounces.
Camphor,	one dram.

Distil again to dryness, and filter. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

Dose, from twenty to forty drops, in any proper vehicle.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF BRYONY.

Spiritus Bryoniæ albæ compositus, Aqua Bryoniæ composita. (Ant.; Belg.; Palat.; Van Mons)

R. Depurated Juice of Motherwort, }	of each, one pound.
———— Annual }	
Mercury, }	
Nutmegs,	of each, half an ounce.
Cinnamon,	
Aloe Wood,	
Mace,	
Leaves of Rosemary, }	of each, one handful.
———— Sage, }	
Castor,	six drams.
Fecula of Bryony,	half an ounce.

Digest for three days, and distil in a water-bath. (Palat.)

R. Castor, }	of each, one ounce and a half.
Myrrh, }	
Orange Peel, }	of each, three ounces.
Leaves of Savine, }	
Juice of Mugwort, }	of each, thirty-six ounces.
——— Pennyroyal, }	
——— Rue, }	
——— Bryony Root,	one hundred and twenty ounces.
Proof Spirit,	one hundred and forty-four ounces.
Water,	two hundred and forty ounces.

Distil two hundred and forty ounces. (Van Mons)

R. Castor,	one ounce.
Proof Spirit (20 degrees),	eight ounces.

Digest for three days, filter, and add

Residue of this operation,	of each, one ounce.
Fresh Herb of Savine,	
———— Pyrethrum,	
———— Catmint,	
———— Pennyroyal,	
———— Sweet Basil,	
Orange Peel, }	of each, two ounces.
Myrrh, }	
Fresh Root of Bryony, rasped,	two pounds.
Proof Spirit (20 degrees),	four pounds.
Water,	a sufficient quantity.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then distil twelve pounds of spirit, and add to it the tincture of castor. (Belg.)

Ant. gives the same formula, substituting the herb of motherwort for that of pyrethrum, and adding one pound of herb of rue.

R. Castor,	four ounces.
Proof Spirit,	eight ounces.

Digest, and filter. Add to the residue

Fresh Leaves of Sweet Basil, ——————Catmint, ——————Motherwort, ——————Pennyroyal, ——————Savine, } of each, four ounces.

Orange Peel, Myrrh, } of each, eight ounces.

Leaves of Rue, twelve ounces.
Proof Spirit, thirty-six ounces.
Juice of Bryony Root, forty-eight ounces.
Water, ninety-six ounces.

Distil one hundred and forty-four ounces of spirit, and add the tincture to it. (Van Mons)

3. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Castor extracted by Alcohol.*

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Castorei, Alcohol castoriatum.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.: Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Castor, pulverized, two ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pints.
Macerate for seven days, and filter. (Lond.)

Dubl. requires proof spirit.

R. Castor, pulverized, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, one pound.
Macerate for seven days, and filter. (Edinb,)

R. Castor, two ounces.
Alcohol (0.930), two pounds.
Macerate for eight days, and filter. (Amer.; and Coxe)

Austr.; and Ferr. prescribe three ounces of castor and one pound of alcohol (0.910).—Amst.—one part of castor and eight parts of alcohol (0.884).—Gall.—one of castor and four of alcohol (22 degrees).—Form. Hôp. Fr.—one of castor and eight of alcohol (22 degrees).—Batav.; and Belg.—one of castor and eight of alcohol (20 degrees).—Bavar.; and Lipp.—one of castor and six of alcohol (0.900).—Lusit.—one of castor and sixteen of proof spirit.—Van Mons—one of castor and eight of proof spirit.—Sax.—one of castor and ten of rectified spirit.—Fuld.; and Genev.—one and a half of castor and twelve of rectified spirit.—Hisp.; and Brugnatelli—one of castor and twelve of alcohol.—Hass.; Wirtem.; and Piderit.—one of castor and five of rectified spirit.—Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.; and Swediaur—one of castor and twelve of concentrated alcohol.—Bruns.—one of castor and eight of alcohol.

R. Castor, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), six ounces.
Digest for six days, shaking from time to time; then strain, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol (22 degrees), two ounces.
Digest for three days; then mix and filter the two tinctures. (Ant.)

It is stimulant, and is recommended principally in hysteria, colic, and spasmodic diseases.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops. It may also form an ingredient in lavements, in the quantity of a dram or more.

EXTRACT OF CASTOR.

Extractum Castorei. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Castor, cut small, half a pound.
Exhaust it by treating it several times with alcohol, then express. Mix the tinctures together, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Bruns.)

The process of Palat.; and Wirtem. differs only by their directing to be added to the tinctures deprived of their alcohol by distillation, an aqueous tincture prepared by boiling the residue with two pounds of spring water till reduced to one half: the mixture to be then evaporated.

Dose, from three to six grains.—It is usually added to nervine, anti-spasmodic, sedative, and narcotic pills.

ALCALINE TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Tinctura Castorei kalina. (Palat.; Ross.; Sard.)

R. Castor, cut small, two ounces.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Triturate together in a marble mortar, and dry the paste which is formed, over a slow fire. When it is perfectly dry, break it into pieces, and pour upon it

Concentrated Alcohol, a sufficient quantity,

to cover it by three or four fingers' breadth, and put it in a small alembic placed in a warm sand-bath, to digest for three days; then decant, and filter. (Sard.)

Palat. prescribes three ounces of castor, three drams of solid subcarbonate, and one pound of spirit of balm; to be digested for eight days.—Ross.—one ounce of castor, two drams of subcarbonate, and two pounds of alcohol; to be digested for three days.

It is stimulant, and is reputed nervine, cephalic, and anti-spasmodic.—Dose, from twenty to thirty drops.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC ESSENCE.

Essentia arthritica Hoffmanni sine Opio. (Wirtem.)

R. Prepared Earth-worms, three ounces.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.

Digest in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours. Then add

Alcohol,	twelve ounces.
Castor,	two drams.
Saffron,	one dram.

Digest again for three days, and filter.

It is stimulant and is recommended by J. M. Hoffmann, in arthritic, scorbutic, and spasmodic pains, jaundice, spasmodic asthma, and retention of urine.—Dose, from fifty to seventy drops.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Tinctura Castorei composita seu *fœtida* seu *fœtida ammoniacata, Elixir fœtidum.* (Edinb.; Lusit.; Herbip.; Coxe; Swediaur)

R. Castor, pulverized, one ounce.
Assafœtida, half an ounce.
Ammoniated Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (Edinb.)

The same formula is given by Herbip.; Amer.; and Coxe.

R. Castor, one ounce.
Assafœtida, half an ounce.
Solution of Ammonia, three ounces.
Alcohol, nine ounces.

Digest for six days, and strain. (Lusit.)

It is stimulant, and is recommended in hysteria, and in spasmodic diseases.—Dose, from ten to thirty drops in any proper vehicle.

OPIATE TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Castorei thebaïca.* (Fuld.; Lipp.; Sax.; Suec.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Castor, half an ounce.
Assafœtida, two drams.
Opium, half a dram.
Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, one dram.
Proof Spirit, four ounces.

Digest for several days, and filter.

It is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, and narcotic; and is recommended in spasmodic and hysterical affections.—Dose, one dram or one dram and a half, alone or in some proper vehicle.

OPIATE ARTHRITIC ESSENCE.

Essentia antarthritica Hoffmanni cum Opio. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Prepared Earth Worms, two ounces.
Root of Houndstongue, one ounce.
Castor, two drams.
Saffron, half a dram.
Opium, one dram.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest, filter, and add

Spirit of Scurvy-grass, one ounce.

Mix.

This is recommended in the same cases as the simple arthritic essence.—Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops.

One ounce contains about five grains of opium.

AQUA SPLENETICA. (Wirtem.)

R. Essence of Castor, one dram.
Ludwig's Simple Mixture, three drams.
Balm Water, } of each,
Mint Water, } three
Lange's Epileptic Water, } ounces.
Oleosaccharum of Amber, two drams.

Mix.

It is stimulant, and anti-spasmodic; and is recommended in hysteria.—Dose, from four to six drams.

CROLLIUS' UTERINE ELIXIR.

Elixir uterinum Crollii seu *Croci cum Castoreo.* (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Castor, half a pound.
Saffron, two ounces.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain a saturated tincture. Then distil off the alcohol, and add to the extract

Extract of Mugwort,	four ounces.
Salt of Mother of Pearl,	one ounce.
Essential Oil of Anise, }	of each,
——— Angelica, }	two
——— Amber, }	drams.

Dissolve the oils in a sufficient quantity of the alcohol obtained by the distillation of the tincture; then add the two other ingredients to the solution, and filter, after eight days' digestion. (Palat.)

R. Herb of Mugwort, three ounces.
Alcohol, fifteen ounces.

After a sufficient extraction, express. Pour the tincture upon

Castor,	one ounce and a half.
Saffron,	half an ounce.

Digest in a moderate heat, strain with expression, filter, and add

Essential Oil of Anise,	of each,
——— Angelica,	forty
——— Amber,	drops.

Mix. (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R.	Saffron,	half an ounce.
	Alcohol,	fifteen ounces.

Digest for some time; filter, and add to the tincture

Castor,	one ounce and a half.

Digest again for some time; then add

Herb of Peppermint,	of each,
——— Wild Valerian,	one ounce and a half.

Digest again for a sufficient time in a moderate heat; then express, filter, and add

Essential Oil of Peppermint, one dram.

Mix. (Augustin; Piderit)

R.	Castor,	three ounces.
	Saffron,	one ounce.
	Herb of Mugwort,	six ounces.
	Acetate of Potass,	half an ounce.
	Proof Spirit,	thirty ounces.

Infuse for four days; then filter, and add

Essential Oil of Anise,	of each,
——— Angelica,	one
——— Amber,	dram.

Mix. (Spielmann)

It is stimulant, and is considered stomachic, carminative, and emmenagogue. It is principally recommended in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and other uterine diseases.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops, in any proper vehicle.

ANTI-HYSTERIC TINCTURE.

Aqua hysterica. (Amst.)

R.	Castor, Myrrh, Olibanum,	of each, three drams.
	Dried Orange Peel,	two ounces.
	——— Herb of Peppermint,	of each,
	——— Pennyroyal,	one
	——— Rue,	ounce.
	——— Savine,	half an ounce.
	Saffron,	one dram.
	Alcohol (0.907),	three pounds.

Macerate the herbs and peel in the alcohol for six days, and strain. Digest the other ingredients in the tincture for eight days, and strain for use.

ANTI-HYSTERIC ESSENCE.

Essentia hysterica. (Ferr.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R.	Essence of Castor,	three ounces.
	Volatile Salts of Hartshorn,	of each, one dram
	Opium,	and a half.
	Assafœtida,	two drams.

Digest for several days, and filter. (Spielmann)

R.	Castor,	half an ounce.
	Assafœtida,	two drams.
	Salt of Hartshorn,	one dram.
	Opium,	half a dram.
	Proof Spirit,	four ounces.

Digest in the spirit, first the castor, then the opium, then the assafœtida, and lastly, add the salt; at the end of several days, express, and filter. (Van Mons)

R.	Castor,	half an ounce.
	Assafœtida,	two drams.
	Opium,	half a dram.
	Oil of Amber,	one dram.
	Alcohol,	four ounces.

Digest for four days, and express. (Ferr.)

It is stimulant, anti-spasmodic, and anti-hysteric.—Dose, twenty drops.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (Gall.; Augustin; Bories; Pierquin; Ratier; Saunders; Sainte-Marie)

1. *Without Æther or Ammonia.*

R.	Tincture of Castor,	forty drops.
	Peppermint Water,	three ounces.

Mix. To be taken in doses of a spoonful. (Brera)

R.	Distilled Water of Valerian,	of each,
	——— Peony,	two ounces.
	Syrup of French Lavender,	one ounce.
	Tincture of Castor,	twenty drops.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, three or four times a day. (Ratier)

R.	Essence of Castor,	one dram and a half.
	——— Amber,	half a dram.
	Compound Essence of Orange Peel,	two drams.

Mix. (Saunders)

To be taken by spoonfuls.

R.	Tincture of Castor,	of each,
	——— Amber,	one dram.
	Orange-flower Water,	six ounces.
	Sydenham's Laudanum,	twelve drops.

Mix. (Pierquin)

2. *With Ammonia.*

AMMONIATED SPIRITUOUS MIXTURE OF CASTOR.

Mixtura Castorei ammoniato-spirituosa.

R. Spirit of Hartshorn, } of each,
Essence of Castor, } one scruple.
Orange Peel Water, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Orange Peel, half an ounce
Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, } of each,
Castor, } five grains.
Essence of Orange Peel, half a dram.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce and a half.
Tincture of Opium, five drops.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, every hour. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Orange, } of each,
——— Castor, } an equal part.
Spirit of Hartshorn, }

Mix.—Dose, from twenty-five to thirty drops, in an infusion of peppermint. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Castor, } of each, three drams.
Spirit of Ammonia with Anise, }
Solution of Succinate of Ammonia, five drams.
Tincture of Mace, two drams.
——— Nutmeg, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops, three or four times a day. (AUGUSTIN)

3. *With Æther.*

ÆTHEREOUS MIXTURE OF CASTOR.

Mixtura Castorei ætherea.

R. Sulphuric Æther, two drams.
Tincture of Castor, one dram.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, half a dram.
Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Castor, two drams.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, one dram.
Water of Balm, six ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel, six drams.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful, every two hours. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Castor, } of each, two drams.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, }
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, six ounces.
Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Infusion of Roses, eight ounces.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, } of each, fifteen drops.
Tincture of Castor, }
Syrup of Ginger, six drams.
Mix.

R. Tincture of Castor, twenty-four grains.
Compound Syrup of Mugwort, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Valerian, two ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, half a dram.
Mix. To be taken by spoonfuls. (GALL.)

R. Distilled Water of Valerian, two ounces.
——— Orange Flowers, half an ounce.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, } of each, six drops.
Tincture of Castor, }
Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Infusion of Lime-Tree, five ounces.
Syrup of Maidenhair, two ounces.
Orange-flower Water, three ounces.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, } of each, fifteen drops.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, }
Tincture of Amber, }
——— Castor, }
Mix. (RATIER)

4. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Castor extracted by Æther.*

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Tinctura Castorei ætherea. (DAN.; GALL.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Castor, one part.
Sulphuric Æther (46 degrees), four parts.

Macerate for two days in a stopped flask, and decant the tincture. (GALL.)

HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; SAX.; and SWEDIAUR prescribe one part of castor and six parts of æther.—DAN.; BORUS.; NIEMANN; and VAN MONS—one of castor and eight of æther. These all require eight days' maceration.

It is stimulant, and reputed anti-spasmodic; it is recommended in hysteria and hypochondria.—Dose, from twenty drops to two drams.

CARMINATIVE ESSENCE OF CASTOR.

Essentia Castorei carminativa. (SPIELMANN)

R. Castor, two ounces.
Safflower, one ounce.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, twelve ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and filter.

It is recommended in vomiting, colic, and hysteria.—Dose, thirty drops.

5. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Castor extracted by Acetic Acid.*

ANTI-HYSTERIC VINEGAR.

Acetum hystericum seu *Rutæ compositum.* (Fuld.; Herbip.; Spielmann)

R. Castor, Assafœtida, Galbanum, } of each, two drams.
Vinegar of Rue, one pound.

Digest in a covered vessel, and decant. (Herbip.)

R. Vinegar of Rue, Spirit of Lilly of the Valley, } of each, one ounce.
Essence of Castor, one dram.
Essential Oil of Lavender, two drams.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Castor, Assafœtida, } of each, two drams.
Galbanum, half an ounce.
Fresh Herb of Rue, one ounce.
Vinegar, two pounds.

Digest for a sufficient time, and decant. (Fuld.)

CATALPA ARBOREA, Duh.

Ferr.

This tree is originally from Carolina. (*Didynamia Angiospermia*, Linn.; *Bignoniaceæ*, Juss.)

The decoction of its pods has been lately proposed, as an efficacious remedy in chronic nervous asthma.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC DECOCTION.

Decoctum Bignoniæ Catalpæ. (Brera)

R. Pods of Catalpa, half an ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of strained decoction
Add

Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.

Mix. To be taken gradually.

R. Pods of Catalpa, half an ounce.
Root of Seneca, two drams.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of strained decoction.
Add

Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix. To be taken gradually.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANA, Linn.—NEW-JERSEY TEA.

Synonimes :—Céanothe d'Amerique, Fr.; Amerikanische Seckelblume, Germ.

Brugnatelli.

A plant of North America. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rhamneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 167.)

The root, stalks, and leaves are employed.

The root (*Radix Ceanothi*) is large, thick, and red internally.

The stalks, or rather the scions, are reddish.

The leaves are glabrous, oval, somewhat pointed, and scarcely petiolated.

The taste is acrid and astringent.

The dried leaves are employed in the form of tea, and the decoction of the stalks and of the root; in syphilitic diseases.

CENTAUREA.

Two plants of this name are mentioned in pharmacopœias :

1. *Centaurea Behen*, Linn.

Synonimes :—Behen blanc, Fr.; Weisser Behen, Behenflockenblume, Gliedweichwurzel, Germ.

Bruns.; Gall.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Asia Minor. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea*, Linn.; *Synantherecæ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Rauw. *Itin.* t. 288.)

The root (*Radix Behen* seu *Behen albi*) is employed. It is long, of the thickness of a finger, wrinkled, of an ash-grey colour externally, and white internally. It exhales an agreeable odour, and has an acrid and aromatic taste.

It is slightly astringent.

2. *Centaurea lanata*, Cand. — Woolly Thistle.

Synonime :—Carthame laineux, Fr. Gall.; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn.; *Synantherecæ*, Cass.)

The flowering tops (*Herbæ* seu *summitates Carthami lanati*) are employed. They consist of a branching, woolley stem, with leaves embracing, lanceolated, incised, finely dentated, spiny, and pubescent, terminated by large flowers of a saffron-yellow colour.

CENTAURIUM OFFICINALE, Cand.—GREAT CENTAURY.

Synonimes :— Grande Centaurée, Fr.; Grosses Tausendguldenkraut, Germ.; Centaurea, Span.; and Ital.; Gewoone, Pantorie, Dut.

Wirtem.

This plant is indigenous in the mountainous districts of Spain and Italy. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea*, Linn.; *Synantherecæ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 106.)

The root (*Radix Centaurii majoris*) is employed. It is about three feet long, large, and succulent. It is brown externally and reddish internally. It has a bitter taste.

It is slightly astringent.

CERA.—WAX.

Synonimes :—Cire, Fr.; Wachs, Germ.; Wax, Swed.; Schuma, Arab.; La, Chin.; Miettie, Cyng.; Vox, Dan.; Cera, Ital.; Span.; and Port.; Mehdumul, Hind.; Wasch, Dut.; Lelin, Mal.; Moam, Pers.; Wosk, Pol.; Siktha, Sans.; Mellugu, Tam.; Minum, Tel.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

Wax is solid, lighter than water, of a yellow colour, and of an agreeable and aromatic odour. It is secreted by a hymenopterous insect, the domestic bee, *Apis mellifica*, Linn.; being transuded at the intervals of the intermediate rings of the abdomen.

Wax is composed, according to John, of two different substances, *Cerine* and *Myricine*, with an aromatic fatty substance.

After it has been submitted to the combined action of air and of water, or to that of chlorine, it becomes white, inodorous, insipid, and brittle. It is then called *Cera alba*, *White* or *Virgin Wax*.

It is principally employed externally; but it has been also recommended internally, as possessing demulcent properties.

1. *Preparations designed for internal use.*

EMULSION OF WAX.

Emulsio seu *Mixtura cerea*, *solutio cerata*. (Fuld.; Lipp.; Niemann; Saunders; Sainte-Marie; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Root of Marshmallows, two ounces.
Water, thirty ounces.

Infuse, to obtain twenty-four ounces of strained liquor; dissolve in two ounces of this, with a moderate heat,

White Sugar, one dram.
—— Wax, six drams.

Triturate the solution with

Syrup of Poppies, two ounces,

and make an emulsion by adding the remainder of the infusion. (Van Mons)

R. Gum Arabic, six drams.
Boiling Water, one ounce and a half.

Dissolve with a moderate heat, stirring continually. Add

Yellow Wax, melted, six drams.

Pour the whole into a heated mortar, and triturate with

Water, } of each, six ounces.
Simple Syrup, }

Mix. (Lipp.)

R. White Wax, six drams.
Spanish Soap, one dram.
Pure Water, two ounces.

Melt over a gentle fire; pour the mixture into a mortar, and add gradually

Decoction of Marshmallows Root, two pounds.
Syrup of Poppies, two ounces.

Mix. (Fuld.)

R. Yellow Wax, scraped, one dram and a half.
Spanish Soap, one scruple.
Pure Water, one dram.

Melt, and pour into a mortar; then add

Water, seven or eight ounces.
Nutmeg Water, one ounce.
White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Niemann)

Sard. prescribes one dram of white wax, half a scruple of soap, two ounces of water, five ounces of mint water, and half an ounce each of Jamaica pepper water, and of simple syrup.

R. Yellow Wax, } of each, two drams.
Oil of Almonds, }

Melt slowly, and triturate with

Yolks of Eggs, two.

Then add

Decoction of Barley, two pounds.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Yellow Wax, one dram.
Gum Arabic, two drams.

Triturate together with a little water, then add

Peruvian Balsam, ten drops.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

The emulsion of wax was recommended by Monro and Pringle, in diarrhœa and dysentery.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

ELECTUARY OF WAX.

Electuarium ceratum seu *demulcens* seu *sanans*. (Wirtem.; Herbip.; Augustin; Niemann)

R. Gum Arabic, in powder, two ounces.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the gum. Add

Yellow Wax, two ounces.

Triturate together, and add further

Syrup of Red Poppies, one ounce.
Dippel's Acid Elixir, a sufficient quantity

to impart an agreeable acidity. (Niemann)

Wedekind employed this electuary to diminish the frequency of the dejections in dysentery.

R. Gum Arabic, one pound.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the gum. Add

Wax, melted, one pound.

Triturate in a heated mortar, and add further

Syrup of Raspberries, one pound.
Haller's Acid Elixir, a sufficient quantity

to give an agreeable acidity. (Augustin)

R. Yellow Wax, half an ounce.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.

Melt slowly, and add

Conserve of Roses, two ounces.

Mix. (Niemann)

Dose, two tea spoonfuls, four times a day.

R. Yellow Wax, one dram.
Spermaceti, three drams.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.

Melt together, and triturate the mass till cold, with

Red Roses, one dram and a half.
Honey, one ounce.

Mix well. (Wirtem.; Niemann)

Herbip. prescribes three drams of wax, two of spermaceti, six of oil, one ounce and a half of conserve of red roses, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of poppies.

It is recommended by Fuller.—Dose, from two to three drams.

OIL OF WAX.

Oleum Ceræ. (Amst.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Swediaur)

R. Yellow Wax, any quantity.

Fill a retort with it to one half, and add

as much washed sand as will fill the body of it. Apply a gentle heat, that the wax may be melted and become mixed with the sand. Then distil in a sand-bath, beginning with a very moderate heat, and set aside the acid liquor which passes over; then augment the heat, and set aside the thick oil (*Butyrum Ceræ, Butter of Wax*) which rises; lastly, increase the heat till no more wax remains in the retort. Rectify the oil by fresh distillation.

The process is the same in every instance; but PALAT. requires, instead of sand, sifted ashes.—HISP.—pounded brick.—AMST.; DAN.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SUEC.—quick lime.

This oil was formerly considered powerfully diuretic, in the dose from three to six drops; but it was principally employed externally, as an application to chaps of the lips and nipples, to chilblains, and contractions of the limbs. It is said to provoke alvine dejections when rubbed upon the abdomen of constipated infants.

2. *Preparations designed for external use.*

SIMPLE CERATE.

Ceratum simplex, *Unguentum simplex* seu *cereum* seu *emolliens* seu *commune* seu *album* seu *Ceræ Linimentum simplex*. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Olive Oil, four fluid ounces.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.

Melt the wax; then add the oil, and mix. (LOND.)

R. Oil of Almonds, three parts.
White Wax, one part.

Melt together in a water-bath, with a moderate heat; then set it aside, stir, and triturate till the lumps disappear. (GALL.)

AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; EDINB.; HANN.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; and VAN MONS prescribe five parts of oil, and two of wax.—AMER.—five of oil, and one of wax.—EDINB.; and SWEDIAUR—four of oil, and one of wax.—MIL. COPEN.—two of oil, and one of wax.—SUEC.—two of oil, and three of wax.—FULD.—twelve of oil, and one of wax.—LIPP.—fifteen of oil, and six of wax.—FENN.; OLDEN.; POL.; and SAX.—ten of oil, and four of wax. All these pharmacopœias prescribe olive oil, except MIL. COPEN.; which requires rape oil, and FULD. which requires linseed oil.

Unguentum Ceræ Albæ. (DUBL.)

R. White Wax (142 degrees), one pound.
Prepared Lard (97 degrees), four pounds.

Mix. (DUBL.; and WURCEB.)

DUBL. also prescribes an *Unguentum Ceræ flavæ* to be prepared with yellow wax in the same proportions, and with the same process.

VAN MONS prescribes twelve parts of lard, and one part of wax, and gives the product the strange name of *Cerate of Lard*.

R. White Wax, } of each,
Mutton Suet, } one part and a half.
Lard, one part.

Melt together very slowly. (AUSTR.)

GENEV. prescribes one part of wax, and two each of suet and of lard.

GALEN'S CERATE.

Ceratum Galeni seu *refrigerans Galeni*, *Unguentum ceratum* seu *amygdalinum* seu *simplex*, *Emplastrum ad Fonticulos*. (ANT.; BELG.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; CAST. BORUS.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. White Wax, one part.
Oil of Almonds, four parts.

Melt together with a moderate heat, and stir till cold. Then add gradually

Pure Water or Rose Water, three parts,

and incorporate by continually stirring. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

ANT.; BELG.; and VAN MONS prescribe one part of wax, four parts of oil of almonds, and two of water.—BELG.; and VAN MONS diminish the quantity of wax one half in winter.—FERR.—two of wax, eight of oil, and three of water.

R. Lard, four ounces.
White Wax, one ounce.

Melt slowly, and add gradually

Pure Water, one ounce and a half.
Oil of Bergamotte, one dram.

Mix. (CAST. BORUS.)

CERATE OF TURMERIC. (BAVAR.)

R. Lard, ninety-six parts.
Pulverized Turmeric Root, one part.
Water, two parts.

Boil till the water is evaporated; then add

Yellow Wax, six parts.

Mix.

UNGUENTUM FILII.

Unguentum seu *Emplastrum filii Zacchariæ, Unguentum Medullæ mucilagineum.* (Hisp.; Wirtem.)

R. White Wax, Stag's Suet, } of each, one pound.
Goose Grease, Capon's Grease, } of each, half a pound.

Melt slowly together. (Wirtem.)

R. White Wax, Beef Marrow, Lard, } of each, six ounces.
Linseed Oil, five ounces.

Melt together. Add to the mass when half cold

Thick Mucilage of Linseed, six ounces.

Stir till cold. (Hisp.)

This ointment was formerly considered anodyne and resolvent. It was applied to the painful part in pleurisy and spasms.

APPLE OINTMENT. (Niemann)

R. Yellow Wax, Mutton Suet, } of each, one ounce.

Make into an ointment with

Juice of Rennet Apples, a sufficient quantity.

Richter recommended it in engorgements of the breast.

PLASTER OF WAX. (Gall.)

R. Yellow Wax, Mutton Suet, } of each, three parts.
White Resin, one part.

Melt together.

LABIAL CERATE.

Ceratum labiale seu *ad Labia, Unguentum de Uvis.* (Austr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Niemann; Pierquin; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Butter, half a pound.
Raisins, four ounces.

Boil to the consumption of all humidity, and add

Yellow Wax, two ounces.

Strain with expression. Add to the mass when nearly cold

Oil of Cloves, twenty drops.

Mix. (Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Butter, half a pound.
Yellow Wax, Raisins, stoned, } of each, two ounces.

Boil till a few drops being thrown upon burning coals no longer decrepitate. Then express the cerate strongly into a vessel containing rose water, and pour off the water when cold. (Niemann)

R. Juice of Black Grapes, Rose Water, Fresh Butter, Yellow Wax, } of each, sixteen ounces. four ounces.

Boil slowly, removing the scum as it forms. (Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Niemann)

R. Fresh Butter, sixteen ounces.
Yellow Wax, five ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, then strain, and, to the mass when nearly cold, add

Essential Oil of Lemon, ——— Bergamotte, } of each, two drams.

Mix. (Hann.)

R. Fresh Butter, nine ounces.
Raisins, stoned, two ounces.
Rennet Apples, sliced, eight.

Boil over a slow fire, and when the humidity is nearly dissipated, add

Root of Alkanet, bruised, two ounces,

Boil slightly, and melt in the mass

White Wax, four ounces.

Then remove it from the fire, strain, and add

Oil of Rhodium, Oil of Bergamotte, } of each, twenty drops.

Mix. (Herbip.)

R. Yellow Wax, two ounces.

Melt, and add

Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
Fresh Butter, four ounces.

Macerate with

Pulverized Alkanet Root, two drams.
——— Benzoin, ——— Cinnamon, ——— Cloves, ——— Storax, } of each, six grains.

Stir continually. When it has solidified, melt again, express, set it aside, decant, and at the moment of its concreting, add

Oil of Bergamotte, half a scruple.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Simple White Cerate, four ounces.

Melt it over a moderate fire. Add

Pulverized Madder, macerated in a little alcohol, two drams.

Heat it to the consumption of humidity; then strain through flannel, and add to the mass when nearly cold

Essential Oil of Lemon, ——— Cinnamon, } of each, five drops.

Mix. (Lipp.)

R. White Wax, one part.
Stag's Suet, seven parts.

Melt, strain through linen, and add to every ounce

Essential Oil of Lemon, } of each,
——— Lavender, } four drops.

Colour *ad libitum* with alkanet. (Sax.)

R. Fresh Butter, two pounds.

Melt it slowly, and heat it to the consumption of the humidity. Add

Yellow Wax, eight ounces.

Strain, and add to the mass when nearly cold

Oil of Bergamotte, thirty drops.

Mix. (Austr.)

R. Amber or Musk, one or two grains.
White Wax, three ounces.
Rose Oil, four ounces.
Gum Lac, a sufficient quantity.

Make an ointment. (Pierquin)

COMMON SPARADRAP.

Sparadrap ordinaire. (Gall.)

R. White Wax, eight parts.
Oil of Almonds, four parts.
Turpentine. one part.

Melt together, and spread upon linen.

WAXED PAPER. (Gall.)

R. White Wax, } of each, three parts.
Turpentine, }
Spermaceti, two parts.

Melt in a water-bath, and spread upon paper or linen.

TOILE DE MAI. (Cadet de Cassicourt)

R. White Wax, one pound and a half.
Alcohol (22 degrees), two ounces.

Soften, and heat slightly with

Fresh Butter, } of each, four ounces.
Oil of Almonds, }

Dip strips of linen into the mixture while hot, and pass them between two cylinders.

SIMPLE BOUGIES.

Cereoli simplices seu *exploratorii* seu *emollientes* seu *demulcentes.* (Batav.; Belg.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Hass.; Lusit.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, half a pound.

Melt it, and having dipped strips of linen into it, make bougies according to art. (Lusit.)

R. Yellow Wax, six parts.
Olive Oil, one part.

Proceed as before. (Batav.; Belg.; Mil. Copen.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Hass.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, twelve parts.
Goat's Suet, one part.

Melt slowly, and add

Oil of Almonds, one part.

Make bougies. (Bruns.)

Swediaur substitutes mutton suet and olive oil for the goat's suet and almond oil.

R. Yellow Wax, two pounds.
Venice Turpentine, two drams.

Melt slowly, and make bougies. (Bruns.)

R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
Venice Turpentine, four ounces.

Melt slowly, and add when a little cooled,

Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one ounce.

Mix well. (Swediaur)

LIME WATER WITH WAX.

Aqua Calcis cerata seu *cum Cera.* (Herbip.; Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, two drams.
Lime Water, twelve ounces.

Digest with a moderate heat, and strain when cold. (Van Mons)

Herbip. prescribes three drams of wax.

This liquor has been recommended as an application to atonic and sanious ulcers.

CERASUS.—CHERRY.

Several species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Cerasus Padus,* Cand.—Bird Cherry.

Synonimes:—Cerisier à grappes, Bois puant, Fr.; Vogel kirsche, Germ.; Hægebær, Dan.; Pado, Ital.; Port. and Span.; Vogelkersen, Dut.; Czarunbchow, Pol.; Hægg, Swed.

Bavar.; Bruns.; Gall.; Fenn.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus; Sax.; Suec.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This tree is common to the north of Europe. (*Icosandria Monogynia,* Linn., *Rosaceæ,* Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 177.)

The bark (*Cortex Padi* seu *Cerasi racemosi sylvestris*) is employed. It is of a brown colour, and sprinkled with warts. It has a strong and disagreeable odour when fresh; and a bitter and rather astringent taste.

It has been recommended in intermittent

fevers as a substitute for cinchona.—Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

It has also been extolled as anti-rheumatic and anti-arthritic; and finally, as an anti-syphilitic.

2. *Cerasus vulgaris*, Lois,—Cherry, Common Cherry.

Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This tree came originally from Asia Minor. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 109.)

The fruit, *Cherry* (*Fructus Cerasorum rubrorum acidorum*) is employed.

Synonimes:—Cerise, Fr.; Kirsche, Germ.; Kirse, Dan.; Cerezo, Span.; Kerse, Dut.; Ciriegio, Ital.; Wisnie, Pol.; Kœrs, Swed.

It is a globular drupe, smooth, of a shining red colour, containing in the middle of an acidulous and more or less sweet pulp, a spherical nut furrowed upon the edges with a projecting suture, and containing a bitter kernel in the ligneous shell.

3. *Cerasus Mahaleb*, Mill.—Wild Cherry.

Amer.; Coxe.

A shrub of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Nouv. Duh. V. 2.)

The stones are employed; the kernel of which has a bitter taste, from the presence of hydrocyanic acid.

4. *Cerasus Virginiana.*—Virginian Cherry.

Gall.

A tree of North America, cultivated in France. (*Fig.* Willd. *Abbild. teutsch. Holzart.* t. IV. f. 2.)

The bark of the branches is employed. It is bitter and slightly aromatic; but, according to Morris, the same properties are more developed in the bark of the root.

5. *Cerasus Avium*, Lois.—Black Cherry.

Synonime:—Merisier, Fr.

A tree of the temperate climates of Europe. (*Fig.* Nouv. Duh. V. t. 3.)

The fruit (*Fructus Cerasorum nigrorum*) is employed. It consists of small ovoid berries, of a deep red or blackish colour, and of a taste, at first acrid and bitter, and then insipid.

JUICE OF CHERRIES.

Succus Cerasorum. (Sax.; Hass.; Piderit)

R. Ripe Cherries, any quantity.

Bruise them with the fingers, and put them into a cellar, till a limpid liquor appears at the surface of the mass; then express, set aside the juice, and preserve the clear part in long-necked bottles, under a stratum of oil. (Sax.)

Hass.; and Piderit direct, before putting the juice into bottles, to add one fourth of sugar, and to boil it for an instant.

PTISAN OF CHERRY JUICE. (Niemann)

R. Fresh Cherries, one pound.
Water, one pound.

Express. Dissolve in the juice
White Sugar, three ounces.
Filter.

ROB OF CHERRIES. (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Swediaur)

R. Ripe Cherries, any quantity.

Pound them in a mortar after having removed the stones, and set aside for three days; then express the juice, and boil it slowly to the consistence of honey, with one fourth of sugar. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Swediaur)

Sard. directs the juice to be evaporated in a water-bath, without sugar, to the consistence of an extract.

SYRUP OF CHERRIES.

Syrupus Cerasorum seu *Cerasorum acidorum.* (Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Swediaur)

R. Juice of black and sour Cherries bruised with the stones, and depurated by repose, one pound.
White Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup with a gentle heat. (Fenn.; Lipp.)

Bruns.; Dan.; Wirtem.; and Herbip. prescribe ten ounces of juice and sixteen of sugar.—Hass.; Hisp.; and Piderit—ten ounces of juice and thirteen and a half of sugar boiled *à la plume.*—Palat.—two of juice and one of sugar.—Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; and Borus.—twenty ounces of juice and three pounds of sugar.—Swediaur—sixteen ounces of juice and twenty-eight of sugar.—Ferr.—an equal part of each.

R. Expressed Juice of Black Cherries, bruised with their stones, any quantity.

Expose it for two days to a heat of about 20 degrees, that it may undergo the vinous fermentation. Then express, set the juice aside to depurate, and dissolve in one part of it, two parts of sugar. (Bavar.)

DECOCTION OF DRIED CHERRIES.

Decoctum Cerasorum acidorum siccatorum, Potus Cerasorum. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Sour Cherries, dried, four ounces.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil down to three fourths.

R. Dried Cherries, one ounce.
Pearl Barley, six drams.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Boil for a short time, and add

Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve. (Augustin)

It forms an acidulous, refreshing, and cooling drink.

DECOCTION OF BIRD CHERRY.

Decoctum Prunus-Padi. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Bird Cherry Bark, from six to eight ounces.
Sea Water, or Spring Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to one half.

It is recommended in the treatment of syphilitic diseases.—Dose, one pound, every morning, at four times.

INFUSION OF CHERRY STALKS. (Ratier)

R. Cherry Stalks, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Macerate and strain.

This infusion is reputed to be feebly diuretic.—It may serve very well as a vehicle for other more active substances.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC RATAFIA.

Claretum Fructuum. (Augustin)

R. Ripe Cherries, fifteen parts.
Gooseberries, six parts.
Raspberries, three parts.
Alcohol, twenty-four parts.

At the end of a month, express. Add to two hundred and fifty ounces of the tincture

Cloves, twenty-four.
Vanilla Pod, one half.
Sugar, four pounds.

Digest for a month, and filter.—Dose, two spoonfuls.

6. *Cerassus Lauro-Cerasus*, Cand.—Cherry Laurel.

Synonimes: — Laurier-cerise, Laurier-amandier, Fr.; Kirschlorbeerbaum, Germ.; Laurel real, Span.; Laurier kers, Dut.; Lauro regio, Ital.; Wawrzynu wisniowego, Pol.; Loiroce rego, Port.; Lagerkirs, Swed.

Ant.; Bavar.; Batav.; Belg.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This shrub is orignally from Trebisond, and is cultivated in Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 96.)

The fresh leaves (*Folia Lauro-Cerasi*) are employed. They are evergreen, shining, smooth, furnished with two dorsal glands; of an oval, lanceolated figure, and petiolated. When rubbed, they exhale the odour of hydrocyanic acid; their taste resembles that of bitter almonds. These two properties disappear by drying.

CONSERVE OF CHERRY-LAUREL. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Cherry-laurel, one part.

Bruise them with a wooden pestle in a stone mortar, adding gradually

White Sugar, two parts.

Dose, from a dram and a half to three drams, twice or thrice a day.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC ELECTUARY. (Van Mons)

R. Conserve of Cherry-laurel, two ounces.
Pulverized Orange Leaves, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

It is said to have been successfully employed.

INFUSION OF CHERRY-LAUREL. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Cherry-Laurel, bruised, four ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest till cold. Strain, and add

Despumated Honey, four ounces.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Van Mons designates this preparation by the name of *Cheston's Tincture*. He prescribes one part of leaves, and two parts of proof spirit; to be digested for three days, and one part of honey to be added.

It was recommended by Cheston in lotions and fomentations, for cancer of the lips and malignant ulcers.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL LINIMENT. (Pierquin)

R. Leaves of Cherry-laurel, twelve.
Milk, six ounces.

Macerate, and strain.

EXTRACT OF CHERRY-LAUREL. (Sax.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Cherry-laurel, any quantity.

Pound with a little water, and pass the pulp through a sieve; set the juice aside, decant, coagulate at the fire, and strain again. Then evaporate to the consistence of pilular mass, remove it from the fire, incorporate the fecula set aside, and evaporate again to the proper consistence.

CERATONIA SILIQUA, Linn.—CAROB-BEAN TREE.

Synonimes:—Caroubier à Siliques, Fr.; Johannisbrod, Soodbrod, Germ.; Kirnub nubti, Arab.; Johannisbræd, Dan.; Algaroba di Valancia, Span.; Jansbrood, Dut.; Pane di Giannbattista, Ital.; Swieto-jauski, chleb, Pol.; Alfarrota, Port.

Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A tree of the southern parts of Europe and of the Levant. (*Polygamia Triœcia*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 59.)

The fruit (*Siliqua dulcis* seu *Fructus Ceratoniæ*) is employed. It is called *Carob Bean;* it is a thick, coriaceous, compressed pod, more or less acute, four or five inches long, and about one inch broad. It is of a deep brown colour, and contains a thick, soft, clear brown pulp of a very sweet taste, in which there are circular, flat, hard seeds, of a brownish-yellow colour.

It is mildly laxative.

EXTRACT OF CAROB-BEAN.

Extractum Siliquæ dulcis. (Hisp.)

R. Carob-Bean, four pounds.
Boiling Water, twelve pounds.

Infuse for two or three days; then boil till the fruit becomes soft, and express; set aside the liquor, and evaporate it in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract.

CEREVISIA.—BEER.

Synonimes:—Bière, Fr.; Bier, Germ.; Cervogia, Ital.; Cerbeza, Span.

Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A fermented liquor prepared from the decoction of corn (*Grains céréales*), or of the roots and stalks of certain vegetables.

It serves as a vehicle to a considerable number of medicinal substances.

CETACEUM.—SPERMACETI.

Synonimes: — *Sperma Ceti, Adipocera cetosa.*—Blanc de Baleine, Adipocire, Cétine, Fr.; Wallrath, Germ.; Hvalroff, Dan.; Esperma de Balena, Span.; Walschot, Dut.; Bianco di Balena, Ital.; Walraf, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Gall.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wir-

TEM.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

This is a fatty substance, in translucid, brilliant, pearly masses, unctuous to the touch, flexible under the fingers, and dividing by pressure into thin and micaceous laminæ.

It is separated from a fat oil which surrounds the brain of the whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*, LINN.).

SPERMACETI CERATE, SPERMACETI OINTMENT.

Ceratum Spermatis Ceti seu *simplex* seu *album* seu *Ceti* seu *album simplex* seu *Cetacei, Emplastrum Spermatis Ceti* seu *Cetacei, Unguentum Ceti* seu *Cetacei album Unguentum album* seu *Spermatis Ceti* seu *Adipocerœ Cetorum, Linimentum album.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; BAVAR.; BATAV.; HISP.; FENN.; FERR.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; PIDERIT; RATIER; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Ceratum Cetacei. (LOND.)

R. Spermaceti (112 degrees), half an ounce.
White Wax (142 degrees), two ounces.
Olive Oil, four fluid ounces.

Melt together, and stir constantly till the mixture becomes cold.

LUSIT.; SUEC.; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula.

Unguentum Cetacei. (LOND.)

R. Spermaceti, six drams.
White Wax, two drams.
Olive Oil, three fluid ounces.

Melt them slowly together, and stir constantly till cold.

Ceratum Simplex. (EDINB.; AMER.; and COXE)

R. Olive Oil, six parts.
White Wax, three parts.
Spermaceti, one part.

Melt them together, and stir constantly till the mixture cools.

Unguentum Cetacei. (DUBL.)

R. White Wax, half a pound.
Spermaceti, one pound.
Prepared Lard, three pounds.

Melt together and form an ointment.

AMST.; and BATAV. prescribe two parts each of spermaceti and of oil, and one part of wax.—FENN.; and SUEC.—three of spermaceti, two and a half of wax, and six of oil.—HASS.; and PIDERIT—one of spermaceti, two of wax, and five of oil.—BAVAR.—two of spermaceti, one of wax, and four of oil.—VAN MONS—one each, of spermaceti, wax, and oil.—HERBIP.—three of spermaceti, one of wax, and eight of oil; and elsewhere, one of spermaceti, one of wax, and two of oil.—SPIELMANN—one and a half of spermaceti, one of wax, and twelve of oil.—RATIER—six of spermaceti, one of wax, and four of oil.—SWEDIAUR—six of spermaceti, two of wax, and three of oil.—LIPP. prescribes three parts of spermaceti, two and a half of wax, and six of oil of ben.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—two of spermaceti, four of wax, and one half of oil of the four cold seeds.

R. White Wax, Spermaceti, } of each, half a dram.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
Water, six drams.

Melt together in a water-bath. (FERR.)

R. Spermaceti, one part.
White Wax, one half part.
Prepared Lard, three parts.

Melt together. (COXE)

R. Spermaceti, three parts.
White Wax, Mutton Suet, } of each, six parts.

Melt together. (HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; NIEMANN)

R. Spermaceti, White Wax, } of each, half an ounce.
Oil of Almonds, three ounces.
Stag's Suet, one ounce.

Melt together. (SARD.)

R. White Wax, four ounces.
Spermaceti, Litharge Plaster, Oil of Almonds, } of each, two ounces.
half an ounce.

Melt together, and strain. (HISP.)

This preparation takes, in different pharmacopœias, the name of cerate, ointment, liniment, or plaster, according to its degree of consistence. The last is the only formula which gives a real plaster.

COSMETIC OINTMENT.

Ceratum cosmeticum, Pomatum albissimum. (LUSIT.; BRUGNATELLI; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Spermaceti, White Wax, } of each, half a dram.

Oil of Almonds, one ounce.

Melt them in a water-bath; then triturate in a stone mortar with

Rose Water, six drams,

gradually added, till the mass shall have assumed the appearance of cream. (Lusit.)

Spielmann prescribes half an ounce of spermaceti, half an ounce of wax, one ounce of oil of almonds, and six drams of rose water.— Brugnatelli—three ounces of spermaceti, two of wax, eight of oil of almonds, eight of olive oil, and one ounce and a half of distilled water.—Van Mons—one part of spermaceti, one of wax, sixteen parts of oil of almonds, and two of water.

R. White Wax, } of each, half a dram.
Spermaceti, }
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Lead, } of each,
Protoxide of Lead, } twenty grains.
Gum Lac, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Pierquin)

The presence of lead in this ointment should forbid its being employed.

LABIAL CERATE.

Ceratum ad Labia seu *labiale* seu *Cetacei rubrum, Cera ad Labia.* (Bruns.; Dan.; Fenn.; Hann.; Hass.; Ross.; Suec.; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Spermaceti, one ounce and a half.
White Wax, one pound.
Oil of Almonds, eighteen ounces.
—— Lavender, half a dram.

Melt the three former, and boil it with a little alkanet; then add the oil of lavender. (Ross.)

Fenn.; and Suec. prescribe three ounces of spermaceti, two ounces and a half of wax, and half a pound of olive oil, without essential oil.—Hann.—one dram of spermaceti, one ounce of wax, one ounce and a half of oil of almonds, and twelve drops each, of oil of lemon and of oil of bergamotte.— Hass.—one ounce of spermaceti, two ounces of wax, half a pound of fresh butter, and twenty drops of oil of cloves.—Dan.—three drams of spermaceti, two of wax, six of oil of almonds, one dram and a half of alkanet, and thirty drops of oil of lavender.

R. Spermaceti, half an ounce.

Melt it slowly in a marble mortar, and add,

Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
—— Lavender, twenty drops.
—— Bergamotte, ten drops.
—— Cloves, two drops.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Spermaceti, } of each,
White Wax, } two ounces and a half.
Apple Ointment, five ounces.
Oil of Rhodium, twelve drops.
—— Lemon, twenty drops.
Gum Lac, two drams.

Mix. (Bruns.)

R. Spermaceti, one ounce.
White Wax, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } half an ounce.
Goat's Suet, four ounces.
Root of Alkanet, two drams.

Melt slowly, strain, and add,

Oil of Cloves, half a dram.

Mix. (Niemann)

This formula is from Trommsdorf.

R. Grape Juice, } of each, twelve ounces.
Apple Juice, }
Fresh Butter, thirty-two ounces.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, then strain through linen, and add

White Wax, sixteen ounces.
Spermaceti, one ounce.

Melt slowly, and stir constantly till cold; then add

Oil of Lavender, one dram.

Mix. (Spielmann)

BALSAMIC CERATE. (Niemann)

R. Spermaceti, one ounce.
Cocoa Nut Oil, two ounces.
Oil of Almonds, four ounces.
Peruvian Balsam, one dram.

Melt slowly, constantly stirring, and add

Orange-flower Water, two ounces.

SULTANA'S OINTMENT. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Oil of Almonds, two ounces.
Spermaceti, one ounce.
White Wax, three drams.

Melt together, pour the mixture into a marble mortar, and add

Balsam of Mecca, twelve drops.
Cosmetic Liquor, sixty drops.

Triturate till the ointment becomes very white.

CAMPHORATED CERATE. (Ratier)

R. Fresh Butter, three drams.
Spermaceti, two drams.
White Wax, three ounces.

Melt, and add, with trituration,

Pulverized Camphor, } of each,
Oxide of Zinc, } three grains.

It is employed principally in diseases of the eye-lids, to the margins of which it is applied on strips of fine linen.

PLASTER FOR THE BREASTS.

Emplastrum mamillare seu *ad Mamillas.* (Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Augustin)

R. Seeds of Quince, } of each,
Seeds of Fleaseed Herb, } one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity
to make a mucilage. Add
Spermaceti, half a dram.
Yolk of Egg, half a scruple.
Mix. (Augustin)

R. Spermaceti, two parts.
White Wax, four parts.
Galbanum, } of each, one part.
Turpentine, }
Melt together. (Wirtem.)

Sard. diminishes the quantity of galbanum and turpentine by one half.—If necessary, one ounce of camphor may be added to half a pound of plaster.

R. Spermaceti, two ounces.
Plaster of Frog's Spawn,
one ounce and a half.
Oil of Chamomile, by coction,
six drams.
Melt slowly, and add,
Oil of Caraway, two drams.
Camphor, one dram.
Pulverized Caraway Seeds, one ounce.
Mix. (Wirtem.)

SPERMACETI SPARADRAP. (Van Mons)

R. Spermaceti, } of each,
Clear Turpentine, } one part.
Solid Venice Turpentine, }
White Wax, three parts.
Melt, and spread it upon sized paper.

DEMULCENT LINCTUS.

Linctus Cetacei. (Augustin; Bories)

R. Spermaceti, } of each, two drams.
Gum Arabic, }
Rose Water, four ounces.
White Sugar, six drams.
Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every hour. (Bories)

R. Spermaceti, two drams.
Conserve of Roses, half an ounce.
Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Syrup of Violets, } one ounce and a half.
Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours. (Augustin)

COMMON LINCTUS.

Linctus communis. (Saunders)

R. Spermaceti, two drams.
Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Syrup of Maidenhair, } one ounce.
Mix.—To be taken as the preceding.

DEMULCENT POTION. (Swediaur)

R. Spermaceti, melted with a gentle heat, two drams.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.
Triturate together in a heated mortar, and add
Mint Water, four ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls, three or four times a day.

PECTORAL EMULSION. (Van Mons)

R. Spermaceti, one dram.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.
Fennel Water, four ounces.
Make a mucilage with the gum and one half of the water, then incorporate oil mixed with the spermaceti, add the syrup, and make an emulsion with the remainder of the water.

CETERACH OFFICINARUM, Cand.—COMMON SPLEENWORT.

Synonimes:—Doradille, Cétérach, Fr.; Melzfarn, Kleine Hirchzunge, Germ.; Steanvaren, Dut.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of the southern parts of Europe. (*Cryptogamia*, Linn.; *Filices*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 311.)

The herb (*Herba Ceterach* seu *Asplenii* seu *Scolopendrii veri*) is employed. It consists of semi-pinnated leaves, with alternate lobes, oblong, obtuse at the summit, and united at the base.

INFUSION OF COMMON SPLEENWORT.

Infusum Foliorum Ceterach. (Niemann)

R. Leaves of Common Spleenwort,
one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.
[*two pounds?* Edit.]
Infuse.

It is slightly astringent and tonic, and is prescribed in mucous discharges from the bladder.—Dose, two ounces.

CHÆROPHYLLUM.—CHERVIL.

Three species of this genus of plants are used in medicine.

1. *Chærophyllum sativum*, LINN.—Garden Chervil.

SYNONIMES :—Cerfeuil Commun, FR.; Kerbel, Gertenkærbel, GERM.; Kervel, DAN.; Perifollo, SPAN.; Luinkervol, DUT.; Cerfoglio, ITAL.; Tozebula, Trybula, POL.; Cerefolho, PORT.; Spansk-kyrfwel, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is cultivated throughout Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 108.)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Chærophylli* seu *Cerefolii* seu *Chærefolii*) consists of a smooth, cylindrical, striated, fibrous, branching stem, and of alternate nearly amplexicaul leaves, doubly or trebly winged, with broad, short, pinnatifid leaflets. It has an aromatic and very agreeable taste, which is lost on its being dried.

The seed is oblong, plain on one side, and furrowed on the other; it is blackish.

It is stimulant and carminative.

2. *Chærophyllum odoratum*, LINN.—Scented Chervil.

SYNONIMES :—Cerfeuil musqué, FR.; Spansk kyrfwel, SWED.

GALL.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.

A European plant.

The herb (*Herba Cerefolii Hispanici*) is employed. It is composed of a fistulous grooved stem, furnished with large leaves, trebly winged, and slightly hairy, with oval, pointed, incised, and dentate leaflets. It has an agreeable odour somewhat similar to that of anise.

It is stimulant.

3. *Chærophyllum sylvestre*, LINN.—Wild Chervil, Cow's Parsley.

SYNONIMES :—Cerfeuil sauvage, Persil d'Ane, FR.; Wilder Kælberkropf, Waldkælberkropf, Tollkerbel, Eselskerbel, Kuhpeterlein, GERM.; Kerbljk, Trebule, BOHEM.; Gladzaagigi Kerwell, DUT.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* II. t. 149.)

The herb (*Herba Cicutariæ*) is employed. It consists of a hollow, straight, striated stem, the joints of which are somewhat swelled; the leaves are doubly or trebly winged, and of a deep green colour. It has a fœtid and nauseous odour, and an acrid and bitter taste.

It is stimulant.—OSBECK has recommended it in the treatment of syphilitic diseases.

PECTORAL SPECIES. (SUEC.)

R. Herb of Scented Chervil, three ounces.
——— Hyssop, one ounce.
Flowers of Lesser Mullein, half an ounce.
Anethum Stellatum, one dram.
Cut, bruise, and mix.

RESOLVENT CATAPLASM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Fresh Chervil, three handfuls.
Bruise it, heat it slightly, and sprinkle it with
Rose Oil, one ounce.

CONSERVE OF CHERVIL. (ROSS.; SARD.; SUEC.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Chervil, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.
Bruise, and mix intimately. (ROSS.)

SARD.; and SUEC. prescribe an equal part of each.

ANTI-LACTEAL PTISAN. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Chervil,
Pellitory of the Wall,
Balm,
Tops of Celery, } of each, one handful.
Boiling Water, three gallons. (*demi-setiers*), [*pints?* EDIT.]

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, in hot ashes; then pour it off clear, and add
Nitrate of Potass, one or two scruples.
Mix.

JUICE OF CHERVIL.

Succus Cerefolii. (SARD.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Chervil, any quantity.

Chop and bruise them; then express the juice with force, and filter it at the expiration of an hour or two.—Dose, from one to four ounces.

DIURETIC POTION. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Juice of Chervil, four ounces.
——— Lemon, six drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, Mint Water, of each, half an ounce.
Vinegar of Squill, two drams.
Syrup of Orange Peel, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, three or four spoonfuls a day.

DIURETIC AND COOLING JUICE. (GALL.)

R. Leaves of Chervil, ——— Sorrel, ——— Lettuce, ——— Houseleek, of each, an equal part.

Bruise, express, and filter.

STYPTIC LIQUOR. (SPIELMANN)

R. Juice of Chervil ——— Aristolochia, ——— Burnet (*Pimpre-nelle*), ——— Houseleek, Vinegar, of each, any quantity.

Distil slowly.

It was formerly employed to arrest hæmorrhage, and accelerate cicatrization.

EXTRACT OF CHERVIL.

Extractum Chærophylli. (GALL.; SARD.; SUEC.)

R. Fresh Herb of Wild Chervil, any quantity.

Pound it in a mortar, and express the juice; evaporate this, without removing the scum, till the addition of one fourth of powdered dry herb of chervil is required to bring it to the consistence of an extract. (SUEC.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Chervil, any quantity.

Express the juice, and clarify it; evaporate it in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract. (GALL.)

R. Fresh Herb of Chervil, eight pounds.

Having bruised it, macerate it for three days in an alembic; then distil from it two ounces of water, by the heat of a water-bath. Pour upon the residue thrice its own weight of water; and at the end of six days, reduce it two thirds by boiling. Express, clarify, and strain the liquor; then evaporate it to the consistence of an extract, and add the distilled water to it when it is only warm. (SARD.)

Dose, from half a scruple to half an ounce.

EXTRACT OF SCENTED CHERVIL. (SUEC.)

R. Fresh Herb of Scented Chervil, any quantity.

Bruise it in a mortar, and express the juice; evaporate this, without removing the scum, till the addition of one fourth of pulverized dried herb of chervil is required to give it the consistence of an extract.

DISTILLED WATER OF CHERVIL. (BATAV.; BELG.; GENEV.; HASS.; LIPP.; PALAT.; ROSS.; PIDERIT)

R. Fresh Herb of Chervil, one part.
Water, sixteen parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil four parts. (BATAV.; BELG.; HASS.; ROSS.; PIDERIT)

PALAT. prescribes one part of herb and four parts of water; two parts to be distilled.—LIPP.—one of herb and six of water; three to be distilled.—GENEV.—one pound of herb and a sufficient quantity of water; six pounds to be distilled.—Dose, from two to four ounces.

OIL OF CHERVIL. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Herb of Chervil, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Macerate for three days, then distil, and separate the oil from the water.

CHAMOMILLA.—CHAMOMILE.

This is the officinal name of four species of plants.

1. *Matricaria Chamomilla*, LINN.—Common Chamomile.

SYNONIMES:—Camomille commune, FR.; Gemeine Chamille, GERM.; Cameelblomster, Cameelblom, Munke krone, DAN.; Manzanilla, SPAN.; Marcella galega, PORT.; Manilblommer, Sætkuller, SWED. AMST., ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG. BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC., WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN.

This plant is common throughout Eu-

rope. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 139.)

The flowers (*Flores Chamomillæ vulgaris* seu *nostratis* seu *Chamæmeli vulgaris*) are employed. They are radiated and cyathiform, yellow in the disk and white in the circumference. They have a strong and not disagreeable smell. Their taste is slightly balsamic.

2. *Anthemis nobilis*, Linn.; ανθεμις—Roman Chamomile.

Synonimes.—Chamomille Romaine, Fr.; Rœmische Chamille, Germ.; Ehdaklmirzie, Arab.; Romerske Cameelblomster, Dan.; Babune, ka phul, Duk.; Manzanilla Romana, Span.; Roomsche Kamill, Dut.; Camomilla odorata, Ital.; Babuneh gaw, Pers.; Rumian wloski, Pol.; Marcella Romana, Port.; Romerska kamillenblummer, Swed.; Schamaindu pu, Tam.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann.

A plant of the middle of Europe, but cultivated in many places. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 161.)

The flowers (*Flores Chamomillæ Romanæ* seu *nobilis* seu *Chamæmeli Romani* seu *nobilis* seu *Leucanthemi odorati*) are employed. They are cyathiform and radiated, with yellow florets in the centre, and white florets in the circumference, being frequently double, and in this case wholly composed of white florets. They have a penetrating, very agreeable, and balsamic odour, and an aromatic and very bitter taste.

This plant and the preceding possess the same properties. They are considered nervine and anti-spasmodic. They are certainly stimulant, and even irritant, as a concentrated infusion of them frequently excites nausea. They were formerly much employed in intermittent fevers.—Dose, from a scruple to a dram, of the powder.

It is to these two species alone that the formulæ of this article refer.

3. *Anthemis cotula*, Linn.—Fetid Chamomile.

Synonimes:—Camomille puante, Maroute, Fr.; Hundskamille, Germ.; Manzanilla fetida, Span.; Camomilla fetida, Ital.; Rumienic smindzacy, Pol.; Contusa bastarda, Port.

Bruns.; Gall.; Fuld.; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 437.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba cotulæ fœtidæ* seu *Chamomillæ fœtidæ*) consists of a stem much branched, with glabrous bipinnated leaves which are furnished with pointed leaflets divided into three.

The flowers are radiated and cyathiform, white in the circumference, and yellow in the disk which is conical.

They have an extremely disagreeable smell, and a warm and bitterish taste.

It is anti-spasmodic, febrifuge, and anthelmintic.

4. *Anthemis tinctoria*, Linn.—Ox-eye.

Synonimes:—Camomille des teinturiers, Œil de Bœuf, Fr.; Fæberchamille, Germ.

Germ.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 741.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Buphthalmi*) consists of a straight stem, branching towards the summit, with tripinnated leaves, finely notched, narrow and pointed; they are hairy and whitish underneath.

The flowers are radiated and cyathiform, rather large, and of a yellow colour.

The odour is aromatic, and the taste bitter and slightly astringent.

It is stimulant, and reputed vulnerary.

1. *Preparations which contain Chamomile in substance.*

CONSERVE OF CHAMOMILE.

Conserva Florum Chamæmeli. (Saunders)

R. Chamomile Flowers without their Calices, one part.
Sugar boiled *à la plume*, three parts.

Mix, and preserve in a warm place.

AROMATIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium e Chamæmelo. (Genev.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make an electuary.

FEBRIFUGE MARMALADE. (VAN MONS)

R. Flowers of Roman Chamomile, Sulphate of Potass, } of each, one ounce.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, every two hours, with distilled water of bitter almonds.

RESOLVENT CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma maturans seu *resolvens*. (BRERA; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Chamomile Flowers, Vinegar, } of each, four ounces.

Boil slightly. (RATIER)

R. Linseed Meal, twelve ounces.
Pulverized Chamomile Flowers, ——— Elder Flowers, ——— Fenugreek Seeds, } of each, three ounces.
Water, one ounce and a half. a sufficient quantity.

Bring to a single boil. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Bean Flour, Lupin Flowers, } of each, one pound.
Chamomile Flowers, Fenugreek Flowers, } of each, half a pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make a soft paste. (BRERA)

STOMACHIC BOLUS. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Chamomile Flowers, half a dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a bolus. If necessary, ten grains of ginger, five grains of rhubarb, or the same quantity of muriate of ammonia may be added.

EMOLLIENT SPECIES. (FULD.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, Melilot Flowers, Linseed, } of each, four ounces.

Reduce them to a coarse powder, and make a cataplasm with a sufficient quantity of water.

CARMINATIVE SPECIES.

Species pro fotu ad Colicam. (MIL. COPEN.; FULD.; HASS.; PALAT.; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Tops of Milfoil, Herb of Southernwood, ——— Mentha Crispa, Chamomile Flowers, } of each, four ounces.
Dill Seeds, Caraway Seeds, } of each, one ounce.

Bruise and mix.—For lavements. (FULD.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, Herb of White Horehound, Herb and Root of Dandelion, ——— Valerian, ——— Dog-grass, } of each, an equal part.

Cut, and mix.—For lavements. (NIEMANN)

R. Chamomile Flowers, Linseed, } of each, four ounces.
Root of Dandelion, ——— Soap-wort, } of each, two ounces.
——— Valerian, ——— Madder, Herb of Lesser Centaury, ——— White Horehound, } of each, one ounce and a half.

Cut, and bruise.—For lavements. (HASS.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, Leopard's-bane Flowers, Elder Flowers, Herb of Horehound, ——— Annual Mercury, ——— Hemlock, ——— Pellitory of the Wall, } of each, an equal part.

Cut, and mix.—For fomentations. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Marshmallows, ——— Bryony, Elder Flowers, Chamomile Flowers, } of each, three ounces.
Linseed, two ounces.

Cut, and bruise.—For gargles. (PIDERIT)

R. Chamomile Flowers, two ounces.
Juniper Berries, Bay Berries, } of each, one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.

Cut, and mix. (PALAT.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, two ounces.
Juniper Berries, Laurel Berries, } of each, one ounce.
Seeds of Anise, ——— Fennel, ——— Caraway, ——— Cumin, } of each, half an ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia,

Make a coarse powder. (SPIELMANN)

These two last are for fomentations to the abdomen in colic.

R. Herb of Wormwood, ——— Peppermint, Chamomile Flowers, Elder Flowers, } of each, one ounce and a half.

Cut, and mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

For lotions and fomentations.

2. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Chamomile extracted by distillation.*

ESSENTIAL OIL OF CHAMOMILE.

Oleum Anthemidis seu *Chamæmeli æthe-*

reum, Ætheroleum Chamæmeli. (Lond.; Edinb.; Ant.; Austr.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Piderit)

Oleum Anthemidis. (Lond.)

Oleum volatile Anthemidis nobilis. (Edinb.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to prevent empyreuma.

Macerate, distil, and separate the oil from the water.

R. Chamomile Flowers, one part.
Spring Water, eight parts.

Distil, and collect the oil. (Hisp.; Hamb.)

Fuld. prescribes one part of flowers and three parts of water.—Coxe—one of flowers and seven of water.—Pol.—one of flowers and eight of water.—Austr.—one of flowers and twelve of water.—Ant.—three of flowers and ten of water.—Gall.—five of flowers and seven of water.—Belg.; Genev.; and Sard.—any quantity of flowers and a sufficient quantity of water.

R. Chamomile Flowers, twenty-five parts.
Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Distil. (Bruns.; Hass.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Piderit)

R. Chamomile Flowers, sixty pounds.
Oil of Lemon, one ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (Olden.; Borus.; Sax.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, any quantity.
Distilled Chamomile Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil.—(Herbip.)—Dose, from one to three drops.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF CHAMOMILE. (Hann.; Borus.)

R. White Sugar, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Chamomile, twenty-four drops.

Triturate together.

COMPOUND OIL OF CHAMOMILE.

Oleum cæruleum Chamæmeli compositum. (Sard.)

R. Fresh Chamomile Flowers, twenty pounds.
Water, eighty pounds.
Petroleum, one pound.

Macerate for twelve days in a covered vessel, and distil.

ÆTHEREOUS CARMINATIVE OIL. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann)

R. Essential Oil of Chamomile, } of each, two ounces.
———— Peppermint, }
———— Caraway, } of each, half a dram.
———— Cumin, }
———— Fennel, }

Mix. (Spielmann)

Cadet de Gassicourt adds half a dram of oil of anise.

It is employed in frictions to the abdomen in flatulent colic.—Dose, internally, from six to eight drops, on sugar or with yolk of egg.

DISTILLED CHAMOMILE WATER.

Aqua Chamomillæ seu *Chamæmeli* seu *Anthemidis destillata.* (Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld. Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Herbip.; Piderit)

R. Chamomile Flowers, one part.
Water, four parts.

Macerate for several hours, and distil two parts. (Gall.; Sard.)

Palat. prescribes one part of flowers and three parts of water.—Bavar.—one of flowers and nine of water; four to be distilled.—Herbip.—one of flowers and six of water.—Olden.; Pol.; and Borus.—one of flowers and fifteen of water; ten to be distilled.—Ant.; Batav.; and Belg.—one of flowers and five of water; four to be distilled.—Swediaur—two of flowers and a sufficient quantity of water; twenty to be distilled.— Austr.—one of flowers and twelve of water; four to be distilled.— Hass.; Sax.; and Piderit—one of flowers and eight of water; four to be distilled. —Ferr.—three of flowers and sixteen of water; eight to be distilled.

R. Chamomile Flowers, one part.

Enclose them in a linen bag, and suspend it in a cucurbit, containing

Water, four parts,

in such a manner as to receive the steam, and at the same time not be touched by the water. Distil six parts. (Fuld.; Lipp.)

VINOUS CHAMOMILE WATER.

Aqua Florum Chamomillæ vinosa. (Fuld.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Chamomile Flowers, one part.
White Wine, four parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil two parts. (Fuld.)

Swediaur directs four parts to be distilled of a mixture of twenty-four parts of flowers, one part of proof spirit, and eight parts of water.—Van Mons—three parts to be distilled of a mixture of one part of flowers, one of proof spirit, and twelve parts of water; or, forty of a mixture of ten parts of flowers, one half part of proof spirit, and one hundred and sixty parts of water.

DEMULCENT PECTORAL SYRUP. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Distilled Chamomile Water, two pounds.
Syrup of Marshmallows, half a pound.
Extract of Liquorice, one ounce.

Mix.

It is recommended by Selle in phthysis pulmonalis.

POTION AGAINST THE GRIPES OF INFANTS. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Distilled Chamomile Water, } of each, two ounces.
——— Peppermint Water, }
Syrup of Poppies, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Chamomile, }

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every quarter of an hour.

SIMPLE CARMINATIVE WATER. (Austr.; Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Chamomile Flowers, half a pound.
Orange Peel, }
Lemon Peel, }
Herb of Southernwood, } of each,
——— Mentha Crispa, } one ounce
Caraway Seeds, } and a half.
Coriander Seeds, }
Fennel Seeds, }
Spring Water, sixteen pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and distil one half. (Austr.)

Spielmann adds one ounce and a half each, of dill and of anise.

R. Chamomile Flowers, six ounces.
Orange Peel, one ounce and a half.
Herb of Wormwood, }
——— Balm, } of each,
——— Pennyroyal, } two drams.
——— Marjoram, }
Seeds of Dill, four ounces.
——— Anise, } of each,
——— Fennel, } two ounces and a half.
——— Caraway, one ounce and a half.
Chamomile Water, sixteen pounds.

Digest for eight days, and distil one half. (Bruns.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, three pounds.
Herb of Wormwood, half an ounce.
——— Lesser Centaury, } of each,
——— Pennyroyal, } two
——— Marjoram, } drams.
Seeds of Dill, two ounces.
——— Anise, } of each,
——— Fennel, } one ounce.
——— Caraway, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, two ounces.
Water, twelve pounds.

Digest for four days, and distil two thirds. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

SPIRITUOUS CARMINATIVE WATER. (Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Anethum Stellatum, one part.
Fennel, two parts.
Chamomile Flowers, three parts.
Orange Peel, six parts.
Proof Spirit, twenty-four parts.
Water, one hundred and sixty parts.

Distil forty-eight parts. (Van Mons)

R. Chamomile Flowers, eighteen ounces.
Chamomile Water, one hundred and forty ounces.

Infuse for eight days, express with force, and add to the infusion

Herb of Wormwood, }
——— Pennyroyal, } of each,
——— Marjoram, } two drams.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, }
Seeds of Dill, }
——— Anise, } of each, one ounce.
——— Fennel, }
——— Caraway, half an ounce.
Juniper Berries, }
Bay Berries, } of each,
Sweet Flag, } two drams.
Zedoary, }
Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Alcohol, one hundred and ninety-two ounces.

Infuse, and distil. (Spielmann)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, }
Herb of Mentha Crispa, } of each,
Flowering Herb of Wild Thyme, } two ounces.
Chamomile Flowers, half a pound.
Seeds of Anise, } of each,
——— Fennel, } two ounces and a half.
Cinnamon, three ounces.
Nutmeg, }
Bay Berries, } of each,
Juniper Berries, } half an ounce.
Fresh Orange Peel, two ounces.
Alcohol, nine pounds.
Spring Water, five pounds.

Digest for three days, and distil ten pounds. (Wirtem.)

Dose, to one ounce.

ANISATED CHAMOMILE WATER. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Chamomile, four pounds.
Seeds of Anise, two pounds.
White Wine, twenty-eight pounds.

Digest for several days, and distil one half. It is carminative.—Dose, to one ounce.

HYSTERIC LIQUOR. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Root of Peony,
——— Zedoary,
——— Wild Parsley,
——— Master-wort, } of each, one ounce.
Herb of Balm,
——— Mother-wort,
——— Mint, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Chamomile Flowers,
Seeds of Caraway,
——— Osier (*Siler*),
——— Fennel, } of each, one ounce.
Lemon Peel,
Alcohol, half a pound.
Spring Water, seven pounds.

Digest for two days, and distil slowly four pounds. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Lemon Peel, one part.
Leaves of Balm,
Chamomile Flowers, } of each, two parts.
Cumin, three parts.
Root of Angelica, four parts.
Proof Spirit, twelve parts.
Spring Water,
one hundred and forty-four parts.

Distil forty-eight parts. (VAN MONS)

Dose, from one ounce to one ounce and a half.

3. *Preparations containing the active principle of Chamomile extracted by infusion or decoction, but without the vehicle employed to extract it.*

EXTRACT OF CHAMOMILE.

Extractum Anthemidis seu *Chamomillæ* seu *Chamæmeli*. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

Extractum Anthemidis. (LOND.; AMER.; and COXE)

R. Dried Chamomile Flowers, one pound.
Water, one gallon.

Boil down to four pints; then strain while hot, and evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence.

Extractum Anthemidis Nobilis. (EDINB.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, any quantity.

Pour upon them eight times their weight of boiling water, and boil down to one half; then express, and strain the decoction. Evaporate it in a salt-water bath to the consistence of thick honey.

Extractum Florum Chamæmeli. (DUBL.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, any quantity.

Boil them in eight times their weight of water till reduced to one half; then express the decoction, and when the fœces have subsided, filter, and evaporate it in a water-bath till it begins to thicken; finally, by the medium heat of a vapour-bath, evaporate it, frequently stirring, to a pilular consistence.

R. Chamomile Flowers, one pound.
Pure Water, ten pounds.

Boil for two hours, and express; set the liquor aside, strain it through flannel, and evaporate it till the mass no longer adheres to the finger. (AMER.; FERR.)

HASS.; and PIDERIT direct one part of flowers to be boiled in six parts of water; the decoction to be expressed, set aside for twenty-four hours, decanted, and evaporated.—ANT.; and BAVAR.—two pounds of flowering herb to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in ten pounds of water; the decoction to be expressed, decanted, and evaporated.

R. Chamomile Flowers, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four hours in a warm place, and then boil for a short time; then express, and evaporate the decoction to the proper consistence. (WIRTEM.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, two pounds.
Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, then boil for one hour. When cold decant; then express the flowers; mix the two liquors, and when they are depurated

by repose, evaporate to the required consistence. (Batav.; Belg.; Lipp.)

Sax. directs one part of flowers to be macerated for twenty-four hours in eight parts of water, and then boiled for a quarter of an hour. The residue to be again boiled with four parts of fresh water.

R. Chamomile Flowers, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil gently for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil again the residue with four parts of water, and again express. Mix the decoctions, set aside, decant, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.)

Sard. directs the flowers to be boiled for a short time with twice their weight of water, and then expressed; the residue to be boiled again with fresh water, and the united liquors to be evaporated in a water-bath.—Fenn.—the same process to be followed, continuing the first boiling for a quarter of an hour.

R. Chamomile Flowers, } of each,
Cold Water, } one part.

Macerate for twelve hours; then add

Boiling Water, four parts.

Strain when cold, clarify with white of egg, and place it over the fire; then, when the liquor begins to thicken, pass it through a sieve, and evaporate it to the required consistence, continually stirring. (Van Mons)

R. Chamomile Flowers, one pound.
Cold Water, twelve pounds.

Macerate for forty-eight hours, stirring from time to time; then strain, evaporate the liquor to about two pounds, and filter it when cold; lastly, evaporate it in a water-bath to the required consistence. (Hann.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for three days at a moderate temperature; then express, set aside, and decant the liquor; lastly, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the required consistence. (Fuld.; Herbip.)

Pol. prescribes two pounds of flowers, two of alcohol, and nine of water; to be macerated for twelve hours.—Austr.—two parts of flowers, three of alcohol (0.910), and nine of water.

It is stimulant, and is administered internally in the dose of six or eight spoonfuls of a mixture of three drams of extract and six ounces of distilled chamomile water.

4. *Preparations which contain the active principle of chamomile extracted by infusion or decoction, with the vehicle employed to extract it.*

A.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF CHAMOMILE.

Tinctura Chamomillæ seu *Chamæmeli.* (Ant.; Austr.; Van Mons)

R. Dried Chamomile Flowers, two ounces.
Alcohol (0.910), one pound.

Macerate, and filter.

It is stimulant, and is reputed stomachic and anodyne.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

B.

Extraction by Water.

INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE.

Infusum Chamomillæ seu *Anthemidis.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Ant.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hamb.; Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Coxe; Ellis; Disp. Cha. Paris; Ratier; Swediaur)

Infusum Anthemidis. (Lond.)

Infusum Chamæmeli. (Dubl.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, two drams.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Macerate for ten minutes in a lightly-covered vessel, and strain.

Infusum Anthemidis nobilis. (Edinb.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, two drams.
Boiling Water, half a pound.

Macerate in a lightly covered vessel for twenty-four hours, and strain.

Amer.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Coxe; and Niemann give the same formula as Lond.

Ratier prescribes two ounces of chamomile flowers and two pounds of water.—Hamb.—one ounce of flowers and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain eight ounces of strained infusion. Gall.; and Form. Hôp. Fr.—two drams of flowers, and a sufficient quantity of water to obtain two pounds of strained infusion.—Wurceb.; and Cast. Borus.—one ounce and a half of flowers, and one pound and a half of water.

R. Chamomile Flowers, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Infuse in a covered vessel for an hour, gradually augmenting the heat to the boiling point; then strain, and decant after sufficient repose. (Ant.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, one ounce.
Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Cold Water, three pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours. (Ellis)

R. Chamomile Flowers, three ounces.
Boiling Water, half a pound.

Macerate for an hour, then strain, and add

Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Spirit of Nutmeg, from one to two ounces.

Mix. (Swediaur)

It is stimulant.—Dose, two ounces, every six hours, of the third decoction; the others are directed to be taken by glassfuls. It is sometimes made so weak, that it should only be accounted as so much warm water taken by the patient. It then constitutes a very agreeable drink; the addition of sugar or of a syrup makes it still more acceptable.

SYRUP OF CHAMOMILE.

Syrupus Chamomillæ seu *Chamœmeli* seu *Anthemidis*. (Ant.; Fuld.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

R. Chamomile Flowers, } of each,
Boiling Spring Water, } one pound.

Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then express. Infuse again in the strained liquor

Chamomile Flowers, one pound.

Express, and set aside the infusion to depurate. Then dissolve in every nine ounces of it

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

Hann. directs eight ounces of flowers to be infused in three pounds of boiling water for several hours, and four pounds of sugar to be added to every twenty ounces of infusion.—Olden. prescribes one pound of flowers and two pounds of boiling water; to be macerated for twelve hours, and three pounds of sugar to be added to twenty ounces of strained infusion.—Fuld.—six ounces of flowers and twelve ounces of boiling water, to be macerated for twelve hours in a water-bath; another maceration for twelve hours, with six ounces of flowers, and twelve ounces of sugar boiled *à la grande plume*.

R. Chamomile Flowers, four ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel, and express; then set aside, decant, and filter the infusion. Then add

White Sugar, four pounds.

Clarify and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. To this when nearly cold, add another prepared, without heat, with

Distilled Chamomile Water, one pound.
White Sugar, twenty ounces.

Mix intimately. (Ant.)

ANTI-SPASMODIC LAVEMENT.

Clysma anti-spasmodicum. (Brera)

R. Infusion of Chamomile, } of each,
Oil of Chamomile, } four ounces.

Mix.

It is employed in spasmodic colic, hysteria, and hypochondria.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Resolvent Species (Form. of Mil. Copen.) two ounces.
Boiling Water, sixteen ounces.

Macerate for an hour, and express strongly.

ANTI-SPASMODIC DRINK. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Flowers of Chamomile, }
——— Honeysuckle, } one pinch.
——— Lime Tree, }
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse.

CARMINATIVE INFUSION. (Sard.)

R. Flowers of Chamomile, } one
——— Melilot Trefoil, } handful.
Seeds of Caraway, } of each,
———Fennel, } one ounce.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Macerate in a covered vessel, and strain when cold.

To be taken by glassfuls.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CHAMOMILE. (Van Mons)

R. Chamomile, } of each
Leaves of Peppermint, } half a handful.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain ten ounces of infusion. Add when strained

Tartarized Antimony, } of each,
Opium, } half a grain.

Mix.

This has been recommended in cholera morbus.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours.

CATHARTIC AND ANODYNE INFUSION.

Infusum cathartico-anodynum. (Van Mons)

R. Infusion of Chamomile, twelve ounces.
Sulphate of Soda, } of each, two ounces.
Manna, }
Tincture of Opium, one dram.

Mix.

It is recommended in ileus and in colic, conjointly with baths, lavements, and frictions upon the abdomen with henbane oil.—Dose, four spoonfuls, every hour.

CHAMOMILE LAVEMENT.

Enema Chamomillæ. (AUGUSTIN; RATIER)

R. Chamomile Flowers, two drams.
Water, one pound.

Boil. (RATIER)

AUGUSTIN directs six drams of flowers and one ounce of linseed to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of milk to obtain seven ounces of strained decoction, to which one ounce of linseed oil is to be added.

RESOLVENT LAVEMENT. (SAUNDERS)

R. Chamomile Flowers, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain nine ounces of strained decoction. Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add

Linseed Oil, two ounces.
Honey, one ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.

Mix.

RESOLVENT FOMENTATION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Chamomile Flowers, } of each,
Fresh Root of Bryony, } one ounce.
Leaves of Wild Mallow, half an ounce.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to three fourths.

FOMENTATION FOR COLIC. (PALAT.)

R. Carminative Species, (Form. of PALAT.),
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, adding towards the end

Seeds of Fennel, }
——— Caraway, } of each, half a pound.
——— Cumin, }

Add, when strained

Proof Spirit, one pound.

Mix. — It is recommended in flatulent and bilious colic, when there is acute pain and obstinate constipation.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF CHAMOMILE.

Decoctum Chamæmeli compositum. (DUBL.; EDINB.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Dried Chamomile Flowers, half an ounce.
Sweet Fennel Seeds, two drams.
Water, one pint.

Boil, and strain. (DUBL.)

Decoctum Anthemidis nobilis. (EDINB.)

R. Dried Chamomile Flowers, one ounce.
Bruised Caraway Seeds, half an ounce.
Water, five pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

NIEMANN gives the same formula.

R. Common Wormwood, }
Roman Wormwood, } of each,
Chamomile Flowers, } one ounce.
Bay Leaves, half an ounce.
Water, six pounds.

Boil for a short time, and strain. (COXE)

It is stimulant, and is employed chiefly in fomentations.

C.

Extraction by Oil.

OIL OF CHAMOMILE BY COCTION.

Oleum Chamæmelinum. (AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Chamomile Flowers, one part.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Macerate for several days in a warm place; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (AMST.; DAN.; HISP.; SWEDIAUR)

HANN. prescribes one part of flowers and eight parts of oil.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—an equal part of each.—HERBIP. one of flowers and two of oil.

R. Chamomile Flowers, one part.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Digest for four days in a warm place, and express; digest once or twice more with fresh flowers, and filter through bibulous paper. (OLDEN.; POL.)

SARD. prescribes one part and a half of flowers, and three parts of oil each time. —GALL.—one of flowers and four of oil, and three macerations; the last maceration to continue four months.

R. Chamomile Flowers, one part.
Olive Oil, eight parts.

Digest for several hours in a water-bath, and express. (SARD.)

BATAV.; and BELG. prescribe one part of flowers and six parts of oil.—FULD.—one of flowers and two of oil.—LIPP.—one of flowers and four of oil of ben.

It is stimulant, carminative, and anodyne.

—It is employed in lavements, and in embrocations in colic; and in frictions to the spine of the back, in intermittent fevers.

CARMINATIVE OIL.

Oleum carminativum seu *ad Tormina ventris.* (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Fresh Herb of Wormwood, ——— Dill, ——— Mint, ——— Pennyroyal, Chamomile Flowers, } of each, four ounces.
Olive Oil, twenty-four ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, then express, and add

Oil of Bay, three ounces.

Set aside, and decant. (Spielmann)

R. Oil of Chamomile by Coction, Essential Oil of Mint, } of each, two ounces.
———— Caraway, ———— Cumin, ———— Fennel, } of each, half a dram.

Mix.

It is employed in frictions to the abdomen, in the colic of infants.

OIL OF SEVEN FLOWERS.

Oleum septem Florum. (Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Violet, ——— Elder, ——— Rose, ——— Chamomile, ——— Lily, ——— Lesser Mullein, ——— Hollyhock, } of each, half a pound.
Olive Oil, six pounds.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and express.

It is anodyne and emollient.—It is recommended in frictions to contractions.

STOMACHIC OINTMENT. (Palat.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, ——— Marjoram, ——— Mint, Flowers of Chamomile, } of each, four ounces.
Lard, four pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity; and add, when strained,

Pulverized Cloves, ——— Nutmegs, } of each, one ounce.
——— Mastic, half an ounce.

Mix.—For embrocations to the abdomen.

CARMINATIVE OINTMENT. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Chamomile Flowers, three ounces.
Melilot Flowers, Herb of Southernwood, ——— Rue, ——— Mentha Crispa, ——— Tansey, } of each, one ounce.
Olive Oil, Lard, } of each, one pound.

Macerate for several days; then boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, strain with expression, and add

Yellow Wax, two ounces.
Essential Oil of Anise, ———— Caraway, ———— Mint, } of each, one dram.
———— Bay by expression, two ounces.

Mix. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Tops of Southernwood, ——— Ground Ivy, ——— Mentha Crispa, ——— Tansey, Fresh Flowers of Melilot, ———— Chamomile, } of each, one handful.
two handfuls.
Bay Berries, half an ounce.
Seeds of Cumin, ——— Wild Parsley, } of each, two drams.
Oil of Chamomile, twelve ounces.
——— Rue, ——— Dill, } of each, half an ounce.
Lard, twelve ounces.

Infuse for fifteen days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and melt in the strained mass,

Wax, two ounces.

Add, when nearly cold,

Essential Oil of Anise, ———— Mint, ———— Caraway, } of each, one ounce.

Mix. (Spielmann)

It is employed in embrocations to the abdomen.

CHEIRANTES CHEIRI, Linn.—WALLFLOWER.

Synonimes:—Giroflée jaune, Fr.; Goldlack, Germ.; Zluta fiola, Bohem.; Gyldenlack, Dan.; Alheli camerello, Span.; Gondlakense, Dut.; Viola gialha, Ital.; Macice fiolkowa, Pol.; Gioveiro amarello, Port.

Bruns.; Gall.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is common in every part of Europe. (*Tetradynamia Siliquosa*, Linn.; *Cruciferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 506.)

The flowers (*Flores Chieri* seu *Keyrini* seu *Leucoji lutei*) are employed. They are rather large, of a beautiful golden-yellow colour with green calices. The petals are used; they are oval and obtuse. They have an agreeable violaceous odour, which they lose in drying; and their taste is bitter.

OIL OF WALLFLOWER.

Oleum Cheiri. (Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Petals of Wallflower, } of each,
Olive Oil, } an equal part.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

Sard. prescribes one part and a half of petals and three parts of oil; to be digested for two days, and the digestion to be repeated with fresh herbs.

It is anodyne and resolvent.—It is particularly recommended in diseases of the uterus.

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS, Linn.—GREAT CELANDINE.

Synonimes:—Grande Chelidoine, Eclaire, Fr.; Schællkraut, Schelkraut, Schwalbenkraut, Germ.; Celidonya, Bohem.; Store Svaleurt, Selidon, Dan.; Celidonia mayor, Span.; Groot Schelkruid, Dut.; Celidonia maggiore, Ital.; Jaskoícze ziele, Pol.; Celidonia, Port.; Swaelævt, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is found in every part of Europe. (*Polyandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Papaveraceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 113.)

The root, herb, and flowers are employed.

The root (*Radix Chelidonii majoris*) is cylindrical, fibrous, hairy, of a reddish-brown colour without, and white within.

The herb is composed of a slender stem, and of large, alternate, winged leaves, notched into rounded lobes; they are green above and glaucous below.

The flowers are yellow.

The odour is disagreeable; the taste, acrid, burning, and disagreeable.

It is stimulant, resolvent, aperitive, detersive, diuretic, and diaphoretic. It has been principally recommended in dropsical affections, and in engorgements of the abdominal viscera.

EXTRACT OF GREAT CELANDINE.

Extractum Chelidonii majoris. (Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Great Celandine, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar with a little water; express the juice, and immediately evaporate it in a water-bath, constantly stirring with a spatula. (Dan.; Hisp.; Fuld.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sard.; Wirtem; Herbip.)

Austr. directs the juice of the herb and of the root to be expressed at the same time.

R. Fresh Leaves of Great Celandine, any quantity.

Bruise them with a little water, and strain through a sieve; set the juice aside, decant, coagulate with heat, and strain again. Then, having evaporated it to the consistence of a pilular mass, remove it from the fire, incorporate the fecula set aside, and evaporate finally to the required consistence. (Sax.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Herb of Great Celandine, any quantity.

Bruise it, express the juice, and evapo-

rate it without removing the scum, till one fourth part of pulverized dry herb is required to give it the consistence of an extract. (Batav.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Great Celandine, one pound.

Bruise it in a marble mortar, and express the juice. Boil the residue for an hour with

Water, three pounds,

and express. Mix this decoction with the juice, and evaporate. (Hass.)

Bavar. directs the juice to be expressed, and the residue to be digested for half an hour with one half of boiling water; the mixed liquors to be depurated by repose, and evaporated.

R. Herb of Great Celandine, one pound.
Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four, and boil for two, hours; then strain, and boil the residue for two hours with

Water, eight pounds,

and strain again. Mix the two liquors, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Belg.)

R. Herb of Great Celandine, one pound.
Water, ten pounds.

Boil for two hours, and express; set the liquor aside, strain it through flannel, and evaporate till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers. (Amst.)

Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

PILLS OF CELANDINE.

Pilulæ e Chelidonio. (Van Mons)

R. Extract of Great Celandine, any quantity.
Dried Fecula of Celandine, a sufficient quantity

Mix, and divide into pills of four grains each.—Dose, two or three, thrice a day.

HONEY OF CELANDINE.

Mel Chelidonii. (Fuld.)

R. Honey, three pounds.
Juice of Great Celandine, two pounds.

Boil together till no more scum is formed; then strain through flannel, and evaporate to the consistence of honey.

It is employed externally, as detergent.

DISTILLED WATER OF CELANDINE. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.)

R. Bruised Herb of Celandine, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil two thirds. (Sard.)

Bruns.; and Palat.; prescribe one part of herb, and three parts of water; one half to be distilled.

HYDRAGOGUE POTION.

Mixtura Chelidonii. (Augustin)

R. Extract of Great Celandine, two drams and a half.
——— Henbane, one scruple.
Sulphate of Potass, one ounce.
Tartarized Antimony, one grain.
Elder-flower Water, six ounces.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful every two hours.

CHENOPODIUM.

Four species of this genus of plants are used in medicine:

1. *Chenopodium ambrosioïdes*, Linn.—Mexican Tea, Mexican Goose-foot.

Synonimes:—Thé du Mexique, Thé d'Espagne, Fr.; Mexikanische Traubenkraut, Germ.; Te de Espanna, Span.; The van Mexico, Dut.; Té del Messico, Ital.

Ant.; Austr.; Bavar.; Belg.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann

A plant of Mexico, naturalized in various parts of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Chenopodeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Desc. *pl. Ant.* I. 58.)

The flowering herb (*Herba Chenopodii ambrosiaci* seu *Botryos Mexicanæ*) is employed. It consists of a stem furnished with lanceolate and dentate leaves, bearing inferiorly, simple, axillary branches, and superiorly, small leafy racemes of flowers, which are also axillary. It has an aromatic, penetrating, and very agreeable odour; and a warm, aromatic, and bitter but not disagreeable taste.

It is stimulant, and is prescribed in chronic catarrhs.

TINCTURE OF MEXICAN TEA.

Tinctura Botryos seu *Chenopodii ambrosioides.* (HANN.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Dry Herb of Mexican Tea, three ounces.
Alcohol (18 degrees), one pound.

Digest for fifteen days, shaking frequently, and strain. (SWEDIAUR)

HANN. prescribes one part of herb, and six parts of alcohol.

It is recommended in paralysis and in nervous debility.—Dose, from one dram to half an ounce; or thirty drops several times a day.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF MEXICAN TEA.

Tinctura Chænopodii ætherea. (HANN.; OLDEN.; VAN MONS)

R. Dried Herb of Mexican Tea, two ounces.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, eight ounces.

Digest without heat, for three days, in a covered vessel, shaking frequently. (HANN.; VAN MONS)

R. Mexican Tea, } of each,
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, } one ounce.
Concentrated Alcohol, three ounces.

Digest for four days in a cold place, shaking frequently; and then filter. (OLDEN.)

It is stimulant, and considered nervine.—Dose, twenty drops, every three hours.

INFUSION OF MEXICAN TEA.

Infusum Chenopodii ambrosioïdes. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Herb of Mexican Tea, from two drams to half an ounce.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain ten ounces of strained decoction.
Add to this
Peppermint Water, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a cupful, morning and evening; or two spoonfuls, every two hours.

SYRUP OF MEXICAN TEA.

Syrupus Chenopodii seu *Atriplicis Mexicanæ.* (WIRTEM.)

R. Herb of Mexican Tea, four handfuls.
——— Mustard, } of each,
——— Nettle, } two handfuls.
——— Colt's-foot, one handful.
Boiling Water, one pound.
Juice of White Beet, half a pound.

Infuse, then express, and add to the liquor
White Sugar, two pounds.

It is pectoral and diuretic and is extolled in asthma and nephritis.—Dose, from half an ounce to six drams.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (BRERA)

R. Mexican Tea, three drams.
Flowers of Leopard's Bane, two drams.
Syrup of Narcotine, } of each,
——— Orange Peel, } one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually, during the day.

2. *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*, LINN.—Good King Henry.

SYNONIMES:—Bon Henry, Epinard sauvage, FR.; Smerbel, Dorngænsefuss, Guter Henrich, GERM.; Algoeda, SPAN.; Ganzewoet, DUT.; Anczyna, POL.

BRUNS; HISP.; GALL.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Atripliceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 50.)

The flowering herb (*Herba Boni Henrici* seu *Chenopodii* seu *Lapathi unctuosi*) is employed. It consists of stems, bearing below, arrow-shaped distant leaves, mealy underneath, obtusely toothed at the borders, and at the summit, a pyramid of flowers in bunched spikes. Its taste is herbaceous and mucilaginous.

It is emollient.

3. *Chenopodium Botrys*, LINN.—Jerusalem Oak.

SYNONIMES:—Botrys commun, FR.; Traubenkraut, GERM.; Brosnowa bylina, Brosnjcek, BOHEM.; Botrys, SPAN.; Druivenkruid, DUT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GENEV.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Atripliceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 225.)

The flowering herb (*Herba Botryos* seu *Atriplicis odoratæ*) is employed. It presents a branching stem, furnished with oblong leaves, deeply sinuated, and bears towards the summit small racemes of axillary flowers. Its odour is agreeable and balsamic, and its taste aromatic and bitter.

It is stimulant.

CONSERVE OF JERUSALEM OAK. (VAN MONS)

R. Jerusalem Oak, one part.
White Sugar, three parts.

Mix intimately.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF JERUSALEM OAK.

Sirop Pectoral. (PIERQUIN)

R. Herb of Jerusalem Oak, six ounces.
——— Maidenhair, three ounces.
Corinth Raisins, half a pound.
Liquorice, three ounces.
Distilled Water of Jerusalem Oak, a sufficient quantity.

Boil. Add when strained

Juice of Jerusalem Oak, four ounces.
——— Ground Ivy, two ounces.
Fine Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and make a syrup.—Dose, one ounce, morning and evening.

4. *Chenopodium vulvaria*, LINN.—Fetid Goose Foot.

SYNONIMES :—Vulvaire, Arroche puante, FR.; Hundsmelten, Stinkender Gænsefuss, GERM.; Led eda smradlawa, BOHEM.; Skinkende melde, DAN.; Vulvaria, SPAN. and PORT.; Stinkend Ganzewort, DUT.; Staeggan, SWED. GALL.; GENEV.; LIPP.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A common plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Atripliceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 100.)

The flowering herb (*Herba Vulvariæ* seu *Atriplicis fœtidæ* seu *olidæ*) is employed. It consists of a branching stem, furnished with oval, rhomboidal, mealy leaves, and bearing small racemes of flowers in the upper axillæ. It has a fetid, insupportable odour, and a nauseous and somewhat saltish taste.

It contains subcarbonate of ammonia.

It has been employed as an anti-spasmodic.

DISTILLED WATER OF FETID GOOSE FOOT.

Aqua Atriplicis fœtidæ. (LIPP.)

R. Herb of Fetid Goose foot, two pounds.
Water, twelve pounds.

Enclose the herb in a bag suspended in the middle of a cucurbit, in such a manner that it shall not touch the water, and distil six pounds.

CHIMAPHILA CORYMBOSA.—AMERICAN WINTERGREEN.

SYNONIMES :—Pyrole en ombelle, FR.; Doldenfærmiges Wintergrün, GERM.; Rylært, SWED. AMER.; FERR.; COXE; PARIS.

A plant of North America. (*Decandria Monogynia*, LINN; *Ericeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Big. *Med. Bot.* II. 21.)

It is reputed diuretic. It is administered either in infusion or in extract. It is said to be useful in scrofula.

Externally its infusion is applied as a detergent to foul ulcers.

INFUSION OF AMERICAN WINTERGREEN.

(ELLIS)

R. Herb of American Wintergreen, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse.—Dose, a cupful, every two hours.

CHLORUM.—CHLORINE.

Acidum muriaticum oxygenatum seu *dephlogisticatum*, *Spiritus Salis marini dephlogisticatus.*

1. In the gaseous state.

Acidum muriaticum oxigenatum ad Contagia, *Fumigatio muriatico-oxygenata*, *Pulvis ad Fumigationes muriaticas*, *Species pro Vaporibus Superoxydi muriatici*, *Suffitus oxymuriaticus* seu *Chlorini.*—Chlorine Fumigation. (BAVAR.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; CAST. BORUS.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. Pulverized Peroxide of Manganese, eight parts.
——— Muriate of Soda, fifty-six parts.
Water, thirty-two parts.

Put them together into an earthen-ware capsule, and pour upon them

Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), thirty-two parts.

The vapours may be rendered more abundant by stirring the mixture with a glass rod. (GALL.)

FORM. HÔP. FR. prescribes fifteen parts of oxide, one hundred of muriate, fifty of acid, and sixty of water.—HISP.—one half part of oxide, two parts of muriate, and one each, of acid and of water.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one of oxide, seven of muriate, and four each, of acid and of water. PIERQUIN—eight of oxide, fifty-nine of muriate, and thirty-two each, of acid and of water.—HANN.—one of oxide, three of muriate, two and a half of acid, and one and a half of water.—CAST. BORUS.—three of oxide, six of muriate, four of acid, and two of water.—SUEC.—one and a half of oxide, four of muriate, three of acid, and six of water.—BAVAR.—one of oxide, four of muriate, three of acid, and two of water.——VAN MONS—nine of oxide, five and a half of muriate, and five each, of acid and of water.—WURCEB.—eight of oxide, sixteen of muriate, ten of acid, and five of water.—RATIER—twenty-five of oxide, seventy-five of muriate, and seventy-five of sulphuric acid (sp. gr. 1.400).—BRUGNATELLI—one of oxide, four of muriate, and two of the acid of commerce.—MIL. COPEN.—one ounce of a mixture of eighty ounces of decrepitated muriate, and of sixteen of oxide of manganese, two drams of water, and the gradual addition of some drops of sulphuric acid of commerce.—FERR.—two parts of oxide, ten of muriate, six of acid, and four of water.—AUGUSTIN—five of salt, one of oxide, two of water, and three of acid.—BRERA—ten of muriate, five of oxide, eleven of water, and sixteen of acid.

The proportions indicated in the formula of GALL. are those which are required to disinfect a close chamber of the capacity of 3.240 cubic feet (18 square feet).

R. Pulverized Manganese, one part.
Hydrochloric Acid, six parts.
Distil. (FERR.)

2. In the liquid state.

Aqua Chlorinii, Aqua oxygenata seu *oxygeno-muriatica, Liquor Acidi muriatici oxygenati* seu *alexiterius oxygenatus, Solutio alexiteria oxygenata.*—Solution *or* Water of Chlorine, Oxymuriatic Acid.

Aqua Chlorinii. (DUBL.)

R. Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, one hundred parts.
Oxide of Manganese, thirty parts.
Sulphuric Acid, eighty-seven parts.
Water, one hundred and twenty-four parts.

Add the acid gradually to the water; when the mixture is cold, pour it upon the muriate and oxide pulverized and intimately mixed together in a retort. Then, in a proper apparatus, by means of a moderate heat, to be gradually augmented, transmit the gas which is liberated from the mixture through

Distilled Water, two hundred parts,

till effervescence has ceased in the retort.

R. Decrepitated Muriate of Soda, one thousand parts.
Peroxide of Manganese, two hundred and fifty parts.
Distilled Water, five hundred parts.

Mix together the muriate and peroxide, and put them into a tubulated retort; then pour upon them the water, and place the retort in a sand-bath. Adapt a Woulf's apparatus composed of four flasks containing distilled water; then add

Sulphuric Acid (66 degrees), one thousand parts.
Distilled Water, five hundred parts.

Add other flasks in proportion as the water in the first becomes saturated. (GALL.; FERR.)

AUSTR. prescribes three parts of oxide, twelve of muriate, and six each, of acid and of water.—ANT.; and BELG.—one of oxide, three of muriate, one and a half of acid, and one fourth of water.—BATAV.—one of oxide, three of muriate, one half of acid, and one of water.—DAN —four of oxide, twelve of muriate, and six each, of acid and of water.—BAVAR.—four of oxide, one of muriate, two of acid, and six of water.——FENN.; and SUEC.—one and a half of oxide, four of muriate, three of acid, and four of water.—HANN.—four of oxide, twelve of muriate, eight of acid, and two of water.—POL.; BORUS.; and NIEMANN—three of oxide, eight of muriate, and five each, of acid and of water.—SWEDIAUR—six of oxide, four of muriate, two of acid, and one and a half of water.—VAN MONS—four and a half of oxide, five and a half of muriate, and five each, of acid and of water.

R. Black Oxide of Manganese, six ounces.
Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid, thirty-six ounces.

Put the oxide into a tubulated retort placed upon a sand-bath, and communicating with a Woulf's apparatus; pour the acid upon it, three ounces at a time, and distil each

time till vapours cease to be disengaged. (Mil. Copen.)

Brugnatelli prescribes one ounce of oxide and three ounces of concentrated hydrochloric acid.—Van Mons—five parts and a half of oxide and sixteen of acid.—Henri—one of oxide and four of the acid of commerce.

One volume of water absorbs one and a half of chlorine gas, or the one hundred and ninety-fourth of its weight.

The solution of chlorine diluted with water, has been recommended in typhus, chronic dysentery, scarlatina maligna, chronic diseases of the liver, and, externally, in the treatment of itch.

DISINFECTING BALLS. (Augustin)

R. Muriate of Soda, Sulphate of Iron, Pipe Clay, } of each, one pound and a half.
Manganese three ounces.
Warm Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make a paste, form it into balls and dry them. One is to be laid upon burning coals.

EXTEMPORANEOUS SOLUTION OF CHLORINE.

Liquor alexiterius extemporaneus. (Ferr.; Suec.; Niemann)

R. Peroxide of Manganese, one dram.

Put it into a glass phial of about the capacity of two ounces, and pour upon it

Hydrochloro-nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity,

to fill the phial almost to two thirds. Shake the liquor each time that it is required to be used. (Suec.; Niemann)

Ferr. prescribes three parts of oxide, nine of nitric acid, and eight of hydrochloric acid.

FOMENTATION FOR CHILBLAINS.

Fomentum ad Perniones. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Chlorine, two drams.
Spring Water, eight ounces.

Mix.

CHLORIC GARGLE.

Linctus ad Stomacacem. (Mil. Copen.; Ratier)

R. Gum Tragacanth, twelve grains.
Water, four ounces.
Chlorine, Simple Syrup, } of each, half an ounce.

Mix. (Ratier)

R. Chlorine, half a dram.
Distilled Water, Honey, } of each, half an ounce.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

CHLORIC POTION.

Mixtura Oxygeno-muriatica. (Van Mons)

R. Solution of Chlorine, two ounces.
Simple Syrup, six ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every half hour, in typhus.

STIMULANT POTION. (Augustin)

R. Chlorine, Water, Syrup of Raspberries, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every hour.

ANTISEPTIC GARGLE. (Augustin)

R. Solution of Chlorine, ten or fifteen drops.
Rose Water, six ounces.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.

Mix.

INFUSION OF SWEET FLAG WITH CHLORINE.

Infusum Calami aromatici cum Acido muriatico-oxygenato. (Niemann)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, eight ounces.
Flowers of Leopard's-bane, four ounces.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain twenty-eight ounces of strained infusion. Add to this

Solution of Chlorine, four ounces.

Mix.

Ammon has recommended this mixture in the chronic peripneumonia of oxen. It is powerfully stimulant, and might be tried perhaps upon man as well, as a counter-irritant.

OINTMENT OF CHLORINE.

Unguentum oxygenatum extempore parandum. (Austr.; Augustin)

R. Chlorine, one dram.
Lard, one ounce.

Mix by trituration. It is applied in itch.

OIL WITH CHLORINE.

Oleum Olivarum oxygenatum. (Batav.)

R. Olive Oil, sixteen ounces.

Put it into a large receiver surrounded with cold water or snow, and pass through

it a current of gas disengaged from a mixture of one pound of muriate of soda, four ounces of oxide of manganese, and half an ounce of sulphuric acid diluted with water. At the end of two or three days, wash the oil and preserve it.

It is recommended by NIEMANN in tinea and herpetic ulceration.

CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM, LINN.—OX EYE—GREATER DAISY.

SYNONIMES : — Chrysanthème à fleurs blanches, Grande Marguerite, FR. ; Grosse Wucherblume, GERM.

GALL. ; GENEV. ; BERGIUS ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, LINN. ; *Synantherea*, CASS. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 483.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Bellidis majoris* seu *pratensis*) is composed of a stem branching above and striated ; the inferior leaves are obovate, spatulate, upon short foot stalks and crenelated ; the superior are amplexicaul, oblong, obtuse, serrated superiorly and subpinnatifid inferiorly.

The flowers are radiated, solitary, and terminal, white in the circumference, and yellow in the centre.

CICER ARIETINUM, LINN.—CHICK PEAS, GREY PEAS.

SYNONIMES :—Pois chiche, FR. ; Kickererbsen, GERM. ; Cyzrna, BOHEM. ; Sisers, DUT. ; Kickærter, SWED.

HISP. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; WIRTEM. ; BERGIUS ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN ; ZARDA.

The seed (*Semen Ciceris*) is employed.

It is reddish or white, nearly round, of the size of a pea, inodorous, and of a bitter and disagreeable taste.

It has been recommended as a substitute for coffee.

INFUSION OF CHICK PEAS.

Remède de Chrestien contra la Bile. (BORIES ; PIERQUIN)

R. Powder of Torrified Chick Peas, one dram.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Infuse, and strain.

Dose, four or five cups, daily, putting into the first about thirty grains of magnesia or a sufficient quantity to keep the bowels relaxed.

CICHORIUM.

Two species of this genus are employed in medicine.

1. *Cichorium Endivia*, LINN. — Endive.

SYNONIMES :—Endive, Scariole, FR. ; Endivie, GERM. ; DAN. ; DUT. ; and SWED. ; Escarolla, SPAN. ; Edywie, Pol.

BELG. ; BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BERGIUS ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN.

A common plant in all gardens. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, LINN. ; *Synantherea*, CASS. ; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 375.)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Endiviæ* seu *Scariolæ* seu *Intybi hortensis*) consists of entire or

dentate, smooth leaves, rarely lobed. Their taste is herbaceous and bitterish.

The seeds are small, oblong, and white or black.

The herb is rather culinary than medicinal. The seeds make part of the four lesser cold seeds.

2. *Cichorium Intybus*, Linn.—Cichory.

Synonimes: — Chicorée sauvage, Fr.; Feldwegwarte, Wegwartwurzel, Hindlæuffwurzel, Germ.; Vaègvartrod, Dan.; Korzen podroznikowy, Pol.; Almeirao, Port.

Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A very common plant of Europe.

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Cichorii*) is long, yellowish, and fibrous.

The herb is composed of a stem furnished with oblong, lanceolate, runcinate, leaves.

It is bitter, tonic, diuretic, incisive, resolvent, pectoral, and hydragogue.

CONSERVE OF CICHORY. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Flowers of Cichory, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Triturate together. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Cichory, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil till the root becomes soft; then let it drip, and when the superfluous humidity is removed, pour upon it syrup boiled *à la grande plume*. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

JUICE OF CICHORY.

Succus Cichorii. (Hisp.; Gall.; Sard.)

R. Leaves of Cichory, sixteen parts.

Bruise them in a marble mortar, adding gradually

Water, one part.

Express, set the juice aside, and filter it without heat through bibulous paper. (Gall.)

Hisp.; and Sard. direct the juice to be clarified by a slight boiling.—Dose, from two to four ounces.

EXTRACT OF CICHORY.

Extractum Cichorii. (Austr.; Hisp.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Sard.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Swediaur)

R. Leaves of Cichory, any quantity.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse, strain, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Sard. directs half a pound of cichory to be macerated in three pounds of water at a moderate heat for twenty-four hours; then strain, and evaporate.

R. Leaves of Cichory, any quantity.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for an hour; then express, decant, and evaporate, over a slow fire or in a water-bath, to the proper consistence. (Hisp.; Herbip.)

R. Leaves of Cichory, one part.
Cold Water, six parts.

Boil for two hours, and strain. Boil the residue again with fresh water, and evaporate the mixed decoctions. (Brugnatelli)

Austr. directs the herb with the root to be exhausted by several successive ebullitions; the liquors to be mixed together, set aside, decanted, and evaporated in a water-bath.

R. Leaves of Cichory, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, express the juice, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (Sard.)

Swediaur directs ten pounds of leaves to be bruised, adding six pounds of water; the juice to be expressed, brought to a single boil, and then evaporated.—Dose, from ten grains to half a dram.

DISTILLED WATER OF CICHORY. (Sard.)

R. Leaves of Cichory, one part.
Water. two parts.

Distil two thirds.

PTISAN OF CICHORY. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Spielmann)

R. Leaves of Cichory, one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, strain, and add

Honey, or Syrup of Maidenhair, one ounce.

DECOCTION OF CICHORY. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Dried Root of Cichory, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained decoction. Boil for a quarter of an hour, adding towards the end

Grated Liquorice, two drams.

Infuse for several minutes, and strain.

When the leaves are employed, one or two handfuls are required for two pounds of water.

SYRUP OF CICHORY.

Syrupus de Cichorio. (Hisp.; Ferr.; Sard.)

R. Depurated Juice of Cichory, White Sugar, } of each, an equal part.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Clarify, and boil to the consistence of syrup. (Hisp.)

Sard. prescribes an equal part each of juice and of simple syrup.—Ferr.—three parts of juice and two of sugar.

R. Decoction of Cichory, two parts.
White Sugar, one part.

Clarify with white of egg; then boil to a syrup, and strain. (Sard.)

Dose, from one to two ounces.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF CICHORY. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Expressed and Clarified Juice of Cichory, Juice of Dandelion, ——— Fumitory, } of each, six ounces.
Sugar, one pound.

Boil to the consistence of syrup.—Dose, three or four spoonfuls, in the course of twenty-four hours, adding a few grains of rhubarb to each spoonful.

LAXATIVE LOHOCH. (Ratier)

R. Simple Lohoch, four ounces.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, two ounces.

Mix.

CICUTA MAJOR, Lmk.—HEMLOCK.

Synonimes.—Ciguë ordinaire, Grande Ciguë, Fr.; Gefleckter Schierling, Germ.; Bolehlaw, Bohem.; Skarntyde, Dan.; Cicuta, Span.; Gevlaktee scheerling, Dut.; Swinia Wesz, Pol.; Ciguda, Port.; Bolègalow, Russ.; Spraeckligodært, Swed.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Austr.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 120.)

The herb (*Herba Cicutæ majoris* seu *terrestris* seu *vulgaris* seu *Conii maculati*) is employed. It presents a cylindrical, smooth, fistulous stem, marked with small spots of a deep purple colour. It is furnished with trebly-winged leaves, with dentate, pinnatifid leaflets, of a sombre green colour. It has a disagreeable and virous odour, particularly when rubbed. Its taste is at first sweet, and then acrid and nauseous.

It contains, according to Brandes, an alcaloid, *Cicutine* or *Conein*, which appears to be its active principle, a strong-smelling oil, albumen, resin, and colouring matter.

Hemlock is poisonous in a large dose. Its principal action is directed upon the nervous system. It is considered a sedative, because it sometimes has sedative effects, but its action is more generally that of an irritant, inducing cerebral congestion. The sedative property for which it has been recommended in priapism and obstinate cough, is by no means constantly observable. The same may also be said with regard to its resolvent action in glandular engorgements and schirrhous affections.

Dose, from two grains to a scruple, of the powder, twice or thrice a day, augmented progressively.

CONSERVE OF HEMLOCK. (Herbip.)

R. Fresh Herb of Hemlock, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat them together into a homogeneous paste.

RESOLVENT CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma resolvens ad Schirrhos seu *Medullæ Panis cum Cicuta* seu *e Conio* seu *ex Bryonia* seu *e Dauco* seu *ad Cancrum.* (Fuld.; Lusit.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Herb of Hemlock, in powder, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the consistence of a cataplasm. (Swediaur)

R. Crumb of Bread, six ounces.
Leaves of Hemlock, in powder, four ounces.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil to the required consistence. (Lusit.)

R. Crumb of Bread, six ounces.
Powdered Hemlock, four ounces.
Milk, one pound and a half.

Boil together. (Fuld.)

R. Linseed, } of each, one part.
Herb of Hemlock, }
Milk, eight parts.

Boil together, till reduced to a thick paste. (Spielmann)

Augustin directs four ounces of herb of wild mallow to be boiled in milk, adding towards the end, one ounce of powdered hemlock and three ounces of fresh butter.

R. Fresh Herb of Hemlock, } of each,
——— Henbane, } one handful.

Bruise them in a mortar, and make a pulp. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Powdered Hemlock, } of each,
——— Henbane, } two ounces.
White Soap, }
Crumb of Bread, four ounces.
Dilute Solution of Subacetate of Lead, a sufficient quantity

to make a cataplasm. (Swediaur)

R. Rob of Carrot, nine ounces.
Hydrochloric Acid, three drams.
Powdered Hemlock, a sufficient quantity

to make a cataplasm. (Swediaur)

R. Rob of Carrot, one pound.
Powdered Hemlock, two ounces.
Crocated Tincture of Opium, three drams.

Mix. (Fuld.; Niemann)

R. Root of Bryony, three ounces.
Elder Flowers, one ounce.
Hemlock, two ounces.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add,

Powdered Gum Ammoniac, half an ounce.
——— Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Carrots, scraped, half a pound.
Leaves of Hemlock, one handful.
——— Henbane, half a handful.
Lard, half an ounce.
Oil of Roses, one ounce.
Thick Decoction of Marshmallows, a sufficient quantity.

Boil together. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Ointment of Marshmallows, four ounces
Root of Marshmallows, }
Elder Flowers, }
Leaves of Wild Mallow, } of each,
——— Henbane, } two ounces.
Linseed Meal, }

Boil, and reduce the leaves and root to a pulp; then add the flowers, and mix the mass with meal boiled separately with a decoction of hemlock; lastly, add the ointment. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

JUICE OF HEMLOCK.

Succus Cicutæ. (Gall.)

R. Leaves of Hemlock, sixteen parts.

Bruise them in a marble mortar, adding gradually,

Water, one part.

Express, set the juice aside, and filter it through paper without heat.

SYRUP OF HEMLOCK.

Syrupus Cicutæ. (Lipp.)

R. Fresh Herb of Hemlock, one pound.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, enclose it in a linen bag, and express it strongly, at several times. Then

R. Of this Juice, four ounces.
White Sugar, six ounces.

Melt it slowly, and strain through flannel.

FECULA OF HEMLOCK.

Fœcula Cicutæ. (Van Mons)

R. Herb of Hemlock, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, with a wooden pestle, and express the juice; bruise the residue with a little water, and express again. Mix, and set aside the liquor; then decant, put it upon the fire that the fecula may coagulate, immediately withdraw it, and strain; lastly, wash well the fecula, dry with a very moderate heat, and pulverize it.

The powdered leaves may be advantageously replaced with this. It is given, triturated with sugar, in the dose of from five to thirty-five grains, augmented gradually.

EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK.

Extractum Conii seu *Conii maculati, Succus spissatus Cicutæ.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Lusit.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.;

Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Piderit ; Swediaur ; Van Mons)

Extractum Conii. (Lond.)

Succus spissatus Conii maculati. (Edinb.)

R. Fresh Hemlock, one pound.

Bruise in a stone mortar, sprinkling it with a little water; then express, and evaporate the juice, without separating the sediment, to the proper consistence.

Succus spissatus Conii. (Dubl.)

R. Leaves of Hemlock, gathered when the flowers are about to appear, any quantity.

Express the juice, and set it aside for six hours; evaporate the decanted juice to a proper consistence, with a moderate heat.

Amer. ; Amst. ; Austr. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Ferr. ; Fuld. ; Hann. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Ross. ; Herbip. ; Brugnatelli; Coxe; and Swediaur give the same process as Lond. ; and Edinb.

R. Fresh Herb of Hemlock, any quantity.

Bruise it in a marble mortar, with a little water, and express; clarify the juice in a water-bath, by a slight ebullition, strain through flannel, and evaporate it over a moderate fire to the consistence of an extract. (Gall.)

R. Fresh Herb of Hemlock, one pound.

Bruise it in a marble mortar and express the juice; boil the residue for an hour with three pounds of water, and express again. Mix the juice with the decoction, and evaporate. (Hass. ; Piderit)

Bavar. directs the residue to be boiled for a quarter of an hour, with four pounds of water.

R. Fresh Leaves of Hemlock, any quantity.

Bruise them with a little water, and strain through a sieve; set the juice aside, decant, coagulate, and strain again. Then having evaporated it to the consistence of a pilular mass, remove it from the fire, incorporate the fecula set aside, and evaporate again to the proper consistence. (Ant. ; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Sax.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Herb of Hemlock, any quantity.

Bruise it, and express the juice; evaporate this, removing the scum, till the addition of one fourth part of powdered dry herb, is required to bring it to the consistence of an extract. (Batav. ; Belg. ; Fenn. ; Suec.)

Lusit. prescribes one fifth of powdered dry herb. — Wirtem.—without specifying the quantity, says enough of it is to be added to procure the desired consistence.—Genev.—directs the juice to be evaporated to the consistence of honey.

It is stimulant, and is extolled as resolvent, in scrofulous, schirrous, and cancerous affections.—Dose, two grains, to be gradually augmented, according to the effects observed.

PILLS OF HEMLOCK.

Pilulæ e Conio seu *Conii.* (Bruns.; Fuld.; Hamb. ; Lipp. ; Ellis ; Saunders ; Sainte-Marie; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Extract of Hemlock, any quantity.
Powdered Hemlock, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of two grains each. (Bruns. ; Fuld. ; Hamb. ; Lipp. ; Coxe ; Saunders ; Swediaur)

R. Extract of Hemlock, any quantity.
Dried Fecula of Hemlock, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Van Mons)

R. Extract of Hemlock, one dram.
——— Buckbean, two drams.

Make sixty pills. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Extract of Hemlock, four drams.
Rhubarb or Aloes, two drams.

Make eighty pills. (Sainte-Marie)

NARCOTIC PILLS. Ellis)

R. Extract of Hemlock, two scruples.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, fifteen grains.

Make fifteen pills.—Dose, one, thrice a day, in pseudo-syphilis.

SEDATIVE POTION.

Mixtura e Conio seu *Cicutæ.* (Augustin ; Ellis ; Saunders)

R. Extract of Hemlock, half an ounce.
Water of Lime Tree Flowers, six ounces.
Sydenham's Laudanum, thirty drops.
Syrup of Raspberries, one ounce.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Extract of Hemlock, fifteen grains.
Pure Water, } of each,
Peppermint Water, } four ounces.
White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Extract of Hemlock, one scruple.
Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Syrup of Orange Peel, } half an ounce.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Extract of Hemlock, half a dram.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.
Water, seven ounces.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful, three or four times a day. (Ellis)

EXPECTORANT POTION. (Ellis)

R. Extract of Hemlock, one dram.
Compound Tincture of Camphor, } of each,
Syrup of Tolu, } half an ounce.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, from half a spoonful to one spoonful in hooping cough.

INFUSION OF HEMLOCK.

Infusum Conii maculati. (Mil. Copen.; Ellis; Sard.; Swediaur)

R. Herb of Hemlock, one ounce.
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.

Set aside for an hour in a covered vessel, and express strongly. (Mil. Copen.)

Ellis prescribes half a dram of hemlock and one pound of water. — Swediaur — three ounces of hemlock and three pounds of water; to be boiled down to two pounds.

R. Leaves of Hemlock, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain, at the end of half an hour, one pound of infusion. Add to this

Syrup of Chamomile, one ounce.

Mix well. (Saunders)

This preparation is inert, water scarcely dissolving the active principles of hemlock.

ANTI-PHTHISICAL DECOCTION.

Decoctum anti-phthisicum. (Van Mons)

R. Iceland Moss, one ounce and a half.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add towards the end,

Herb of Jerusalem Oak, one handful.

Strain, decant, and add,

Extract of Hemlock, one scruple.
Syrup of Red Poppies, } of each,
——— White Poppies, } one ounce and a half.

Mix.—It is recommended by Wauters in nervous and scrofulous consumptions.—Dose, four cupfuls daily. At every second day, the dose of the extract is to be augmented till the patient takes two or three drams daily.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF HEMLOCK.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Cicutæ.* (Sax.)

R. Recently expressed Juice of Hemlock, } of each,
Rectified Spirit, } an equal part.

Digest without heat for several days, and filter.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF HEMLOCK.

Tinctura Conii maculati composita. (Edinb.)

R. Dried Leaves of Hemlock, two ounces,
Lesser Cardamoms, bruised, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, sixteen ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF HEMLOCK.

Tinctura Cicutæ ætherea. (Gall.)

R. Herb of Hemlock, two drams.
Sulphuric Æther (46 degrees), one ounce.

Infuse for two days, and decant.

DISTILLED WATER OF HEMLOCK. (Herbip.)

R. Fresh Herb of Hemlock, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil.

OINTMENT OF HEMLOCK.

Unguentum Conii. (Swediaur)

R. Juice of Hemlock, one part.
Lard, four parts.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity.

It is employed as an application to carcinomatous, scrofulous, and phagedenic ulcers.

HEMLOCK OIL.

Oleum Cicutæ. (Gall.; Sard.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Herb of Hemlock, one part and a half.
Olive Oil, three parts.

Digest for two days in a water-bath, and repeat the maceration when cold. (Sard.)

R. Herb of Hemlock, one part.
Oil, two parts.

Let them digest in hot ashes for twenty-four hours; then express, repeat the operation with fresh herb, and boil slightly. (Gall.)

R. Olive Oil, two parts and a half.
Washed Fecula of Hemlock, one part.

Melt with a moderate heat; then strain, set aside for two or three days, and decant. (Van Mons)

R. Henbane Oil, two ounces.
Green Fecula of Hemlock, four ounces.

Dissolve, strain and decant. (Van Mons)

It is employed as an embrocation to the epigastrium in colic and ileus; it is also useful in piles.

HEMLOCK PLASTER.

Emplastrum Conii seu *Conii maculati* seu *e Conio* seu *Cicutæ* seu *de Cicuta.* (Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, two parts.
Resin, } of each, one part.
Olive Oil, }

Melt together, and add to the mass when half cold,

Powdered Hemlock, two parts.

Mix. (Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Suec.)

Sax. gives the same formula, but prescribes only one part of wax.

R. Simple Plaster, one pound.
Yellow Wax, half a pound.
Olive Oil, three ounces.

Melt slowly, and add

Extract of Hemlock, one pound.

Mix. (Amst.)

Ant. directs four parts of resin and two of wax to be melted together, and one part of Venice turpentine to be added, and four parts of pulverized fecula of hemlock to be incorporated with the mixture when half cold.—Van Mons—one part of resin, one of olive oil, and two parts of yellow wax, to be boiled with two of fecula of hemlock, to the consumption of the humidity.

R. Juice of Hemlock, one pound.
Powdered Hemlock, half a pound.

Evaporate slowly to the consistence of paste, constantly stirring; then add a melted mixture of

Yellow Wax, ten ounces.
Venice Turpentine, four ounces.
Olive Oil, half a pound.

Mix. (Hass.; Piderit)

R. Juice of Hemlock, } of each,
Linseed Oil, } nine ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and add

Yellow Wax, six ounces.
Venice Turpentine, six drams.

When melted, add

Powdered Hemlock, two ounces.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Yellow Wax, two pounds.
Olive Oil, one pound.
Turpentine, three pounds.

Melt together, and add

Extract of Hemlock, three ounces.
Powdered Hemlock, half a pound.

Mix, stirring constantly. (Wirtem.)

Olden. prescribes fourteen ounces of wax, half a pound of oil, half a pound of resin, one ounce of extract of hemlock, and one pound of powdered hemlock.

Planche has proposed to make this plaster by adding to a melted mixture of one part of white wax and two parts of elemi, nine parts of hydro-alcoholic extract of hemlock, that is, an extract prepared with diluted spirit, which is superior to the aqueous extract.

It is stimulant, and resolvent, and is applied to glandular tumours.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF HEMLOCK.

Emplastrum de Cicuta compositum seu *cum Ammoniaco.* (Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Palat.; Ross.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brera; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Vinegar, sixteen ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, eight ounces.

Mix them perfectly in a stone mortar; then strain the solution through linen, and add to it when strained

Mass of Hemlock Pills, twelve ounces.

Evaporate slowly to the consistence of plaster. (Fuld.)

R. Yellow Wax, two pounds.
Olive Oil, one pound.

Melt together, strain, and add

Extract of Hemlock, six ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Powdered Hemlock, } eight ounces.

Mix. (Ross.; Niemann)

Ferr. prescribes sixteen ounces of wax, two pounds of oil, three ounces of gum ammoniac, and half a pound of powdered hemlock; or, one pound of wax, six ounces of oil, two ounces of gum ammoniac, one ounce of turpentine, and four ounces of extract of hemlock.

R. Yellow Wax, eight parts.
Resin, sixteen parts.
Green Fecula of Hemlock, forty-eight parts.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity;

then strain, and add to the mass when half cold, a melted mixture of

Gum Ammoniac,	four parts.
Turpentine,	one part.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
Henbane Oil, four ounces.

Melt together, strain, and add to the mass when nearly cold

Extract of Hemlock,	six ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in a decoction of Hemlock, and thickened,	of each, eight ounces.
Powdered Hemlock,	

Mix. (Herbip.; Spielmann)

Lipp. directs six ounces of yellow wax to be melted in two ounces of henbane oil, and three ounces each of gum ammoniac, of extract of hemlock, and of powdered hemlock, to be added to the mixture while hot.

R. Vinegar of Squill, Gum Ammoniac, } of each, eight ounces.

Melt, strain, and add

Juice of Hemlock, sixteen ounces.

Inspissate the mass, and add

Powdered Hemlock,	eight ounces.
Melted Wax,	one pound.
Caper Oil,	four ounces.

Mix. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Juice of Hemlock, Olive Oil, } of each, two pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and add

Yellow Wax,	one pound.
Powdered Hemlock,	half a pound.
Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in vinegar, and thickened,	three ounces.

Mix. (Genev.)

R. Vinegar, sixteen ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, eight ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Extract of Hemlock, one pound.

Evaporate slowly to the required consistence. (Lusit.)

R. Resin, two pounds two ounces.
Yellow Wax, one pound.
Olive Oil, three ounces.

Melt over a slow fire, and add

Fresh Hemlock, bruised, two pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity; then strain with expression, and add

Undepurated Juice of Hemlock, four pounds,

Mix intimately; then add

Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in vinegar, and thickened to the consistence of plaster, eight ounces.

Remove the scum till cold. (Hisp.)

R. Resin, nine hundred and sixty parts.
Yellow Wax, six hundred and forty parts.
White Resin, four hundred and forty-eight parts.
Hemlock Oil, one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Melt together over a gentle fire, and add

Fresh Leaves of Hemlock, bruised, two thousand parts.

Boil for a few moments, and add

Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in vinegar of squill and juice of hemlock, five hundred parts.

Mix intimately. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Fresh Leaves of Hemlock, bruised, one part.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Infuse for twenty-four hours in warm ashes, and express; repeat the infusion with an equal quantity of fresh leaves, and then boil with a moderate heat. Strain, and set aside the oil to become clear. Then add to one part of this oil

Resin,	seven parts.
White Resin,	four parts.
Yellow Wax,	five parts.

Melt upon a slow fire, and add

Leaves of Hemlock, bruised, seventeen parts.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity; then express strongly, and add

Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in a little proof spirit, and evaporated to the consistence of honey, four parts.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

It is resolvent, and sedative.

RESOLVENT PLASTER.

Emplastrum resolvens. (Hamb.; Sainte-Marie)

R. Rustain's Plaster, four drams.
Extract of Hemlock, two drams.
Ox-gall, a sufficient quantity.

Beat together. (Sainte-Marie)

It is applied to indolent tumors, particularly to those of the breast.

R. Soap Plaster, one ounce.
Extract of Hemlock, half an ounce.
Powdered Belladonna, two drams.

Mix. (Hamb.)

DEOBSTRUENT OINTMENT.

R. Leaves of Hemlock, Smallage, Dwarf Elder, Parsley, Savine, of each, one pound.
Root of Caper Tree, Yellow Iris, Bryony, of each, half a pound.
Olive Oil, six pounds.

Digest for four days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. When depurated, melt in the oil

Yellow Wax, one pound and a half.

Add to the mass when nearly cold

Powdered Gum Ammoniac, Root of Long Birthwort, of each, two ounces.

Mix.

CICUTARIA AQUATICA, Lmk.—WATER HEMLOCK.

Synonimes:—Ciguë aquatique, Fr.; Wasserschierling, Wiitherich, Germ.; Skarntyde, Wandpastinak, Selsnape, Sprengrod, Dan.; Water scheerling, Dut.; Wodna eykuta, Pol.; Sprængort, Swed. Ant.; Bavar.; Dan.; Gall.; Genev.; Pol.; Suec.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 120.)

The herb and seeds (*Herba et Semines Cicutæ aquaticæ* seu *virosæ*) is employed. It presents a cylindrial, fistulous stem, furnished with doubly or trebly-winged leaves of a deep green colour and glabrous, having narrow, lanceolate, serrated leaflets. It has a stupefying and nauseous smell. Its taste at first resembles that of parsley, but is afterwards acrid and burning; it disappears in a great measure by drying.

It is irritant, and in a large dose, poisonous.

TINCTURE OF WATER HEMLOCK.

Tinctura Phellandri aquatici. (Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Water Hemlock, one part.
Proof Spirit, eight parts.

Infuse without heat for several days, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Water Hemlock, half an ounce.
Alcohol, six ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and add

Muscadel Wine, six ounces.

Digest again for twenty-four hours. (Niemann)

Van Mons elsewhere prescribes one ounce and a half of seeds, six ounces of proof spirit and six ounces of muscadel wine.

It is stimulant, and is reputed narcotic, diuretic, and anti-siphylitic.—Dose, from ten to sixty drops.

CINCHONA.

China china; Cortex Peruvianum.—Peruvian *or* Jesuit's Bark.

Synonimes:—Quinquina, Fr.; Chinarinde, Germ.; Kina bark, Dan. and Swed.; Quina, Span. and Port.; Kina, Dut.; China, Ital. and Pol.

In commerce, a great variety of barks are thus named; but the plants, from which many of them are procured, have not as yet been accurately ascertained; and hence, the impossibility, at present, of rendering their history complete or satisfactory. The same difficulty, however, does not occur, when we confine ourselves to the barks of the various pharmacopœias, which may be arranged under the six following divisions:

1. *Carolina Bark.*

Coxe.

This sort, which is but slightly known, is procured from a North American shrub, (*Pinckneya pubescens*, Mich.; *Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rubiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Mich. *Flor. Amer. Boreal.* I. tab. 13.)

2. *Jamaica Bark.*

Dan.; Hamb.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Murray; Paris.

This sort is in pieces, either covered with a white, thick, hard, wrinkled epidermis, or encrusted with mosses and lichens, black and tuberculated, under which is found a substance of a red or blackish brown colour, very heavy, and bestudded with glittering points. It has a very strong, disagreeable, bitter taste, and tinges the saliva of an orange-yellow colour. When pulverised, it resembles the yellow bark.

It is procured from a tree indigenous to Jamaica and Guadaloupe (*Cinchona Caribæa*, Jacq.; *Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rubiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Select. Stirp. Amer.* tab. 179. *Fig.* 95.)

3. *Grey* or *Brown Bark*, Cortex Peruvianus fuscus *seu* officinalis.

Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Saunders.

In America, it would appear, they sort the barks called *Quinquina* solely according to their colour, and thus export them to Europe. But along with several different species of the genus *Cinchona*, they mix other heterogeneous barks such as those of *Mespilus arbutifolius*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, *Swietenia Mahogoni*, *Achras mammosa*, *Sapota dissecta*, *S. salicifolia*, *Wrightia antidysenterica*, *Volkameria aculeata*, &c.—a mixture in which the genuine cinchona occurs sometimes in such trifling quantity, that, in Russia, according to Sir James Wylie, there is scarcely five or six pounds in one hundred weight. Among the different sorts of the grey or brown bark, the following varieties may be particularized:

a. *Greyish Brown Bark.*—This variety is quilled, covered with a thin, roughish epidermis, with transverse cracks, and of a deep brown or grey colour. It is from the twenty-fourth to the twelfth of an inch in thickness, very light, of a pale-yellow or reddish-fawn colour in the interior, smooth or slightly fibrous in its fracture, and having an astringent taste and a very peculiar and distinct smell.

It is procured, it would appear from the *Cinchona nitida*, Ru. and Pav.

b. *Grey Bark.*—This variety is rough on the outside, with minute transverse cracks, of a clear grey colour, quilled, smooth in the fracture, of a fibrous texture, and internally of rather a bright red. It has a weak smell and an astringent, bitter taste.

It is supposed, like the last, to be procured from the *Cinchona nitida*, Ru. and Pav.

c. Other varieties are of a whitish-grey, brownish-grey, or reddish-grey or even of an ochre-red colour. These are procured from the *Cinchona lanceolata*, *C. ovata*, and some other species.

4. *Yellow Bark.*—Cortex Peruvianus flavus.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Guibourt; Paris.

The species thus denominated yield a powder of a fawn or orange-yellow colour. They are of a very fibrous texture, and are much more bitter but less astringent than the preceding sorts. We may particularize the following varieties:

a. *Spanish Crown Bark*, distinguished by its bright orange yellow colour and its powerful penetrating odour similar to that of tobacco.

This is said to be obtained from the *Cinchona condaminea*, Linn.

b. *Royal Yellow Bark* or *Calisaya* exhibits, under a brown, rough, cracked epidermis, a substance externally brownish-yellow, and internally fawn-yellow, having a very bitter and slightly astringent taste, and a very fibrous fracture particularly towards the centre.

It is said to be procured from the *Cinchona lancifolia*, Mut.

5. *Red Bark.*—Cortex Peruvianus Ruber.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Pol.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris.

This species derives its name from its ochre-yellow colour which becomes deeper when it is moistened. It is without smell, but is distinctly bitter and astringent.

It is doubtful whether it is procured, as is reported, from the *Cinchona longifolia*, Mut.

6. *St. Lucia Bark.*—Quinquina Piton, Fr. Fuld.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

This species is quilled, cylindrical, thin, light, very fibrous, with a yellowish-grey fracture, and more or less black with longitudinal white lines on its inner surface. It has a weak nauseous odour and an extremely bitter and disagreeable taste. The powder is of a dull brown colour.

It is procured from the *Cinchona floribunda*, Linn.

According to Ferussac, the Carolina bark, contains a large proportion of cinchonine.

According to Pelletier and Caventou, the grey bark contains, quinate of cinchonine, a red colouring matter, denominated by Reuss, *Rouge cinchonique*, another colouring matter, resembling tannin, a green fatty matter, quinate of lime, gum, starch, and ligneous fibre.

The composition of the yellow bark is the same, according to these chemists, with the exception of its wanting gum, while it contains quinine instead of cinchonine.

The red bark contains both cinchonine and quinine in large proportions.

The St. Lucia bark exhibits no trace of either quinine or cinchonine.

The yellow bark ought therefore to be preferred, and next to it, the red and the grey sorts.

It is generally acknowledged, that cinchona produces a powerfully tonic effect. It is accordingly exhibited in many cases where it is indicated more in accordance with improved theories than with the nature of diseases and facts derived from experience as enlightened by science and criticism. Many physicians of the present day still maintain that it possesses a specific virtue in intermittents. We have not, however, any comparative table to refer to, drawn up by an impartial man of the cases in which the drug has been useful; in which it has produced no effect; and in which it has proved hurtful; and hitherto, if the word *specific* has really any meaning, it is too closely wrapped up in mystery to be understood.

Cinchona is prescribed in doses of from ten grains to two drams, and seldom in larger quantities; when it is repeated too frequently it induces vomiting.

It is incompatible with the salts of iron, sulphate of zinc, deuto-chloruret of mercury, nitrate of silver and tartarized antimony.

1. *Preparations which contain Cinchona in substance.*

A.

Powders.

PULVERIZED CINCHONA. (Gall.)

R. Grey Cinchona, any quantity.

First bruise it slightly in a mortar, and reject the powder which is formed of the remains of lichenous substances; then continue to bruise it till the bark is reduced to an impalpable powder.

When yellow cinchona is operated on, the last portions, on the contrary, are to be rejected.

CAMPHORATED POWDER OF CINCHONA. (Genev.)

R. Cinchona, half an ounce.
Camphor, one scruple.
Gum Arabic, two drams.

Mix, and divide into twelve parcels.

POWDER OF CHOCOLATE WITH CINCHONA.

Pulvis Chocolatæ Chinatæ. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Cocoa Nuts slightly torrified and powdered, six ounces.
Pulverized Grey Cinchona, three ounces.
White Sugar, eight ounces.
Black Peruvian Balsam, one dram.

Two spoonfuls, or an ounce of this powder are to be boiled in three ounces of water or milk.

COFFEE WITH CINCHONA.

Cofea cum Cortice Peruvian. (Augustin)

R. Torrified Coffee, two drams.
Cinchona, one dram.

Make a powder.

ASTRINGENT ANTI-FEBRILE POWDER. (Hamb.)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
——— Cinnamon, two scruples.
——— Alum, two drams.

Mix.

ANTIMONIAL FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (Hamb.)

R. Pulverized Red Cinchona, one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Tartarized Antimony, four grains.

Mix, and divide into four doses.—One to be taken every four hours, in four ounces of decoction of lesser centaury, during the apyrexial stage of intermittent fevers. (Bories)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Opium, one grain.

Mix, and divide into four doses.—One to be taken every two hours, or even every hour. (Brera)

Brera also prescribes two ounces of cinchona, and two grains of tartarized antimony, to be divided into eight doses, one of which is to be taken every two hours.

FEBRIFUGE AND INCISIVE POWDER. (Bories)

R. Pulverized Red Cinchona, half an ounce.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, six grains.

Mix, and divide into six doses.—One to be taken every four hours, in an infusion of borage sweetened with syrup of bugle.

This powder has been particularly recommended in the paroxysms of malignant peripneumonias, with petechiæ and passive hæmorrhages.

STOMACHIC POWDER. (Ratier.)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, three grains.
——— Catechu, one grain.

Mix.—For one dose.

ASTRINGENT POWDER.

Pulvis tonico-adstringens. (Brera)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Isinglass, one dram and a half.

Mix, and divide into sixteen parcels.—Dose, four at first, then six, daily; in passive uterine hæmorrhage, leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa, and blenorrhœa.

ANTISEPTIC POWDER. (Hamb.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, } of each,
——— Rue, } two ounces.
——— Camphor, three ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann)

Plenk covered gangrenous parts with this powder.

R. Pulverized Cinchona. } of each,
——— Leopard's-bane, } an
——— Camphor, } equal part.

Mix.—This is proposed by Swediaur to be sprinkled upon obstinate or gangrenous ulcers. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one dram.
Camphor, three grains.

Mix.—It is applied to the same purposes as the preceding. (Hamb.)

CORROBORANT POWDER. (Cast. Borus.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, half an ounce.
——— Cinnamon, six grains.

Mix.—For one dose, in convalescence after intermittent fevers. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, six drams.
——— Cinnamon, one dram.

Mix, and divide into twelve doses. (Cast. Borus.; Augustin)

ANTI-FEBRILE POWDER. (Niemann)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, four ounces.
——— Ginger, half an ounce.

Mix.

TONIC POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Cinchona, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } one ounce.
Cloves, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, one dram and a half, every two hours.

R. Cinchona, half an ounce.
Serpentaria, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Soda, forty grains.

Mix, and divide into four doses.—One every two hours.

FEBRIFUGE AND ANTI-CACHETIC POWDER. (Bories)

R. Red Cinchona, two drams.
Agaric, twenty grains.
Black Oxide of Iron, fifteen grains.
Rhubarb, eight grains.

Mix.—To be taken every four hours in a glassful of infusion of germander, during the apyrexial stage of quartan intermittent fevers accompanied with general cachexy.

FERRUGINOUS TONIC POWDER. (Hamb.)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
——— Cinnamon, one dram.
Levigated Iron Filings, two drams.

Mix.

FULLER'S FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (Spielmann)

R. Cinchona, half an ounce.
Crab's Eyes saturated with Lemon Juice, two drams.
Prepared Oyster Shells, one dram.
Diaphoretic Iron (*Diaphoretique Martial*), } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } half a dram.

Mix.—Dose, one dram.

HOFFMANN'S FEBRIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis contra Quartanam. (Bories; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Iron Filings, one dram.

Cinchona, one dram and a half.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury,
Subcarbonate of Potass,
Sulphate of Potass, } of each, half a dram.
Opium, one grain and a half.

Make a powder, to be divided into six doses. (Bories; Niemann)

R. Cinchona, three drams.
Medicinal Regulus of Antimony, two drams.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury,
Sub-trito-carbonate of Iron,
Sulphate of Potass, } of each, one dram.
Essential Oil of Mint, three drops.

Make a powder. (Spielmann)

Hoffmann extolled it particularly in quartan fever.—Dose, half a dram.

FIZES' FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (Bories)

R. Red Cinchona, three drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, fifteen grains.
Nitrate of Potass, ten grains.

Mix.—To be taken in a glassful of decoction of cinchona. It is to be repeated every four hours.

GAUBIUS'S FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (Bories)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.
Essential Oil of Lemon, eight drops.

Mix, and divide into sixteen doses.—One, every two hours, during the apyrexial stage.

TONIC AND CATHARTIC POWDER.

Pulvis e Cinchona catharticus. (Sainte-Marie; Swediaur)

R. Cinchona,
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, } of each, four drams.

Mix, and divide into four doses.—One, every morning, fasting, in a cup of tea. It is said to be a valuable remedy against constipation.

R. Cinchona, from four to six drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.

Mix.—It is recommended by Vogler.—Dose, from thirty to forty grains. (Sainte-Marie)

CATHARTIC FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (Bories)

R. Red Cinchona, six drams.
Magnesia, four drams.
Chamomile Flowers, two drams.

Mix, and divide into four doses.—One, every four hours, in an infusion of cichory.

NERVINE FEBRIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis febrifugus et nervinus. (Brera.)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Valerian, half an ounce.

Mix, and divide into eight doses.—One, every two hours.

OPIATE FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (Mil. Copen.; Bories)

R. Cinchona, half a dram.
Opium, one fourth of a grain.

Mix.—For one dose. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Opium, four grains.

Mix, and divide into four doses.—One, every four hours in an infusion of cichory, when the fever is complicated with diarrhœa or dysentery.

Ten grains of rhubarb may be added to each dose.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CINCHONA. (Niemann)

R. Yellow Cinchona, half an ounce.
Root of Sweet Flag, two drams.
Compound Powder of Cinnamon, one dram and a half.

Mix. It is proposed by Heller.

STOMACHIC POWDER.

Pulvis Peruvianus seu *tonicus Banjii.* (Mil. Copen.; Genev.; Suec.; Bories; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Rhubarb,
Root of Arum, } of each, six drams.

Mix. (Suec.)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Rhubarb,
Muriate of Ammonia, } of each, one dram and a half.

Mix, and divide into twelve doses. (Genev.)

R. Cinchona,
Rhubarb, } of each, an equal part.

Mix. (Bories; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Cinchona, two parts.
Rhubarb, one part.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

One dram of this powder is to be taken in a glass of water.

JADELOT'S FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (Bories)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Bitter Orange Peel,
Root of Gentian, } of each, two drams.
Muriate of Ammonia,
Rhubarb, } of each, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, one dram, four times a day, in a little water.

POWDER OF CINCHONA WITH MURIATE OF AMMONIA. (MIL. COPEN.; HAMB.; BRERA)

R. Cinchona, half a dram.
Muriate of Ammonia, six grains.

Mix.—For one dose. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Extract of Liquorice, one dram.

Mix. (HAMB.)

BRERA prescribes two ounces of cinchona, one dram of muriate, and one dram of myrrh.

ANTISEPTIC POWDER.

Pulvis Chinæ seu *antisepticus*. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Cinchona, half a dram.
Camphor, three grains.

Mix.—To be applied to wounds attacked with hospital gangrene (*pourriture d'hôpital*).

ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER. (NIEMANN; RATIER)

R. Cinchona, two drams.
Valerian, one dram.

Mix.—To be taken in twenty-four hours, in more or less divided doses. (RATIER)

R. Cinchona, } of each,
Extract of Liquorice, } three drams.
Root of Valerian, thirty-six grains.

Mix, and divide into nine doses. (NIEMANN)

This last formula resembles that of HELLER, and the more so as the author allows the valerian to be replaced by the compound powder of cinnamon.—A dose to be taken every two hours during the apyrexial stage of intermittent fevers.

LESCUDE'S FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (BORIES)

R. Red Cinchona, three drams.
Resin of Cinchona, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.

Mix, and divide into four doses.—One, every three hours in infusion of chamomile.

ANTISEPTIC POWDER.

Pulvis Chinæ antisepticus seu *bezoardicus Curri*. (HISP.)

R. Root of Contrayerva, } of each, two drams.
——— Carline Thistle,
——— Tormentil,
——— Fraxinella,
Flowers of Red Poppies,
Leaves of Scordium,
——— Blessed Thistle,
Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each, two ounces.
Levigated Pearls,
Hartshorn Shavings,
Prepared Crab's Eyes,
Cananor Stone,
West Indian Bezoar,
Goa's Stone,
Cinchona,

Make a fine powder.

This absurd preparation resembles some of the bezoardic powders given in the article Antimony.

DENTIFRICE POWDER. (FULD.; HASS.; ROSS.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Cinchona, half an ounce.
Red Sanders Wood, two drams.
Alum, half a dram.
Oil of Bergamotte, } of each, one drop.
——— Cloves,

Mix. (FEE; NIEMANN)

BRUGNATELLI gives nearly the same formula:—one ounce and a half of cinchona, half an ounce of red sanders, no alum, and twelve drops of each of the oils.

R. Cinchona, } of each, half an ounce.
Magnesia,
Prepared Red Coral,
Cinnamon, two scruples.

Make a powder. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Aerophorous Powder, six ounces.
Animal Charcoal, } of each, one dram and a half.
Cinchona,
Cinnamon, half a dram.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Cinchona, two drams.
Red Coral, one dram.
Myrrh, } of each, half a dram.
Supertartrate of Potass,

Make a powder. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Cinchona, three drams.
Red Coral, one dram and a half.
Cinnamon, } of each, half a dram.
Myrrh,
Supertartrate of Potass,

Pulverize separately, and mix. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Florentine Iris, } of each, half an ounce.
Sage Leaves,
Myrrh,

Make a powder. (FULD.)

R. Cinchona, three ounces.
Sage Leaves, } of each, half an ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass,
Myrrh,
Catechu, six drams.
Oil of Cloves, sixteen drops.

Mix. (HASS.)

R. Cinchona, two ounces.
Florentine Iris, one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, half an ounce.
Catechu, Myrrh, of each, six drams.
Oil of Cloves, twelve drops.
Mix intimately. (Ross.; Fee; Piderit)

B.

Boluses and Pills.

BOLUS OF CINCHONA. (Form Hôp. Fr.; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Pulverized Cinchona. half a dram.
Simple Syrup, one dram and a half.
Mix, and make eighteen boluses.

To the simple boluses may be added (Form. Hôp. Fr.) twelve grains of pulverized cinnamon (*Aromatic Bolus of Cinchona*), twelve grains of tincture of opium (*Opiate Bolus of Cinchona*), twelve grains of tincture of opium, and twelve grains of cinnamon (*Opiate and Aromatic Bolus of Cinchona*).—Swediaur—five grains of muriate of ammonia, ten grains of alum, five grains of black oxide of iron, half a dram of valerian, or lastly, ten grains of serpentaria, according to particular circumstances.—Saunders—one grain of rhubarb, ten grains of alum, one drop of tincture of opium, half a scruple of serpentaria, three grains of muriate of ammonia, or five grains of rust of iron.

BOLUSES OF CINCHONA AND OF RHUBARB. (Ratier)

R. Cinchona, five drams.
Rhubarb, half a dram.
Muriate of Ammonia, thirty grains.
Syrup of Peach Flowers, a sufficient quantity.
Mix, and divide into six doses.—One to be taken every three hours, in intermittent fevers, neuralgia, and other periodical nervous affections.

FEBRIFUGE BOLUSES. (Ratier)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, Subcarbonate of Ammonia, of each, twenty-four grains.
Tartarized Antimony, eighteen grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.—It is to be given in more or less divided doses in the apyrexial stage.

TONIC BOLUSES. (Bories)

R. Cinchona, one scruple.
Cassia Lignea, Quassia Wood, Black Oxide of Iron, of each, six grains.
Conserve of Elicampane, a sufficient quantity to make one bolus. To be taken in the morning, fasting,

BOLUSES FOR QUARTAN FEVER.

Boli in Quartanam. (Ratier; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Tartarized Antimony, sixteen grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Make sixty boluses. (Ratier; Sainte-Marie)

To be taken within twenty-four hours, in intermittent fevers and other periodical diseases.

This formula is by Desbois de Rochefort. Laennec has thus modified it:

R. Cinchona, six drams.
Tartarized Antimony, six grains.
Extract of Juniper, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

But this preparation is as unchemical as that of Desbois.

The original formula of these celebrated boluses, which is found in Richard de Hautesierk, is this:

R. Cinchona, six drams.
Prepared Squill, two scruples.
Proto-hydrosulphate of Antimony, six grains.
Spirit of Ammonia, one dram.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity to make twelve boluses. (Spielmann)
Dose, four, daily, and equal intervals.

PILLS OF CINCHONA. (Sard.)

R. Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Extract of Germander, —— Wormwood, —— Lesser Centaury, of each, half an ounce.
Theriac, one ounce.
Make a pilular mass.

ENGLISH FEBRIFUGE PILLS. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Cinchona, Subcarbonate of Potass, Muriate of Ammonia, of each, one ounce.
Tartarized Antimony, eighteen grains.
Syrup of Cinchona, a sufficient quantity.
Make thirty-six pills.—Dose, twelve at once, at the most distant moment possible from the paroxysm.

ANTI-DYSENTERIC PILLS. (Pierquin)

R. Red Cinchona, one dram.
Camphor, four grains.

Ipecacuanha, two grains.
Conserve of Roses, } of each,
Syrup of Lemon, } a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass.—The dose is repeated every four hours, in malignant dysentery, adding half a grain or one grain of opium if there is much pain.

TONIC AND COMPOSING PILLS. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Red Cinchona, } of each, one dram.
White Amber, }
Cinnamon, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } half a dram.
Ipecacuanha, twenty grains.
Extract of Red Poppy, forty grains.
Syrup of Limes, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of four grains each.—Dose, one or two, every four hours, augmenting the number progressively till twelve or fifteen are taken daily.

C.

Trochiscs.

TROCHISCS OF CINCHONA.

Morsuli Chinati. (FULD.; HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. White Sugar, one pound.
Spring Water, half a pound.

Boil it *à la grande plume*, and add

Pulverized Cinchona, three pounds.
Preserved Orange Peel, cut small, one ounce.
Species for Imperial Lozenges, three drams.

Make trochiscs of two drams each. (PIDERIT)

HASS. suppresses the orange peel, and replaces the species by cinnamon. FULD. retains the orange peel, and prescribes, instead of the species, compound cinnamon powder.

They are tonic, antiseptic, and anthelmintic.—Dose, one, two, or three, daily.

D.

Cataplasms.

ANTISEPTIC CATAPLASM. (GALL.)

R. Barley Meal, six ounces.
Water, one pound.
Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, constantly stirring, and add to the mass when nearly cold

Pulverized Camphor, one dram.

REUSS'S ANTISEPTIC CATAPLASM. (HENRI)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, } of each,
——— Rue, } sixty-four parts.
Spirit of Camphor, }
Pulverized Camphor, twelve parts.
Vinegar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix without heat.

E.

Electuaries.

FEBRIFUGE ELECTUARY.

Opiate febrifuge. (FERR.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, } of each,
Conserve of Wormwood, } seven
——— Scurvy Grass, } drams.
Syrup of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity to form a soft mass. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)—Dose, from three to four drams.

R. Rob of Elder, half an ounce.
Pulverized Cinchona, six drams.
——— Chamomile Flowers, two drams.
——— Cloves, } of each, half a dram.
Extract of Lesser Centaury, }
Syrup of Lemon Juice, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

It is extolled by HOFFMANN.—Dose, half a dram, every two hours.

R. Pulverized Cinchona, four ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Conserve of Red Roses, } two ounces.
Syrup of Cichory with Rhubarb, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Cinchona, two ounces.
Diascordium, two drams.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (FERR.)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, } of each,
Theriac, } half an ounce.
Honey, } of each,
Compound Syrup of Cichory, } one ounce.
Essence of Cinnamon, one drop.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

To be taken in three doses, each before or at the moment of the paroxysm.

R. Pulverized Cinchona, half an ounce.
——— Cinnamon, one scruple.
——— Star Thistle, } of each, one dram.
——— Chamomile, }
——— Wild Valerian, }
——— Wormwood, }
——— Lesser Centaury, }

Honey, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Bories)

To be taken at four doses, in the apyrexial stage.

R. Cinchona, six drams.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, two drams.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

To be taken in doses more or less considerable according to the duration of the apyrexial stage.

R. Cinchona, two ounces.
Serpentaria, Cinnamon, } of each, two drams.
Camphor, two scruples.
Opium, three grains.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Bories)

To be taken every two hours, in the apyrexial stage.

TONIC AND ANTI-PERIODIC BOLUS. (Pierquin)

R. Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, } of each, one ounce and a half.

Bruise, and pour upon them gradually
Infusion of Meadow-sweet, half a pound.
Orange-flower Water, a sufficient quantity.

Express, and add to the strained liquor,
Pulverized Cinchona, two drams.
Syrup of Orange Peel, two ounces.
Mix.

PURGATIVE AND FEBRIFUGE ELECTUARY. (Spielmann)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, four ounces.
——— Jalap, Nitrate of Potass, } of each, three drams.
Conserve of Red Roses, two ounces.
Syrup of Cichory, with Rhubarb, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

ANTI-CARDIALGIC ELECTUARY. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
——— Camphor, ——— Myrrh, } of each, half a dram.
Syrup of Poppies, ——— Mint, } of each, ten drams.
Mix.—The volume of a nutmeg is to be taken six times a day. De Haen extolled it in cardialgia resulting from spasm and debility of the stomach.

TONIC ELECTUARY. (Saunders)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, half an ounce.
Conserve of Red Roses, six drams.
Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, half a dram.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

ALCALINE ELECTUARY OF CINCHONA. (Ph. Syph.; Augustin)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Soda, two drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, two drams, twice or thrice a day. It is recommended in scrofula complicated with syphilis.

TONIC ELECTUARY. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

R. Cinchona, six drams.
Iron Filings, Theriac, } of each, two drams.
Syrup of Cinnamon, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Dose, one dram, morning and evening. —It is recommended in ascites after the evacuation of the fluid.

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Cinnamon, one dram.
Black Oxide of Iron, two drams.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Swediaur)

Dose, the volume of a nutmeg, twice or thrice a day. It has been recommended in leucorrhœa, general debility, ataxia, and flatulent disorders.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, Theriac, } of each, one ounce.
Iron Filings, two drams.
Syrup of Catechu or of Saffron, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one dram, thrice a day. It is useful in inveterate leucorrhœas.

ANTI-FEBRILE ELECTUARY. (Brera; Bories; Henri; Pierquin; Spielmann; Sainte-Marie)

R. Cinchona, twelve grains.
Honey, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Iron, four drams.
Valerian, two drams.
Crab's Eyes, one dram.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

Dose, a tea-spoonful, every four hours, in the apyrexial stage of intermittents.

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
——— Gentian, } of each,
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, } one
and of Iron, } dram.
Oxymel of Squill, } of each,
Compound Syrup of } a sufficient
Smallage, } quantity.

Mix. (Bories; Henri; Pierquin)

Quarin has recommended it in dropsy, complicated with quartan fever.—Dose, two drams, every three hours.

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
——— Chamomile Flowers, two drams.
Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Diaphoretic Iron, } one dram.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Spielmann)

Triller has extolled this in intermittent fevers of every kind, and has even sung its praise in verse.

R. Cinchona, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Muriate of Ammonia, } ten grains.
Riviere's Salt of Iron, }
Rhubarb, eight grains.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Pierquin)

It is recommended particularly in quartan fevers.

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Valerian, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, one scruple.
Despumated Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken at four times. (Brera)

R. Opium, one grain.
Tartarized Antimony, three grains.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two scruples.
Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken gradually in the course of the day. (Brera)

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (Hisp.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Saunders; Sainte-Marie)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, } of each,
Orange Peel, } six drams
Crab's Eyes, two drams.
Conserve of Roses, } of each,
——— Hips, } six drams.
Syrup of Catechu, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

It is useful in the chronic diarrhœa which supervenes upon excessive suppuration.—Dose, one dram, twice or thrice a day.

R. Cinchona, } of each,
Conserve of Rosemary, } one ounce.
——— Red Roses, three ounces.
Mastic, } of each,
Catechu, } two drams.
Essence of Cinnamon, thirty drops.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Sainte-Marie; Pierquin)

It was frequently prescribed by Tissot in leucorrhœa.—Dose, two drams, morning and evening.

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Balsam of Tolu, } of each,
Catechu, } one dram.
Syrup of Comfrey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Hisp.; Pierquin)

Divide it into six doses, of which one is to be taken twice or thrice a day, in any proper vehicle.—It has been strongly recommended in hæmoptysis and other asthenic diseases.

R. Cinchona, } of each,
Root of Tormentil, } one dram.
Crab's Eyes, }
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Conserve of Fumitory, two ounces.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, half a dram.
Syrup of Fumitory, } of each,
——— Vinegar, } a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Pierquin)

To be taken by spoonfuls.

ELECTUARY OF CINCHONA. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Cinchona, ten drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Honey, } of each,
Syrup of Wormwood, } two drams.

Mix.—Dose, from two drams to half an ounce, repeated thrice before the paroxysm. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Cinchona, } of each,
Electuary of Senna, } one ounce.
Syrup of Peach Flowers, }
Muriate of Ammonia, one scruple.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

To be taken twice a day, at twelve times.

SENAC'S FEBRIFUGE ELECTUARY. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, four drams.
Cornachine Powder, twenty grains.

Agaric, fifteen grains.
Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken at four times, every three hours, in the apyrexial stage of quartan fevers.

FEBRIFUGE AND INCISIVE ELECTUARY. (BORIES)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each, thirty grains.
Muriate of Ammonia, }
———— Ammonia and of Iron, }
Rhubarb, half a dram.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken at four doses, every four hours. It has been particularly recommended in quartan fevers complicated with abdominal obstructions.

FEBRIFUGE ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Cinchona, six drams.
Rhubarb, } of each, two drams.
Cascarilla, }
Muriate of Ammonia, }
Florentine Iris, one dram.
Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

It is recommended in quartan fever.—Dose, from one to two drams, daily.

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Syrup of Chamomile, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

ANTIMONIATED ELECTUARY OF CINCHONA.

Confectio Chinæ antimonialis. (HISP.)

R. Tartarized Antimony, six grains.
Supertartrate of Potass, three drams.

Triturate together for half an hour; then add

Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
Syrup of Vinegar, three ounces and a half.

Miz.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium anti-epilepticum seu *anti-spasmodicum, Confectio Chinæ anti-epileptica.* (HISP.; FULD.; BORIES.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Valerian, half an ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (FULD.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

It is recommended in epilepsy, chorea, and hysteria.—Dose, one dram, morning and evening.

R. Pulverized Cinchona, six drams.
———— Serpentaria, two drams.
Syrup of Peony, three ounces.

Mix. (HISP.)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
———— Tin, } of each,
———— Valerian, } half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

Dose, one dram, morning and evening.

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one dram.
———— Valerian, thirty grains.
———— Misletoe, twenty grains.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, ten grains.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

Dose, one dram, morning and evening.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC FOOD. (FEE)

R. Potatoes, cooked with steam, one thousand parts.
Pulverized Cinchona, sixty parts.
Simple Syrup, two hundred and fifty parts.
Water, one thousand parts.

Mix.—Dose, four ounces, which is to be doubled at the end of a fortnight. It is recommended by GUYTON.

F.

Potions.

POTION WITH PULVERIZED CINCHONA. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; AUGUSTIN; BORIES; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; RATIER)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one dram and a half.

Mix it with

Water, four ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, two drams.
Peppermint Water, four ounces.

Mix, and add

Tincture of Cinnamon, one dram.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Cinchona, two drams.
Nitrate of Potass, five grains.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, sixty drops.
Appropriate Vehicle, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Pulverized Red Cinchona, two drams.
Decoction of Cinchona, seven ounces.
Tincture of Cinchona, one ounce.
Vitriolic Elixir, two drams.

Mix. (Pierquin)

It is particularly recommended in hæmacelinosis.

R. Pulverized Cinchona, half an ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, twelve grains.
Red Wine, four ounces.

Mix. (Ratier)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, two drams.
Wood-lice, } of each, one dram.
Lesser Centaury, }
Wine, eight ounces.

Mix. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Pulverized Red Cinchona, half an ounce.
Red Wine, } of each,
Honey, } two ounces.
Infusion of Maidenhair, }

Mix. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Pulverized Red Cinchona, one ounce.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
Alcohol, eight ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix. (Augustin)

These potions have been recommended in adynamic diseases; and the last by Rademacher, in typhus gravior.—The dose is, in general, one or two spoonfuls, every hour or two hours.

BITTER FEBRIFUGE POTION.

Decoctum amarum anti-febrile. (Brera)

R. Bitter Decoction, one pound and a half.
Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
——— Valerian, half an ounce.

Boil for an hour, and strain.—To be taken at four times.

2. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Cinchona, without the vehicle employed to extract it.*

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF CINCHONA.

Extractum Cinchonæ seu *Corticis Peruviani aquosum* seu *gummosum.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Lanceolated Cinchona Bark, bruised, one pound.
Water, one gallon.

Boil down to six pints and strain the decoction while hot. In the same manner boil it down four times successively, and strain the decoctions. Then mix them all together, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

This extract should be kept in a soft state for pills, and in a hard state for powders. (Lond.)

R. Cinchona Bark, coarsely powdered, one pound.
Water, six pints.

Boil for a quarter of an hour in a lightly covered vessel; then filter the decoction, and set it aside: boil the residue in the same quantity of water, and filter it in the same manner. Repeat the operation a third time; then mix the decoctions, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

This extract should be kept in a hard and in a soft state; the first fit for making powders, and the second for pills. (Dubl.)

R. Cinchona, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slightly for a quarter of an hour, and strain with expression; boil the residue with four parts of water, and strain again. Mix the decoctions, set aside, decant, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.)

Austr. directs the bark to be exhausted by several successive boilings; and the united liquors, after decantation, to be evaporated in a water-bath.—Gall.; Fenn.; and Cadet de Gassicourt—to boil it for a quarter of an hour with six parts of water; then, a second time with fresh water; and the united liquors to be evaporated in a water-bath. — Brugnatelli—to prolong the first boiling for two hours—Batav.—to boil the bark twice successively, with twelve parts of water each time.—Suec.—three parts of water to each boiling.—Genev.—the bark to be boiled, three or four times, in fifteen parts of water each time, till the water ceases to be coloured.

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one part.
Water, twelve parts.

Boil for one hour and a half; strain the liquor while hot, and evaporate it to the required consistence. (Brugnatelli)

Hass.; Ross.; and Piderit prescribe one part of bark and eight parts of water. —Amst.—the evaporation of the simple common decoction to the proper consistence.

R. Cinchona, in powder, one part.
Water, twelve parts.

Infuse for two days, in a water-bath or in a warm temperature; and repeat the infusion with fresh water till it comes off insipid. Mix the infusions, filter, and evaporate to dryness, beginning over the fire and completing it in a water-bath. (Hisp.)

Ant. directs one part of bark to be infused in six parts of water for twenty-four hours; then to be boiled in four parts for a quarter of an hour. The decoction is then to be evaporated, and, towards the end, the infusion to be added to it. The whole is finally to be reduced to the consistence of an extract, in a water-bath.

R. Cinchona, powdered and sifted, any quantity.

Moisten it well with water, and set it aside to macerate for twenty-four hours; then add a quantity of cold water equal to the weight of the mass, and boil for fifteen or twenty minutes; then strain it, while boiling, through flannel: pour upon the residue double its weight of water, boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. Set the liquor aside for an instant, decant, and evaporate, continually boiling. (Van Mons)

R. Cinchona, one part.
Spring Water, six parts.

Digest for four days in a warm place; then express, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. (Bruns.)

Swediaur directs one part each, of cinchona and of water to be triturated together for several hours, and then to be strained and evaporated to dryness, over a slow fire, or on dishes.—Wirtem.—one part of cinchona to be infused in thirty-two parts of boiling water for forty hours; the liquor to be filtered, and evaporated slowly to one pound; then to be cooled; then to be filtered again, and spread upon dishes placed on a stove, till it becomes dried and forms brilliant scales.—Fuld.; and Lipp.—one pound of pulverized bark to be put into a flannel bag, and boiling water to be poured upon it till it passes through tasteless, the liquor to be then evaporated.

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one part.
Cold Water, ten parts.

Macerate for two days and strain. Set aside and decant the liquor, then evaporate it over a slow fire to the consistence of an extract. (Pol.; Swediaur)

Ferr.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; and Sax. direct one part of cinchona to be macerated for forty-eight hours in twelve parts of water; the strained infusion to be evaporated slowly till there remains only two pounds of liquid, to be set aside to cool, filtered, and evaporated in a water-bath.—Sard.—cinchona to be triturated in a marble mortar, gradually adding water, which is to be decanted when it is very turbid, and replaced with fresh water; this operation is to be continued till the water comes off colourless. The united liquors are then to be set aside, strained, and evaporated, over a slow fire or in the rays of the sun, to dryness.—Gall.—two pounds of cinchona to be evaporated in twelve of cold water for twenty-four hours, stirring from time to time, and then to be strained; the residue to be macerated with eight pounds of cold water, and again strained. The two liquors to be mixed together and evaporated in a water-bath to the consistence of syrup, and poured into dishes to the depth of two lines, evaporated to dryness in an oven or water-bath, and the scales to be detached.—Herbip.—two ounces of cinchona to be macerated for two days in four pounds of cold water, and the strained liquor evaporated till there remains only one pound, this to be filtered when cold, and set aside in dishes, to dry spontaneously.

These various processes are to be divided into three classes: the evaporating of an infusion made without heat,—of an infusion made with heat,—and of a decoction.

The extract prepared by the first mode contains kinate of lime, gum, red colouring matter, yellow colouring matter, a small proportion of red cinchonique, and a very small proportion of salts with a base of quinine or of cinchonine, for these salts, although soluble in cold water, are so combined with a fatty matter and with colouring matter, that the water can scarcely act upon them.

As to the decoction, particularly when it is prolonged, it obtains perfectly the alcaline kinates, and with them, gum, starch, tannin, yellow colouring matter, red cinchonique, and a part of the fatty matter; but when the liquor has cooled, besides the compound which results from the union of the starch with the tannin falling down insoluble, the greater part of the vegetable alkaloids, unless the liquor is very diluted, are precipitated, with a portion of the fatty and colouring matter.

The infusion prepared with heat should therefore be preferred, as Idt and Chevallier have remarked. A sufficient quantity of water, at 30 degrees, is to be poured upon finely bruised bark; the mixture is to be occasionally stirred, and, at the end of twenty-four hours, strained with strong expression: the same quantity of water at the

same degree is then to be poured upon the residue. The two infusions are to be mixed, filtered through close flannel, and evaporated in a water-bath to the consistence of a pilular mass or to that of thick syrup. This is to be spread with a brush upon dishes, and placed in a stove, and, at the end of several days, the thin scales which are formed are to be scraped off with a blunt knife.

The extract of cinchona should be prepared in the soft and in the dry state; in the latter, it is called *Essential Salt of Cinchona*, LAGARAYE'S Salt.

It is tonic, strengthening, antiseptic, febrifuge, and anthelmintic.—Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

EMULSIVE EXTRACT OF CINCHONA. (VAN MONS)

R. Pulverized Grey Cinchona, Cold Water, } of each, forty-eight parts.

Macerate, then add,

Gum Arabic, one half part,

and with hot water, added slowly, make an emulsion. Having strained the liquor, heat the residue in the same manner with a fresh quantity of hot water, and another half part of gum. Mix the two liquors, set aside, decant, and evaporate, without boiling, to the consistence of an extract.

VINOUS EXTRACT OF CINCHONA.

Extractum Corticis Peruviani vinosum. (HASS.; SARD.; PIDERIT)

R. Cinchona, one part.
White Wine, eight parts.

Digest for three days, in a sand-bath; then express strongly. Boil the residue with a sufficient quantity of fresh wine down to one half; then mix the two liquors, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (SARD.)

This extract is very properly abandoned.

HYDRO-ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF CINCHONA.

Extractum Corticis Peruviani alcoholico-aquosum. (EDINB.; AMER.; BAVAR.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIERQUIN)

Extractum Cinchoniæ Lancifoliæ. (EDINB.)

R. Lanceolated Cinchona, powdered, one pound.
Alcohol, four pounds.

Digest for four days, and pour off the tincture. Boil the residue for fifteen minutes, in

Distilled Water, five pounds,

and strain the decoction while hot, through a linen cloth. Boil again with the same quantity of distilled water, and strain; then evaporate the liquors to the consistence of thin honey. Distil the alcohol from the tincture till it is reduced to the same consistence. Finally mix the inspissated liquors, and evaporate them in a water-bath, to the proper consistence.

AMER.; and COXE give the same formula.

R. Cinchona, one pound.
Alcohol, five or six pounds.

Macerate for a sufficient time, and express; then boil the residue for a short time with

Water, three pounds.

Clarify the decoction with white of egg; then mix the two liquors, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

LUSIT. directs one pound of bark to be digested for four days in four pounds of alcohol (0.830), the residue to be boiled with ten pounds of water down to two. The tincture to be distilled, and the decoction evaporated; the inspissated liquors to be mixed together, and evaporated to the consistence of pilular mass—BAVAR.—one part of cinchona to be digested for two days in a mixture of six parts of water, and four of alcohol; the residue to be boiled for a quarter of an hour with five parts of water: the two liquors then to be mixed together, and evaporated, after having distilled off the alcohol.

It is tonic, corroborant, antiseptic, and febrifuge.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF CINCHONA.

Extractum Cinchonæ resinosum, Extractum Chinæ alcoholicum, Resina Corticis Peruviani. (LOND.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; GENEV.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; PIERQUIN)

R. Lanceolated Cinchona Bark, bruised, one pound.
Rectified Spirit, four pints.

Macerate for four days, and strain. Distil the tincture in a water-bath

till the extract has acquired the proper consistence. (LOND.)

R. Cinchona, coarsely powdered, four pounds.
Alcohol (30 degrees), ten pounds.

Digest for three days in a sand-bath, and decant; repeat the operation in the same manner, with the residue and ten pounds of fresh alcohol; then decant. Express the residue, mix together the three liquors, and set them aside; then decant; add eight pounds of water, and distil off the alcohol with a moderate heat. Wash the resin which adheres to the bottom of the vessel, till the water comes off tasteless; then evaporate the supernatant liquor, and collect, that it also may be washed, the resin which is precipitated from it. Soften the whole with a little alcohol (20 degrees), and form it into a mass; finally, inspissate it with a moderate heat. (AMER.; BATAV.; BELG.; FERR.; FENN.; GENEV.; SAX.)

R. Bruised Cinchona, four pounds.
Alcohol (0.907), sixteen pounds.

Distil two pounds from over a moderate fire; and when the residue is cold, express and set it aside. Add to the spirit twelve pounds of alcohol (0.907), pour the mixture upon the residue, distil one pound and a half, and express when cold. Mix the two liquors, set them aside for eight days, and decant; then add six pounds of water, and distil off, slowly, all the alcohol. Wash the resin well with boiling water, and having formed it into a mass by softening it with a little alcohol, dry it slowly. (AMST.)

R. Alcoholic Tincture of Cinchona, any quantity.

Distil three fourths of it in a water-bath. Add to the residue a quantity of water equal to itself, collect and wash the precipitate, and set it aside to drip; then express it carefully, dissolve it in warm alcohol, and evaporate to dryness.—GALL.—BRUGNATELLI; and PIERQUIN direct three fourths of the tincture to be distilled to draw off the alcohol, and the residue to be evaporated to dryness, without adding water.

It is irritant, frequently producing abundant alvine dejections. It has been recommended in the apyrexial stage of intermittent fevers, in the dose of a dram, in two, three, or four ounces of any appropriate vehicle, to be taken by spoonfuls every two hours.

FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (NIEMANN)

R. Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
Root of Arum, one ounce.
——— Black Hellebore, } of each,
——— Gentian, } two drams.

Mix.

ANTI-PHTHYSICAL POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE.)

R. Extract of Cinchona, } of each,
——— Myrrh, } two drams.
Sugar of Milk, two ounces.
White Sugar, six ounces.

Mix.—It is recommended by HOLL.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, three or four times in the twenty-four hours.

FEBRIFUGE BOLUSES. (RATIER)

R. Extract of Cinchona, } of each,
Rob of Elder, } one dram.
Conserve of Hips, two drams.

Mix.—These are prescribed by DUPUYTREN.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC BOLUSES. (PIERQUIN)

R. Extract of Cinchona, fifteen grains.
Rhubarb, four grains.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

TONIC BOLUSES. (PIERQUIN)

R. Vinous Extract of Cinchona, twenty grains.
Nitrate of Potass, thirty grains.
Conserve of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

ANTI-FEBRILE PILLS. (SAUNDERS)

R. Extract of Cinchona, } of each,
——— Buck-bean, } two drams.
Rhubarb, one scruple.

Make pills of two grains each.

STOMACHIC PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Extract of Cinchona, } of each,
——— Blessed Thistle, } an
——— Gentian, } equal part.
——— Rhubarb, }

Make pills of four grains each.—Dose, one or two, thrice a day.

CAMPHORATED PILLS OF CINCHONA. (RATIER)

R. Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
——— Opium, one grain
Camphor, twelve grains.
Pulverized Cinchona, a sufficient quantity.

Make twelve pills.

They are prescribed by DUPUYTREN.

COMFITS OF CINCHONA. (SARD.)

R. Cinchona, half an ounce.
Hard Extract of Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Mix the two former together, and put them into a copper pan; then add the sugar boiled *à la plume*, and agitate the pan till the powder, perfectly covered with sugar, takes the form of grains.

ANTI-PERIODIC LOZENGES. (GALL.; BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Alcoholic Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity

to make sixty lozenges.

GALL. prescribes half an ounce of hard extract, four ounces of sugar, half a dram of cinnamon, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth, to make lozenges of eight grains each.

They are tonic, and febrifuge, according to the dose. One dram is equivalent to one ounce of cinchona.

TONIC POTION. (DISP. CHA. PARIS; ELLIS; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Extract of Cinchona, two drams.
Water two ounces.

Mix, and add

Syrup of Tolu, two ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Extract of Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, twelve ounces.

Mix, and add

Tincture of Cinnamon, } of each,
Syrup of Tolu, } two ounces.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Extract of Cinchona, two drams.
Vinous Extract of Opium, two grains.
Syrup of Cinchona, two ounces and a half.
Mint Water, } of each,
Cinnamon Water, } four ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
Decoction of Cinchona, six ounces.
Tincture of Cardamoms, four drams.

Mix. (ELLIS)

R. Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
Infusion of Cichory, four ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix. (DISP. CHA. PARIS)

ASTRINGENT POTION. (AUGUSTIN; RATIER)

R. Soft Extract of Cinchona, } of each,
Tincture of Cinnamon, } half a dram.
Orange-flower Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Quince, half an ounce.

Mix.

It is recommended by FOUQUIER, in chronic dysentery. (RATIER)

R. Extract of Cinchona, half an ounce.
Cinnamon Water, six ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, thirty drops.
Tincture of Cinnamon, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTI-SCORBUTIC POTION. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Extract of Cinchona, six drams.
Decoction of Cinchona, six ounces.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

Mix. To be taken by spoonfuls, every half hour.

TONIC LAVEMENT.

Enema Chinæ cum Opio. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS)

R. Extract of Cinchona, half an ounce.
Warm Water, four ounces.
Olive Oil, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium, ten drops.

Mix.

It is useful in intermittent fevers.

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (BORIES; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Extract of Cinchona, one scruple.
Peppermint Water, eight ounces.
Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Syrup of Lemon Peel, } one ounce.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
Spirit of Balm, two drams.
Gum Potion, four ounces.
Syrup of Cinchona, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Extract of Cinchona, one ounce.
Decoction of Cinchona, } of each,
Cinnamon Water, } eight ounces.
Tincture of Cinchona, from two to four ounces.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Extract of Cinchona, two drams.
Infusion of Cinchona, eight ounces.
Syrup of Cinchona, one ounce.

Mix. (BORIES)

R. Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
——— Opium, from one to two grains.
Gum Potion, four ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Extract of Cinchona, two drams.
Spirit of Cherries (*kirchwasser*) ten ounces.

Mix, and add

Syrup of Lemon, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Extract of Cinchona, } of each,
Theriac, } one dram.
Distilled Water of Scabious, eight ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, one scruple.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

MIXTURE FOR CONVULSIVE COUGH. (HAMB.)

R. Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
Distilled Water, three ounces.
Glycyrrhized Honey, one ounce.
Antimonial Wine, one dram.
Tincture of Cantharides, half a dram.

Mix.

ANTI-FEBRILE MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Extract of Cinchona, } of each,
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, } two drams.
Peppermint Water, one ounce.
Cascarilla Water, two ounces.

Mix.

ANTI-PERIODIC MIXTURE. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Alcoholic Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Distilled Water, two ounces and a half.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

Mix. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Alcoholic Extract of Cinchona, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Pulverized Valerian, two drams.
Water, six ounces.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Alcoholic Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Syrup of Balm, half an ounce.
Lime Tree Water, two ounces.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

TONIC AND ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Alcoholic Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Camphor, twenty grains.
Water of Blessed Thistle, four ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, every two hours.

FEBRIFUGE AND LAXATIVE POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Alcoholic Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Magnesia, one dram.
Lime Tree Water, three ounces.
Syrup of Maidenhair one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, two table spoonfuls.

FEBRIFUGE MIXTURE. (BORIES)

R. Alcoholic Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
Pulverized Red Cinchona, three drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Honey, four ounces.
Syrup of Orange Flowers, } of each, one ounce.
——— Wormwood, }
Compound Syrup of Smallage, }

Mix.— Dose, a spoonful, every three hours, in the intervals of the paroxysms.

ANTI-HÆMORRHAGIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Alcoholic Extract of Cinchona, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each, one dram.
Catechu, }
Syrup of Red Roses, }
Alum, half a dram.
Rose Water, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours, in passive hæmorrhages.

CAMPHORATED TONIC POTION. (BORIES)

R. Alcoholic Extract of Cinchona, one dram and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Camphor, one scruple.
Distilled Water of Leopard's Bane, } of each, one ounce.
——— Serpentaria, }
——— Scabious, }
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, }
Jamaica Rum, half an ounce.
Syrup of Cinchona, two ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, twenty-five drops.

Mix.— Dose, a spoonful, every three hours, in asthenic fevers.

ANTI-SPASMODIC AND TONIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Extract of Cinchona, half a dram.
Anise, four grains.
Appropriate Vehicle, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

R. Alcoholic Extract of Cinchona, half a dram.

Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty grains.
Camphor, ten grains.
Musk, half a grain.
Mynsicht's Vitriolic Elixir, fifteen drops.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

ANTI-PERIODIC MIXTURE. (Pierquin)

R. Extract of Cinchona, six drams.
Lemon Juice, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Mynsicht's Vitriolic Elixir, sixty drops.
Balm Water, Orange-flower Water, Mint Water, of each, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a fourth part every four hours.

TONIC POTION. (Ratier)

R. Extract of Cinchona, two drams.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, one dram.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.
Honey of Squill, Simple Syrup, of each, one ounce.
Gum Water, three ounces.

Mix.

ANTISEPTIC POTION. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Serpentaria, eight parts.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and pour the strained infusion upon a mixture of

Extract of Cinchona, four parts.
Simple Syrup, thirty parts.

Triturate and add

Tincture of Cinchona, eight parts.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, thirty parts.

Mix.—One half part of camphor may be added.

ASTRINGENT MIXTURE. (Niemann)

R. Salep, two drams.
Boiling Water, ten ounces.

Stir them together over the fire for some time, and add

Sub-borate of Soda, half a dram.
Extract of Cinchona, ——— Campeachy Wood, of each, one dram.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful.—It was recommended by Leutin, for the diarrhœa of infants.

STIMULANT AND TONIC POTION. Sainte-Marie)

R. Extract of Cinchona, Theriac, of each, one dram.
Mynsicht's Vitriolic Elixir, one scruple.
Distilled Water of Scabious, eight ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every half hour or hour.

CERATE OF CINCHONA. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Simple Cerate, eight parts.
Alcoholic Extract of Cinchona, dissolved in a little alcohol, one part.

Triturate together. (Gall.)

Cadet de Gassicourt; and Pierquin prescribe an equal part of each.

It is recommended to be applied to parts disposed to become gangrenous.

STIMULANT EMBROCATION. (Augustin)

R. Extract of Cinchona, Sulphuric Æther, Alcohol, of each, one dram, seven drams.

Mix.—The dorsal spine is to be rubbed with this, thrice a day, in paralysis.

3. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Cinchona, with the vehicle employed to extract it.*

A.

EXTRACTION BY WATER.

1. *By Infusion.*

INFUSION OF CINCHONA, PREPARED WITHOUT HEAT.

Infusum Cinchonæ frigidum seu *sine Calore.* (Edinb.; Dubl.; Bruns.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Herbip.; Coxe; Ratier)

Infusum Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ. (Edinb.)

R. Cinchona Bark, bruised, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, frequently shaking the vessel, and strain.

Infusum Cinchonæ sine Calore. (Dubl.)

R. Cinchona Bark, bruised, one ounce.
Water, twelve ounces.

Triturate the bark with a little of the water; then gradually add the

remainder. Macerate for twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking the vessel, and pour off the clear liquor.

Bruns.; Lipp.; Herbip.; Coxe; and Ratier give the same formula as Dubl.

Fenn prescribes two ounces of cinchona and one pound and a half of water.—Lusit.—one ounce of cinchona and one ounce and a half of water.—Ferr.—six drams of cinchona and one pound of water.

It is tonic.

Infusion of Cinchona.

INFUSION OF CINCHONA PREPARED WITH HEAT.

Infusum Cinchonæ seu *Cinchonæ calidum.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Fenn.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Niemann)

Infusum Cinchonæ.

R. Lanceolated Cinchona Bark, bruised, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours in a lightly-covered vessel, and strain. (Lond.; Dubl.)

Amer.; Coxe; and Niemann give the same formula.

Brugnatelli prescribes one ounce of cinchona and one pound of water; to be digested for six hours.—Fenn.—two ounces of cinchona and one pound and a half of water; to be macerated for three hours.—Suec.—one ounce and a half of cinchona, and fifteen ounces of water; to be macerated for three hours.

R. Pulverized Cichona, one ounce.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two ounces.

Triturate together, and add gradually,

Boiling Water, one pound.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain. (Brugnatelli)

It is tonic.

EMULSION OF CINCHONA. (Suec.)

R. Infusion of Cinchona, one pound and a half.
Syrup of Almonds, two ounces.

Mix.

BITTER PECTORAL POTION. (Ratier)

R. Infusion of Cinchona, four ounces.
Syrup of Gum, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.

Mix.—It is stimulant, and was formerly prescribed in chronic catarrhal affections, when expectoration was difficult.

Ratier gives another formula:—pectoral species, one scruple; cinchona, half a dram; syrup, one ounce; and water, four ounces.—It may be varied to infinity.

COMPOUND POTION OF CINCHONA. (Ratier)

R. Infusion of Cinchona, four ounces.
Mint Water, } of each,
Cinnamon Water, } half an ounce.
Syrup of Cinchona, one ounce.

Mix.—It is tonic, and may advantageously replace the preceding.

SUGAR OF CINCHONA. (Bories)

R. Alcoholic Tincture of Cinchona, seven ounces.
White Sugar, in powder, three ounces.

Evaporate to dryness in a stove; then

R. Of this Sugar, four ounces.
Infusion of Cinchona, twelve ounces.

Evaporate to dryness in the same manner, stirring three or four times a day.—Dose, from twenty grains to one dram.

MAGNESIATED INFUSION OF CINCHONA.

Infusum Chinæ seu *Cinchonæ cum Magnesia usta.* (Amer.; Hann.; Augustin; Coxe; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
Magnesia, one dram.
Hot Water, twelve ounces.

Boil for a quarter of an hour; then digest for one hour, and strain. (Amer.; Coxe; Niemann)

Hann. gives the same formula, but doubles the quantity of magnesia, and requires twenty-four hours' maceration.—Augustin—one ounce of cinchona, three drams of magnesia, and eight ounces of water.

R. Magnesia, one part.
Pulverized Cinchona, four parts.

Triturate together, and add

Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twelve hours; then add

Water, forty parts.

Infuse again for twelve hours; then express, set aside, and decant. (Van Mons)

By treating cinchona thus, the infusion has been thought to be rendered styptic and more bitter; but, on the contrary, it actually deprives it of its active principle, since the magnesia, attracting the kinic acid, liberates the alkaloid of the cinchona which is insoluble in water. The preparation should therefore be rejected.

CALCAREOUS INFUSION OF CINCHONA.

Infusum Cinchonæ cum Aqua Calcis seu *Calcis cinchonatum, Aqua Calcis cum China.* (AMER.; LUSIT.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
Lime Water, one pound.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and filter. (AMER.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, two ounces.
Quick Lime, one ounce.

Triturate together, and add gradually

Lime Water, two ounces and a half.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain. (PALAT.)

The remarks on the last are applicable also to this preparation.

POTASSATED INFUSION OF CINCHONA.

Tinctura aquosa Corticis Peruviani karlina. (PALAT.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Boiling Water, sixteen ounces.

Digest for a sufficient time, in a warm place, and strain. (PALAT.)

CADET DE GASSICOURT directs one ounce of cinchona, and one scruple of subcarbonate of potass, to be infused in one pound of water for two days at the ordinary temperature.

What we have said with regard to the magnesiated infusion applies equally to this.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CINCHONA. (FULD.; SARD.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Bruised Cinchona, ten drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour. Add

Serpentaria, two drams.

Digest for two days, and strain. (SARD.)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
——— Valerian, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours in a cool place. (FULD.)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, } of each,
Spirit of Cinnamon, } two ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest for two days, frequently shaking the vessel, and strain. (SWEDIAUR)

It is tonic, antiseptic, and anthelmintic. To be taken by spoonfuls or glassfuls according to the case.

STOMACHIC INFUSION. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Cinchona, from two to four drams.
Orange Flowers, one dram.
Chamomile Flowers, one pinch.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for twelve hours.

To be taken at thrice, in the course of the day, an hour before meals.

HEMASTATIC DECOCTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cinchona, coarsely powdered, one dram.
Bruised Ipecacuanha, ten grains.
Root of Great Comfrey, half a dram.
Boiling Decoction of Poppy Heads, one pound.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and add, when strained,

Syrup of Ground Ivy, half a dram.

Mix. Dose, a spoonful, thrice a day.

TONIC AND COMPOSING DECOCTION. (BORIES)

R. Bruised Cinchona, one dram.
——— Ipecacuanha, fifteen grains.
Decoction of Poppy Heads, one pound.

Infuse in a covered vessel for four hours; then strain, and add

Syrup of Amber, } of each,
——— Turtle (*Tortue*), } three drams.

Mix.

It is tonic and stomachic.—Dose, a spoonful before every meal.

TONIC TINCTURE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Red Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
Boiling Water, four glassfuls.

Infuse, and add

Root of Serpentaria, half an ounce.
Herb of Blessed Thistle, } of each,
Chamomile Flowers, } half a handful.

Express.—To be taken in four doses, to each of which is to be added ten grains of camphor and ten drops of MYNSICHT'S vitriolic elixir.

TONIC INFUSION. (BORIES)

R. Red Cinchona, } of each, one dram.
Juniper Berries, }
Fresh Orange Peel, } of each,
Cassia Lignea, } two drams.
WINTER'S Bark, half a dram.
Bruised Ipecacuanha, fifteen grains.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

to obtain six ounces of strained infusion. Add to it

Extract of Juniper, one dram and a half.

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, repeated more or less frequently.

BOULLAY'S SYRUP.

Syrupus ad Pertussim. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PLANCHE; VAN MONS)

R. Ipecacuanha, in powder, nine drams.
Yellow Cinchona, six ounces.
Opium, one dram.
Water, four pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and decant. Add fresh water, till the residue becomes tasteless; then mix together the infusions, filter, and add

Simple Syrup, nine pounds.

Boil the whole to the consistence of syrup. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PLANCHE)

This syrup may also be prepared extemporaneously in the following manner:

R. Syrup of Cinchona, three ounces.
——— Ipecacuanha, one ounce and a half.
——— Opium, one ounce.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

It is useful in hooping-cough.—Dose, from a tea-spoonful, repeated several times a day, to a table-spoonful; according to age.

ACIDULATED INFUSION OF CINCHONA.

Infusum Cinchonæ cum Succo Limonum. (AMER.; COXE)

R. Cinchona, in powder, one ounce.
Lemon Juice, two ounces.
Compound Tincture of Opium, three ounces.
Cold Water, one pound.

Macerate for twelve hours, and filter.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF CINCHONA. (HISP.)

R. Root of Scorzonera, sliced, one ounce.
Lemon Pips, bruised, two drams.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds. Pour the decoction while boiling, upon

Cinchona, coarsely powdered, two ounces.
Root of Contrayerva, one ounce.

At the end of a quarter of an hour, strain, and add

Honey of Elder, three ounces.

Mix.

2. *By Decoction.*

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA.

Decoctum Cinchonæ seu *Corticis Cinchonæ* seu *Cinchonæ lancifoliæ* seu *Corticis Peruviani.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; MIL. COPEN.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; LIPP.; CAST. BORUS.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; HUFELAND; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Lanceolated Cinchona Bark, bruised, one ounce.
Water, one pint.

Boil for ten minutes in a lightly covered vessel, and strain the decoction while hot. (LOND.)

R. Lanceolated Cinchona Bark, powdered, one ounce.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil in a covered vessel for ten minutes, and strain while hot. (EDINB.)

R. Lanceolated Cinchona Bark, coarsely powdered, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain a pint of strained decoction. (DUBL.)

FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; and CAST. BORUS. prescribe one ounce of cinchona and twelve ounces of water; to be reduced one fourth by boiling.—BATAV.; and BELG.—one ounce of cinchona and fourteen ounces of water; to be reduced to ten.—MIL. COPEN.; FENN.; HAMB.; SUEC.; WURCEB.; BRUGNATELLI; and SWEDIAUR — one ounce of cinchona and sixteen ounces of water; to be reduced to a greater or less quantity, but generally to one half.—AMER.; COXE; and RATIER—one ounce of cinchona, and one pound of water; to be boiled for ten minutes.—BATAV. and BELG.—recommend when the red cinchona is employed, one ounce of the bark, and sixteen ounces of water; to be reduced to ten (BATAV.); or to twelve (BELG.)

RATIER prescribes a *Lavement of Cinchona*, prepared with half an ounce or one ounce of cinchona and one pound of water.

R. Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
Pure Water, five pounds.

Boil down to one half in a covered vessel over a moderate fire, and strain the liquor while hot. Pour upon the residue,

Pure Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil again down to one half, and strain while hot. Mix the two decoctions, and evaporate the reduced to one pound. (AMST.)

R. Cinchona, two ounces.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, adding towards the end,

Grated Liquorice, one ounce.

Strain. (GENEV.)

TONIC POTION. (AUGUSTIN; ELLIS; (PIERQUIN)

R. Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add, when strained,

Syrup of Cichory, four ounces.

Mix.—To be taken during the twenty-four hours. (PIERQUIN)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, three ounces.
Tincture of Cinchona, one ounce.
Pulverized Cinchona, two drams.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every hour or two hours. (ELLIS)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, six ounces.
Tincture of Cinchona, one ounce.
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, thirty drops.

Mix.—To be taken as the preceding. (ELLIS)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, eight ounces.
Extract of Cinchona prepared without heat, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, half a cupful every hour. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTI-PERIODIC LAVEMENT. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Water a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and add when strained,

Syrup of Poppies, one ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended in cases where cinchona cannot be administered by the mouth.

OPIATE DECOCTION OF CINCHONA.

Decoctum Chinæ Opiatum. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, six ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, twenty drops.

Mix.—To be taken in small doses, in adynamic fevers.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil down to one half, and add towards the end,

Liquorice, sliced, half an ounce.

Add to the strained decoction,

Nutmeg Water, two ounces.

Mix.—This is much extolled by BAUMES. —Dose, three or four spoonfuls, with from ten to sixty drops of tincture of guaiac, twice or thrice a day.

POTION WITH DECOCTION OF CINCHONA. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Bruised Cinchona, ten parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for a short time, then infuse. Strain the liquor while hot, and add to it

Simple Syrup, thirty parts.
Tincture of Cinnamon, five parts.

Mix.

NITRATED DECOCTION OF CINCHONA.

Decoctum Febrifugum. (SPIELMANN)

R. Cinchona, two ounces.
Water, eight pounds.

Boil for half an hour; then strain, and dissolve in the liquor,

Nitrate of Potass, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, a glassful, four times a day.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS DRINK. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, } of each,
Sea-Water, } an equal part.

Mix.—This drink has been recommended by RUSSEL; it is a very active excitant.—Half a bottle of it is to be taken, at three or four doses, in the space of twenty-four hours. The proportion of sea-water is to be gradually augmented, till the patient takes one or two pounds of it daily. In the absence of sea-water, a solution of muriate of soda may be used. Syrup of almonds serves to quench the thirst which is excited by this drink, at the commencement.

ANTISEPTIC LOTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, four ounces.
Camphor, one dram.

Mix.—It is recommended by MEJEAN in malignant cynanche.

ANTISEPTIC LAVEMENT. (RATIER)

R. Bruised Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, and add to the strained liquor,

Camphor, two drams.

Mix.

CAMPHORATED CERATE OF CINCHONA. (VAN MONS)

R. Anhydrous Cerate, eight ounces.
Camphor, one dram and a half.

Mix well together, and incorporate gradually

Concentrated Decoction of Cinchona, one ounce.

ANTISEPTIC LOTION.

Fomentation Antiseptique. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, one pound.
Spirit of Camphor, half an ounce.
Mix.

TONIC INJECTION. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Bruised Cinchona, four drams.
Water, three demi-setiers.

Boil down to two thirds. Extinguish several times in the strained and cold decoction, a piece of iron heated to whiteness and then add

SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, half a dram.

Mix.—It is to be injected into wounds with discharges which give place to excessive suppuration.

ANTISEPTIC INJECTION.

Injectio Chinæ anti-putrida. (HISP.)

R. Bruised Cinchona, half an ounce.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to two thirds, and add when strained

Solution of Myrrh, one dram.

Mix.

It is for the same purpose as the preceding. These two injections may also be employed in chronic diarrhœa.

TONIC POTION. (RATIER)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, } of each,
Wine, } three ounces.
Syrup of Clove-Pink, one ounce.
Spirit of Balm, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

ANTISEPTIC GARGLE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, six ounces.
Vinegar, three drams.
Honey, one ounce.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT AND TONIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, eight ounces.
Compound Tincture of Cinchona, } of each, one dram.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, }
Tincture of Opium, ten drops.

Mix.

ALUMINATED DECOCTION OF CINCHONA.

Decoctum Chinæ cum Alumine. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
Water, twenty ounces.

Boil down to one half, and add when strained

Alum, one dram.
Syrup of Gooseberries, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, half a cupful, every two hours.

TONIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, half an ounce.
Theriac, } of each,
Confection of Hyacinth, } one dram.
MYNSICHT'S Vitriolic Elixir, twenty-five drops.
Camphor, twelve grains.

Mix.

It is recommended in intermittent fevers.

AQUEOUS SYRUP OF CINCHONA.

Syrupus Cinchonæ seu *Chinæ Chinæ* seu *Corticis Peruviani* seu *de Kinkina.* (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; PIERQUIN; VAN MONS)

R. Bruised Cinchona, four ounces.
Pure Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil in a covered vessel for a quarter of an hour; then evaporate the turbid liquor, over a slow fire, to one half, and add

White Sugar, one pound.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (GALL.)

BATAV.; and BELG. direct two ounces of cinchona to be boiled in twenty-eight of water down to eighteen ounces, and a syrup to be made with the addition of six ounces of sugar.—BAVAR.—one part of cinchona to be boiled in twelve parts of water down to eight, the liquor to be strained while hot, and sixteen parts of sugar, immediately added.—VAN MONS—one part of pulverized cinchona to be boiled in twelve parts of water; the boiling decoction to be strained, set aside, and evaporated, with four parts of sugar to the consistence of syrup.—AMST.—half a pound of sugar to be boiled with one pound of decoction of cinchona.

R. Cinchona, coarsely powdered, one ounce.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.

Macerate in a covered vessel of the capacity of ten ounces for twenty-four hours, stirring frequently; then express strongly, and add

White Sugar, fourteen ounces.

Make a syrup. (ANT.)

TONIC POTION. (RATIER)

R. Syrup of Cinchona, one ounce.
Spirit of Balm, two drams.
Gum Potion, four ounces.

Mix.

JELLY OF CINCHONA. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Bruised Cinchona, } of each,
Spring Water, } four ounces.

Boil; add to the strained and cold liquor

White Sugar, one ounce and a half.
Jelly, three drams.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, in the apyrexial stage of intermittent fevers.

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA AND LEOPARD'S-BANE.

Decoctum Chinæ cum Arnica (AUGUSTIN)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Tops of Leopard's-bane, half an ounce.
Water, twenty-four ounces.

Boil down to one half adding towards the end

Serpentaria, in powder, three drams.

Add when strained

Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix.

TONIC POTION. (BRERA)

R. Cinchona, half an ounce.
Root of Bistort, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Infuse in this

Flowers of Leopard's-bane, two drams.

Add when strained

Antimonial Wine, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken in the course of the day.

STIMULANT LAVEMENT.

Clysma excitans. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, } of each,
Infusion of Leopard's-bane, } two ounces.
Camphor, triturated with Yolk of Egg, half a dram.

Mix.

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA WITH OPIUM.

Decoctum Chinæ cum Radice Caryophyllatæ et Opio. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Cinchona, half an ounce.
Pure Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to ten ounces and add

Root of Wound-wort, sliced, half an ounce.

Boil down to eight ounces in a covered vessel; and when this is become cold, add to it

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Tincture of Opium, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, half an ounce.

ANTISEPTIC FOMENTATION.

Fotus ad Gangrænam. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

R. Bruised Cinchona, one ounce.
Spring Water, forty-eight ounces.

Boil down to thirty-two ounces, and add

Flowers of Chamomile, } of each,
——— Tansey, } half an ounce.

Boil for a few moments, and add

Spirit of Camphor, two ounces.
Hydrochloric Acid, one ounce.

Mix.

ACID DECOCTION OF CINCHONA.

Decoctum Chinæ acidum. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Herb of Wormwood, two ounces.
Water, thirty-six ounces.

Boil down to twenty ounces; then express, and add

Vinegar, four ounces.

Mix.

R. Decoction of Cinchona, eight ounces.
Aromatic Acid Elixir, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, half an ounce.

TONIC LAVEMENT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, two drams.
Water, one pound.

Boil down to two thirds, and add when strained

Red Wine, three ounces.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION.

Injectio Chinæ. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, twelve ounces.

Boil, and add when strained

Red Wine, two ounces.
Alum, one dram.

Mix.—Two spoonfuls of it are to be injected thrice a day, in atonic leucorrhœa.—BECKER also recommends it to diminish the capacity of the vagina.

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA AND CASCARILLA.

Decoctum Chinæ cum Cascarilla. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Red Cinchona, one ounce.
Cascarilla, two drams.
Pure Water, twelve ounces.

Boil down to eight ounces; then express, and add when cold

Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix well.—Dose, half an ounce.

ANTI-SCROFULOUS PTISAN. (BORIES)

R. Bruised Red Cinchona, two drams.
Root of Gentian, one dram.
——— Madder, two drams.
Tops of Hops, } of each,
——— Lesser Centaury, } one pinch

for one pound of decoction. Add to it when strained,

Syrup of Bitter Orange Peel, three ounces.
Tincture of Tartarized Iron, one dram.

Mix. It is tonic and aperitive, and is recommended in affections of the lymphatic system.

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA AND ICELAND MOSS.

Decoctum Chinæ cum Licheno, Decoction anti-periodique et pectorale, Apozème fébrifuge et pectoral. (BORIES; PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse for an hour, and add

Iceland Moss, one ounce.

Boil down to two pounds, and add

Syrup of Poppies, two ounces.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Red Cinchona, } of each, two drams.
Iceland Moss, }
Leaves of Ground Ivy, } of each,
Flowers of Coltsfoot, } two pinches.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain a glassful of strained decoction. Add to this

Syrup of Tolu, six drams.

Mix. (BORIES)

PIERQUIN adds one poppy head, and prescribes one spoonful of syrup.

It is recommended in chronic diseases of the lungs, accompanied with evening febrile exacerbations.—Dose, a glassful, in the morning.

TONIC POTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; BRERA; SAUNDERS)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one dram.
——— Orange Peel, two drams.
Water, four ounces.

Boil; add to the strained liquor

Peppermint Water, one ounce.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, half an ounce.
——— Orange Peel, two drams.
Orange-peel Water, six ounces.

Boil, and add, when strained,

Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Cinchona, thirty parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil slowly in a covered vessel for half an hour. Add towards the end

Bitter Orange Peel, four parts.

Infuse, and strain. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, four ounces.
Tincture of Malate of Iron, one dram.
Distilled Water of Turpentine, four ounces.
Tincture of Tolu, one ounce.

Mix. To be taken gradually. (BRERA)

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA AND SENECA.

Decoctum Chinæ cum Senega. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Root of Seneca, two drams.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to eight ounces; then express and add to the cold liquor

Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, half an ounce.

TONIC POTION.

Mixtura tonico-balsamica diaphoretica. (BRERA)

R. Cinchona, half an ounce.
Root of Seneca, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain ten ounces of strained decoction. Add

Syrup of Tolu, one ounce.
Antimonial Wine, two drams.
Syrup of Violets, six drams.

Mix. To be taken in the course of the day.

LESCURE'S SYRUP. (BORIES)

R. Red Cinchona, two drams.
Root of Seneca, half a dram.
——— Liquorice, one dram.
Poppy Heads, three.
Bruised Ipecacuanha, one scruple.

Leaves of Ground Ivy,
——— Hyssop,
——— Pennyroyal, } of each, one handful.
Sugar, one pound.

Make a syrup.

This syrup, which is similar to that of BOULLAY, has been recommended also in hooping cough. — Dose, three spoonfuls, daily.

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA WITH PULVERIZED CINCHONA.

Decoctum Chinæ cum China pulverata. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to eight ounces, and express; add to the decoction while hot,

Pulverized Cinchona, two drams.

And when cold

Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, half an ounce.

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA AND RHUBARB.

Decoctum Chinæ cum Rheo. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Pulverized Rhubarb, one dram.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to one half; add to the strained and cold decoction,

Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, half an ounce.

FEBRIFUGE AND TONIC APOZEM. (PIERQUIN)

R. Root of Patience, one ounce.
——— Elicampane, two drams.
Leaves of Cichory,
——— Burnet (*Pimprenelle*) } of each, one handful.
——— Scolopendrium, three.
Live Crabs, bruised, two.
—— Wood-lice, bruised, from ten to twelve.
Chamomile Flowers,
Peach Flowers, } one or two pinches.
Cinchona,
Rhubarb,
Cascarilla, } of each, one dram.
Water, one pound.

Boil for an hour.

To be taken at twice. To the first dose is to be added two ounces of syrup of peach flowers, and to the second one ounce of compound syrup of smallage.

ASTRINGENT POTION.

Mixtura tonico-adstringens. (BRERA)

R. Cinchona,
Root of Rhatany, } of each, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain nine ounces of decoction. Add when strained

Vinous Extract of Cinchona, four scruples.
WHYTT'S Stomachic Elixir, one dram.
Lemon Water, one ounce.

Mix. To be taken gradually, in chronic diarrhœa.

ANTISEPTIC GARGLE. (FULD.; VAN MONS)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, twenty-four ounces.

Boil down to one half, adding towards the end, and leaving to infuse,

Leaves of Rue, one handful.

Strain the liquor while hot, and add to it

Camphor, one dram.
Gum Arabic, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Vinegar, one ounce.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Cinchona, two ounces.
Leaves of Rue, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, and add

Camphor, triturated with mucilage of Gum Arabic, two drams.

Mix. (FULD.)

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA WITH SERPENTARIA.

Decoctum Cinchonæ cardiacum seu *Chinæ compositum* seu *anti-febrile.* (LUSIT.; ELLIS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Pulverized Cinchona,
Serpentaria, } of each, half an ounce.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound. Add when strained,

Spirit of Cinnamon, two ounces.

Mix. (LUSIT.)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, adding towards the end

Serpentaria, one ounce.

Digest for an hour, and strain. (SWEDIAUR)

ELLIS prescribes one ounce of cinchona and one pound of water to be boiled for a quarter of an hour, then half an ounce of serpentaria and two drams of orange peel, to be added and infused for half an hour.—Dose, two ounces, every two, four, or six hours.

TONIC POTION. (BRERA; PIERQUIN)

R. Bruised Cinchona,
Serpentaria, } of each, one ounce.

Water, a sufficient quantity

to make three glassfuls of decoction, to be divided into three doses. Add to each of these

Vitriolic Elixir, six drops.
Musk, two grains.
Syrup of Kermes grains, three drams.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Infuse in this

Serpentaria, two drams.

Add when strained,

Sulphuric Æther, two drams.
Camphor, two scruples.
Cinnamon Water, one ounce.

Mix. To be taken gradually, in the space of twenty-four hours. (BRERA)

DECOCTION OF CINCHONA AND VALERIAN.

Decoctum Chinæ cum Valeriana. (MIL. COPEN.; ELLIS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Cinchona, } of each, one ounce.
Valerian, }
Water, two pounds.

Boil the bark for ten minutes in one pound of water, and infuse the root for half an hour in the remainder. Then mix them together. (ELLIS)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to one half, adding towards the end

Root of Valerian, two drams.

Strain with expression, and add when cold

Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, three ounces.
Water, two pounds

Boil for a quarter of an hour, adding towards the end

Pulverized Valerian, one ounce.

Digest for one hour in a covered vessel, and add to the strained liquor

Compound Tincture of Lavender, one ounce.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Decoction of Cinchona, eight ounces.
Pulverized Valerian Root, two drams.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

Dose, two or three ounces, several times a day.

EXCITING POTION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to eight ounces, and add to the strained decoction

Pulverized Serpentaria, } of each,
Valerian, } two drams.

Infuse for a sufficient time; then strain, and add

Sulphuric Æther, from half a dram to one dram.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every hour.

TONIC AND DEMULCENT APOZEM. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cinchona, half an ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for four hours, adding towards the end

Leaves of Agrimony, } of each,
Milfoil, } one handful.

To each pound of the strained liquor add

Syrup of Amber, one ounce and a half.

Mix.

ALLEN'S DECOCTION.

Decoctum nigrum Allenii. (NIEMANN)

R. Cinchona, two ounces.
Levigated Iron Filings, one ounce.
Spring Water, three pounds.

Boil slowly to two pounds and a half. Add towards the end

Cinnamon, two drams.

Strain, and add

Compound Water of Wormwood, half a pound.

Mix.—Dose, half a glassful.

ALCALINE DECOCTION OF CINCHONA. (GALL.; SPIELMANN)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil for several minutes in a covered vessel, adding towards the end

Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty grains.

Express, and add

Syrup of Cinchona, half an ounce.

Mix.

The subcarbonate may be replaced by twenty grains of muriate of ammonia. (GALL.)

DISP. CHA. PARIS prescribes one ounce of cinchona, four pounds of water, thirty-six grains of subcarbonate of potass, and two drams of liquorice, or two ounces of syrup of cinchona.

FEBRIFUGE DECOCTION.

Decoctum febrifugum magistrale. (VAN MONS)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain fourteen ounces of strained liquor, after an hour's boiling. Strain with expression, and set it aside. Then triturate together.

Gum Arabic, } of each, one dram,
Balsam of Tolu, }
and add one part of the cold decoction, to make an emulsion; then add

Oil of Mace, six drops.
Syrup of Clove-Pink, two ounces:
and, lastly, the remainder of the decoction.

Dose, half a glassful, two, three, or four times a day.

ANTI-ICTERIC APOZEM. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cinchona, two drams.
Water Cresses, } of each,
Garden Cichory, } ten handfuls.
Dog-grass, }
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two glassfuls of liquor, to be taken in the morning, fasting, for four or five days, adding to the first an ounce of compound syrup of cichory, and to the second an ounce of pale roses.

FEBRIFUGE AND PURGATIVE APOZEM.

Decoctum febrifugum laxans seu *Quinæ antisepticum purgans* seu *Chinæ compositum et laxans.* (HISP.; GALL.; BORIES; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour; then remove it from the fire, and add

Follicles of Senna, } of each,
Sulphate of Soda, } two drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, twenty grains.

Infuse for half an hour; then express, and add

Compound Syrup of Senna, one ounce.

Mix. (GALL.)

R. Bruised Cinchona, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil, adding towards the end

Follicles of Senna, one dram.
Leaves of Borage, } of each,
——— Bugloss, } half a handful.
Sulphate of Magnesia, four drams.

After sufficient infusion, strain, and add

Syrup of Violets, two ounces.

Mix. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Cinchona, two ounces.
Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to six pounds, and add

Fresh Herb of Cichory, } of each, two
——— Endive, } handfuls.
Leaves of Senna, half an ounce.

Digest for a sufficient time, and add

Sulphate of Soda, half an ounce.
Syrup of Cichory with Rhubarb, two ounces.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Scorzonera, one ounce.
Lemon Pips, bruised, two drams.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to four pounds, and pour the boiling liquor upon

Cinchona, coarsely powdered, two ounces.
Root of Contrayerva, one ounce.

Strain this, and pour it upon

Senna, one ounce.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, in a covered vessel, and add

Honey of Elder, } of each,
Syrup of pale Roses, } two ounces.

Mix. (HISP.)

R. Bruised Cinchona, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } four drams.
Leaves of Dandelion, one pinch.
Boiling Water, three glassfuls.

Boil down to two glassfuls. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Cinchona, } of each,
Follicles of Senna, } half
Supertartrate of Potass, } an ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, two pinches.
Water, two glassfuls.

Boil down to one half. (BORIES; PIERQUIN). To be taken in the morning, fasting, by glassfuls; in the intervals the patient is to take a small quantity of broth.

B.

Extraction by Beer.

BEER OF CINCHONA. (GALL.; VAN MONS)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one part.
Strong Beer, twenty-four parts.

Macerate for several days, occasionally shaking, and strain.

PROPHYLACTIC BEER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Beer, fifty pounds.
Sugar, four pounds.
Yellow Cinchona, four ounces.
Grey Cinchona, } of each,
Red Cinchona, } two ounces.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Of a Nutmeg, one half.

It is tonic.—Dose, two or three glassfuls daily.

C.

Extraction by Wine.

WINE OF CINCHONA.

Vinum chinatum seu *Corticis Peruviani, Infusum Corticis Peruviani vinosum.* (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; LIPP.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Cinchona, coarsely powdered, one part.
White Wine, twelve parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours, shaking frequently, and strain. (Fuld.; Lipp.; Brugnatelli; Niemann)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one part.
Madeira Wine, sixteen parts.

Macerate for a month, without heat, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), two parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and add

Red Wine, twelve parts.

Macerate again for several days, shaking from time to time; then strain and filter. (Gall.)

R. Red Wine, twenty parts.
Tincture of Cinchona, one part.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Niemann)

According to the experiments made by Henri, wine charged with tannin and colouring matter separate the alcaloids from cinchona, which are precipitated with the tannin and colouring matter. Consequently those which are the least coloured should be preferred; but if they contain but little alcohol, some should be added, to enable the menstruum to take up a greater quantity of quinine or of cinchonine. But it would be better to reject the preparation altogether, and employ in its stead the wine of quinine, the composition and effects of which are known with certainty.—Dose, from one ounce to ten ounces.

VINOUS SYRUP OF CINCHONA. (Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hass.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Pierquin; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, two ounces.
Wine, two pounds.

Infuse for two or three days in a covered vessel placed in warm ashes, stirring occasionally. Decant the liquor, and add

Pulverized Cinchona, two ounces.

Repeat the digestion in the same manner, for two or three days. Strain, and add,

White Sugar, four pounds.

Make a syrup. (Sard.)

R. Red Cinchona, one part.
Red Wine, three parts.

Infuse for twenty-four hours in a warm water-bath. When cold, express strongly, and add

White Sugar, five parts.

Make a syrup in a water-bath. (Van Mons)

Hass. prescribes two ounces of cinchona, twenty of wine, and two pounds of simple syrup.—Piderit—two ounces of cinchona, two pounds of wine, and two pounds of simple syrup.—Spielmann—four ounces of cinchona, thirty-two of red wine, and sixty of sugar.—Fuld.—four ounces of cinchona, two pounds of wine, and two pounds of sugar boiled *à la plume*.—Ferr.—six ounces of cinchona, two pounds of wine, four days' infusion, and three pounds of sugar.

R. Pulverized Cinchona, four ounces.
Cinnamon, one ounce.
Red Wine, two pounds.

Macerate for two days in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring; then express, strain, and add

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Dissolve. (Wirtem.)

R. Bruised Cinchona, two ounces.

Pound it in a mortar, adding gradually

Alcohol (22 degrees), one ounce.

Put the boiled clear liquor into a bottle, and pour upon it

White Wine of Lunel, one pound.

Macerate for two days, occasionally shaking; then strain, and dissolve in it

Extract of Cinchona, six drams.

Lastly, add

White Sugar, one pound and a half,

and melt in a water-bath. (Gall.)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, four ounces.
White Wine, three pounds.
Alcohol, three ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a matrass; when cold, add to each pound of the filtered liquor

White Sugar, two pounds.

Melt over a slow fire. (Hisp.)

FERRUGINOUS WINE OF CINCHONA.

Vinum Chinæ martialum seu *roborans*. (Hann.; Augustin; Bories; Pierquin; Saunders; Sainte-Marie)

R. Yellow Cinchona, } of each,
Iron Filings, } two ounces.
Wine, two pounds.

Infuse, and strain. (Sainte-Marie)

Augustin prescribes one ounce of cinnamon, half an ounce of iron, and two pounds of wine.

R. Bruised Cinchona, } of each,
Orange Peel, } two ounces.
Port Wine, two pounds.

Digest for six days; then filter, and add

Wine of Iron, four ounces.

Mix. (Hann.)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
Iron Filings, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Sugar, one ounce.
Wine, two pounds.

Digest for a day or two, and filter. (Bories; Saunders)

R.	Cinchona, Cinnamon, Winter's Bark, Iron Filings,	of each, four drams.
	Wine,	two pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and decant. (Pierquin)

It is tonic.—Dose, two ounces, twice or thrice a day.

AROMATIC WINE OF CINCHONA. (Augustin)

R.	Cinchona,	two ounces.
	Orange Peel,	half an ounce.
	White Wine,	two pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, occasionally stirring; then strain, and add

Proof Spirit,	two ounces and a half.

Mix.—Dose, half an ounce, in several ounces of wine of iron.

R.	Cinchona,	one ounce and a half.
	Wine,	fifteen ounces.

Digest for two days; then strain, and add

Oil of Cajeput,	fifty drops.
White Sugar,	one ounce.
Sulphuric Æther,	two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, two or three ounces, twice or thrice a day.

COMPOUND WINE OF CINCHONA.

Vinum Chinæ compositum seu *roborans* seu *Chinæ amarum* seu *tonico—stimulans.* (Amer.; Gall.; Hann.; Lusit.; Suec.; Herbip.; Augustin; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.; Van Mons)

R.	Cinchona,	one ounce.
	Serpentaria,	half an ounce.
	White Wine,	sixteen ounces.

Infuse for eight days, and strain. (Augustin)

R.	Cinchona,	three ounces.
	Gentian, Orange Peel,	of each, one ounce.
	Spanish Wine,	two pounds.

Macerate for fifteen days, and filter. (Hann.)

Suec. prescribes four ounces of bark, one ounce and a half of gentian, the same of orange peel, and four pounds of Spanish wine.—Augustin—one ounce of cinchona, six drams of gentian, two drams of orange peel, and two pounds of wine.

R.	Cinchona,	two ounces.
	Gentian,	one ounce.
	Orange Peel,	two drams.
	White Wine	two pounds.
	Proof Spirit,	four ounces.

Macerate for eight days, and filter. (Lusit.)

R.	Cinchona,	one ounce.
	Gentian,	half an ounce.
	Orange Peel,	two drams.
	Cinnamon,	one dram.
	Proof Spirit,	four ounces.
	Wine,	two pounds and a half.

First infuse them for twenty-four hours in the proof spirit; then for ten days in the wine, and strain. (Amer.; Coxe)

R.	Cinchona, Gentian, Orange Peel, Chamomile Flowers,	of each, five ounces eighteen grains.
	Alcohol (20 degrees),	one ounce.
	Spanish Wine,	two pounds.

Macerate and filter. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R.	Cinchona,	two ounces.
	Root of Calumba,	half an ounce.
	Cinnamon,	two drams.
	Red Wine,	three pounds.

Macerate and filter. (Herbip.)

R.	Pulverized Cinchona, Quassia Wood, Winter's Bark, Bitter Orange Peel,	of each, half an ounce.
	Alcohol (22 degrees),	one pound.

Macerate for twenty-four hours with occasional agitation; then add

Wine,	six pounds.

Macerate for four days, strain, and filter. (Gall.)

R.	Pulverized Cinchona,	three parts.
	Winter's Bark,	one part and a half.
	Madeira Wine,	seventy-two parts.

Macerate for eight days, and add

Orange Peel,	one part.

Macerate again for several days, express, and filter. (Van Mons)

R.	Bruised Cinchona,	two ounces.
	Wood of Surinam,	one dram.
	Alcohol (35 degrees),	half an ounce.
	Spanish Wine,	two pounds.

Macerate for eight or ten days, and strain. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R.	Cinchona,	two ounces.
	Cloves,	half a dram.
	Wine,	one pound.

Infuse for two days; then decant, and pour upon the residue

Boiling Water,	one pound.

Macerate for twelve hours, and filter. Then mix the two liquors. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Serpentaria, half an ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, one dram.
Madeira Wine, two pounds.

Macerate for two days in a moderate heat, and strain. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
Wine, sixteen ounces.

Infuse for two days, stirring frequently; then decant, and add

Oil of Cajeput, triturated with a dram of White Sugar, twenty-four drops.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, two ounces.

Mix. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Cinchona, two ounces.
Nutgalls, two drams.
Cloves, half a dram.
Red Wine, one pound.

Infuse for two days with frequent agitation; then decant, and pour upon the residue

Spring Water, one pound.

Strain at the end of an hour, and mix together the two liquors. (AUGUSTIN; PH. SYPH.).

All these wines are more or less tonic and febrifuge. Those of SWEDIAUR and of PH. SYPH. are particularly recommended in chronic gonorrhœa.—To be taken by spoonfuls or glassfuls, according to the circumstances of the case.

ANTI-PERIODIC WINE. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Cinchona, } of each,
Chamomile Flowers, } two ounces.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, one ounce.
Pulverized Red Coral, two drams.
White Wine, two pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours. (PIERQUIN)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, one ounce.
——— Lesser Centaury, } of each, two drams.
——— Gentian,
——— Coral,
——— Crab's Eyes,
Old White Wine, two pounds.

Infuse for twenty hours, shaking frequently, and strain. (SAINTE-MARIE)

Dose, a glassful, every morning.

BURGUNDIC TINCTURE.

Tinctura Burgundica. (NIEMANN)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, six drams.
Root of Sweet Flag, } of each, one dram.
Cinnamon,
Orange Peel, two drams.
Cochineal, half a dram.
Port Wine, two pounds and a half.

Macerate for two days.

It is tonic.—Dose, from two to four ounces.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC WINE. (FERR.)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
White Sugar, six drams.
Lemon Juice, four ounces.
Wine, twelve [*two?* EDIT.] pounds and a half.

Strain at the expiration of two days.—Dose, to six ounces.

ANTI-LEUCORRHŒIC WINE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Grey Cinchona, six ounces.
Quassia Wood, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Root of Sweet Flag,
Cinnamon, } of each, six drams.
Elder Flowers,
Alcohol, three pounds.
Pure Water, eighteen pounds.

Digest for a sufficient time; then strain, and add

Tincture of Iron, twelve ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one pound and a half.
Simple Syrup, six ounces.

Mix. It is tonic, and is recommended in leucorrhœa and blenorrhœa.—Dose, two ounces, morning and evening.

WERLHOF'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR. (BRUNS.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Cinchona, } of each, half an ounce.
Fresh Orange Peel,
Myrrh, } of each, two drams.
Arabian Costus,
Saffron, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Madeira Wine, one pound.

Digest, strain, and add

Extract of Blessed Thistle, } of each, two drams.
——— Lesser Centaury,

Mix, and filter. (BRUNS.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes one ounce and a half each of cinchona and of bitter orange peel, two drams each of myrrh, of extract of gentian, and of extract of blessed thistle, one dram of saffron, half an ounce of subcarbonate, and one pound of Spanish wine; to be digested for four or five days, and then filtered.—Dose, one or two drams.

STOMACHIC WINE. (FERR.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Galanga,
——— Zedoary,
Orange Peel,
Cinchona,

Wormwood, Lesser Centaury, Chamomile Flowers, of each, two drams.
Alcohol, two ounces.
Spanish Wine, one pound and a half.

Digest for four days, express, and filter. —Dose, one or two drams.

D.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF GREY CINCHONA.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Cinchonæ* seu *Cinchonæ lancifoliæ* seu *Chinæ* seu *Corticis Peruviani.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Tinctura Cinchonæ.

R. Lanceolated Cinchona Bark, powdered, seven ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.)

R. Lanceolated Cinchona Bark, powdered, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (DUBL.)

Tinctura Cinchonæ lancifoliæ. (EDINB.)

R. Lanceolated Cinchona Bark, powdered, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Macerate for seven days, and filter.

FULD.; GALL.; and LIPP. prescribe one part of bark and four parts of alcohol (22 degrees); to be digested for six days.—AMER.; COXE; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula as EDINB.—BATAV.; and BELG.—one part of bark and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees); to be digested for six days.—FERR.—one part of bark and nine parts of alcohol; to be digested for three days.—BORUS.—five ounces of bark and two pounds of alcohol.—DAN.; and MIL. COPEN.—one part of bark and five parts of alcohol.—HERBIP.—four ounces of bark and two pounds of alcohol.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM.—three ounces of bark and twelve of alcohol.—BRUGNATELLI—three ounces of bark and twelve of proof spirit.—VAN MONS—one part of bark and eight parts of proof spirit.—SWEDIAUR—two ounces of bark and one pound and a half of proof spirit.

R. Grey Cinchona, in powder, Bitter Orange Peel, of each, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Filter at the expiration of six days. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Grey Cinchona, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Macerate in a warm water-bath for four days, then strain, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Macerate, and strain. Mix, and filter the two liquors. (ANT.)

R. Cinchona, four parts.
Sugar, twenty-five parts.
Water, one hundred parts.

Add a little yeast of beer, and expose the mixture to a temperature of from 15 to 20 degrees, R. Decant after the fermentation. (FERR.)

TINCTURE OF YELLOW CINCHONA. (AMST.; ANT.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; SAX.)

R. Yellow Cinchona, one part.
Alcohol (0,907), eight parts.

Macerate for eight days, and filter. (AMST.)

HANN.; OLDEN.; and POL. prescribe five ounces of bark and two pounds of alcohol. —SAX.—one ounce of bark and six ounces of alcohol.

R. Yellow Cinchona, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Digest in a warm water-bath for four days; then strain, and add to the residue

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Macerate, and strain. Mix, and filter the two liquors. (ANT.)

TINCTURE OF RED CINCHONA. (AMST.; BELG.; GALL.; HANN.; PIERQUIN)

R. Red Cinchona, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days, and strain. (GALL.)

BELG. prescribes one part of bark and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees).—AMST.—one of bark and eight of alcohol (0.90).—HANN.—five ounces of bark and two pounds of alcohol.—PIERQUIN—one ounce of bark and twelve ounces of alcohol (36 degrees).

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

Tinctura Cinchonæ seu *Corticis Peruviani ammoniata* seu *volatilis.* (LOND.; FULD.; COXE; VAN MONS)

R. Lanceolated Cinchona Bark, powdered, four ounces.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.

Macerate for ten days, and filter. (Lond.; Coxe)

Van Mons prescribes two ounces of bark and eighteen of simple spirit of ammonia.—Fuld.—four drams of bark and four ounces of spirit of ammonia.

POTASSATED TINCTURE OF CINCHONA. (Pierquin)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Rectified Spirit, one pound.

Digest, express, and filter.

ROSSOLIS OF CINCHONA. (Pierquin)

R. Saturated Tincture of Red Cinchona, eight ounces.
Orange-flower Water, } of each,
Sugar, } twelve ounces.
Syrup of Maidenhair, eight ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

HELLWIG'S ESSENCE OF CINCHONA. (Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Cinchona, three ounces.
Serpentaria, two ounces.
Contrayerva, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, sixteen ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a water-bath; then express, and filter. (Wirtem.)

Van Mons prescribes twenty-four ounces of proof spirit.

It is tonic, alexipharmic, carminative, and febrifuge.—Dose, fifty or sixty drops.

TONIC TINCTURE.

Tinctura roborans. (Swediaur)

R. Cinchona, } of each, one ounce.
Kino, }
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for three days, and strain.

It is tonic, and astringent. It is recommended in menorrhagia, diarrhœa, and general debility.—Dose, one or two drams, several times a day.

STOMACHIC ELIXIR. (Ferr.)

R. Yellow Cinchona, three ounces.
Orange Peel, two ounces.
Cinnamon, one ounce.
Angustura, four drams.
Alcohol, three pounds.

Digest for eight days, and express.—Dose, one or two drams.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

Tinctura Cinchonæ composita, Essentia Chinæ seu *Corticis Peruviani alexipharmaca Huxhami, Essentia antiseptica Huxhami, Tinctura alexipharmaca Huxhami,* seu *alexipharmaca Corticis Peruviani Huxhami, Tinctura alcoholica Chinæ composita.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Belg.; Gall.; Hann.; Hass.; Lusit.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Niemann; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Lanceolated Cinchona Bark, in powder, two ounces.
Dried Orange Peel, one ounce and a half.
Root of Serpentaria, bruised, three drams.
Saffron, one dram.
Cochineal, in powder, two scruples.
Proof Spirit, twenty fluid ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (Lond.)

Dubl. gives the same formula, but prescribes only half an ounce of orange peel.

Edinb. gives the same as Lond.; but requires only seven days' maceration.

R. Pulverized Cinchona, two ounces.
Dried Orange Peel, one ounce and a half.
Serpentaria, two drams.
Proof Spirit, twenty ounces.

Macerate for six days, and strain. (Lusit.)

R. Cinchona, two ounces.
Dried Orange Peel, one ounce and a half.
Serpentaria, three drams.
Saffron, four scruples.
Alcohol (10 degrees), twenty ounces.

Digest for four days, and strain. (Belg.; Saunders)

Piderit prescribes two ounces of cinchona, one ounce and a half of orange-peel, two drams of serpentaria, two scruples of saffron, and twenty ounces of alcohol.

R. Red Cinchona, two ounces.
Bitter Orange Peel, one ounce and a half.
Serpentaria, three drams.
Saffron, one dram.
Cochineal, fifty grains.
Alcohol (12 degrees), two pounds.

Digest for fifteen days, strain, and filter. (Gall.)

Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; and Van Mons give the same formula as Lond.—Hisp.; Hann.; Spielmann; and

Van Mons prescribe two ounces of cinchona, one ounce and a half of orange peel, three drams of serpentaria, four scruples of saffron, two scruples of cochineal, and twenty ounces of proof spirit.—Amer.; Coxe; and Niemann—two ounces of cinchona, two ounces and a half of orange peel, three drams of serpentaria, one dram of saffron, two scruples of cochineal, and twenty ounces of proof spirit.

Dose, from a dram to half an ounce, in wine or any aromatic water. The dose is to be repeated every four hours, adding to each, ten drops of vitriolic elixir.

MUTIS' FEBRIFUGE TINCTURE. (Ferr.)

R. Water, one hundred parts.
Sugar, twenty-five parts.
Yeast of Beer, two parts.
Cinchona, one part and a half.
Cinnamon, one fourth part.
Nutmegs, seven-eighths of a part.

Ferment, and strain.—Dose, from one ounce to three or four ounces.

WHYTT'S FEBRIFUGE ELIXIR.

Elixir anti-hypocondriacum seu *roborans Whyttii, Essentia Corticis Peruviani composita, Tinctura Corticis Chinæ* seu *Peruviani composita, Tinctura alcoholica Corticum Aurantiorum Whyttii, Tinctura Kinkinæ* seu *Cinchonæ amara, Tinctura Chinæ composita, Elixir stomachicus spirituosus.* (Batav.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Piderit; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Cinchona, eight parts.
Gentian, } of each, three parts.
Orange Peel, }
Alcohol, ninety-six parts.

Digest for three days, and filter. (Bavar.; Fenn.; Lipp.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Piderit; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann; Van Mons)

Hann.; and Pol. prescribe three parts of cinchona, one part each, of gentian and of orange peel, and twenty-four parts of proof spirit.—Hisp.—two of cinchona, one of gentian, four of orange peel, and twenty-four of proof spirit.—Dan.—eight of cinchona, four of gentian, one of orange peel, and ninety-six of proof spirit.—Sax.—eight of cinchona, three each, of gentian and of orange-peel, and one hundred and four of proof spirit.

R. Cinchona, three parts.
Gentian, } of each, one part.
Orange Peel, }
Alcohol, eighteen parts.
Cinnamon Water, six parts.

Digest, and strain. (Bories; Niemann)

Olden.; and Swediaur prescribe three parts of cinchona, one part each, of gentian and of orange peel, sixteen parts of proof spirit, and eight of cinnamon water.—Cadet de Gassicourt—three of cinchona, two each, of gentian and of orange peel, sixteen of proof spirit, and eight of cinnamon water.

R. Cinchona, } of each, four ounces.
Gentian, }
Orange Peel, }
Alcohol (10 degrees), four pounds.

Macerate for four days; then strain and add

Spirit of Lavender, eight ounces.

Mix. (Belg.)

R. Cinchona, one part.
Proof Spirit, eight parts.

Digest in a water-bath for six hours. When cold add,

Gentian, one part.

Digest without heat for several days, then express lightly, filter and add,

Compound Tincture of Lavender, two parts.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Cinchona, four ounces.
Gentian, } of each, two ounces.
Orange Peel, }
Coriander, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, four pounds.

Infuse, and filter. (Brera)

R. Cinchona, eight parts.
Orange Peel, } of each, one part.
Lesser Galanga, }
Alcohol, ninety-six parts.

Digest, express, and filter. (Hass.)

R. Cinchona, four parts.
Proof Spirit, } of each,
Madeira Wine, } twenty-four parts.

Infuse without heat, and strain with strong expression. Add

Dried Orange Peel, } of each,
Gentian, } one part and a half.

Macerate, strain without expression, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Cinchona, twelve parts.
Root of Sweet Flag, } of each, one part.
Green Oranges, }
Alcohol, seventy-two parts.

Digest for eight days, and strain. (Niemann)

R. Tincture of Cinchona, two parts.
———— Gentian, } of each,
———— Orange Peel, } one part.

Mix. (Fuld.)

Dose, a spoonful, in water.

ANTI-FEBRILE ELIXIR. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Cinchona, one ounce and a half.
Gentian, one ounce.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia and of Iron, six drams.
Cascarilla, Winter's Bark, of each, half an ounce.
Serpentaria, Herb of Blessed Thistle, ——— Lesser Centaury, ——— Buck-bean, ——— Sea Wormwood, of each, three drams.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for four days, strain with expression, and filter.

It is tonic, and was formerly prescribed towards the decline of intermittent fevers, as a tonic and as a stimulant to the appetite.—Dose, from half a dram to two scruples.

TONIC MIXTURE. (AUGUSTIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Tincture of Cinchona, ——— Serpentaria, of each, three drams.
Spirit of Nitric Æther, two drams.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Compound Tincture of Cinchona, two ounces.
Sydenham's Laudanum, Sulphuric Æther, of each, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, thirty drops, every two or three hours. (AUGUSTIN)

ANTISEPTIC ELIXIR.

Tinctura Cinchonæ ætherea composita.

(GALL.; VAN MONS)

R. Cinchona, two ounces.
Cascarilla, one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon, three drams.
Saffron, half a dram.
Muscadel Wine, twelve ounces.
Proof Spirit, twenty ounces.

Digest with a moderate heat for several days; then express strongly. Filter at the end of several days, and add

White Sugar, four ounces.
Nitric Æther, one dram and a half.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

GALL. prescribes two ounces of cinchona, half an ounce of cascarilla, three drams of cinnamon, half a dram of saffron, four ounces six drams of sugar, one pound each, of white Spanish wine and of alcohol (16 degrees), and one dram and a half of sulphuric æther.

It is recommended by CHAUSSIER.

TINCTURE FOR THE GUMS.

Tinctura Chinæ gingivale. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Cinchona, two ounces.
——— Myrrh, half an ounce.
——— Kino, two drams.
Spirit of Scurvy Grass, one ounce.

Mix.

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Cloves, two drams.
Sweet Flag, Florentine Iris, Catechu, of each, half an ounce.
Petals of Roses, Orange Flowers, of each, three drams.
Alum, two drams.
Alcohol, two pounds.
Distilled Water of Scurvy Grass, one pound and half.
Cochineal, three drams.

Digest, and strain.

CINCHONINUM, CINCHONIA.—CINCHONINE.

FERR.; HENRI; MAGENDIE.

R. Grey Cinchona, in powder, one part.
Alcohol (0.85), nineteen parts.

Digest at a moderate heat and at several times, with fresh alcohol each time. Mix the tinctures, and distil them; then having dried the residue with a gentle heat, pour upon it water, containing one fiftieth of concentrated hydrochloric acid, till it ceases to acquire any bitterness. Filter the liquor, and add magnesia to it; filter again, wash the precipitate with cold water, and dry it in a stove; treat this with boiling concentrated alcohol: then finally mix together the liquors, and collect the crystals which are formed on cooling.

It may also be obtained by treating pulverized grey cinchona with diluted sulphuric acid, and precipitating the solution by means of lime in excess; then collecting the precipitate on a filter, washing, and treating it, after having dried it, with boiling alcohol.

Cinchonine was discovered by DUNCAN. It exists in several vegetables, particularly in various species of cinchona, which owe to it their febrifuge property. It exists

alone in the grey cinchona; in the red it is mixed with quinine, and in the yellow it does not exist at all.

It requires two thousand five hundred parts of water to dissolve it.

Its virtues being inferior, as it is said, by four or five times to those of quinine, it is scarcely employed in medicine, nor are the compounds of which it forms the base.

SULPHATE OF CINCHONINE.

Sulphas Cinchonini. (HENRI; NIEMANN)

R. Grey Cinchona, one pound.
Spring Water, eight pounds.
Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.

Boil for half an hour; then filter the decoction, and boil the residue with fresh water and acid. Saturate the united liquors with lime, wash the precipitate with cold water, dry it, and digest it at several times in alcohol (36 degrees). Mix, and distil the tinctures, and boil the residue with water acidified with sulphuric acid; then filter, collect the crystals which are formed on the liquor becoming cold, dissolve them in water, and crystallize.

SYRUP OF CINCHONINE. (FEE; MAGENDIE)

R. Sulphate of Cinchonine, forty-eight grains.
Simple Syrup (35 degrees), one pound.

Dissolve the salt in one ounce of water; then reduce the syrup one ounce by boiling, and add the solution.

TINCTURE OF CINCHONINE. (FEE; MAGENDIE)

R. Sulphate of Cinchonine, nine grains.
Alcohol (34 degrees), one ounce.

Dissolve, and filter.

WINE OF CINCHONINE. (FEE; MAGENDIE)

R. Madeira Wine, two pounds.
Tincture of Cinchonine, two ounces.

Mix.

R. Sulphate of Cinchonine, eighteen grains.
Madeira Wine, two pounds.

Dissolve, and filter.

FEBRIFUGE BOLUSES.

Boli anti-febriles. (BRERA)

R. Sulphate of Cinchonine, three grains.
Crumb of Bread, } of each,
Honey, } a sufficient
Liquorice, } quantity,

to make one bolus. To be taken every two hours.

ACETATE OF CINCHONINE.

R. Cinchonine, any quantity.
Acetic Acid, a sufficient quantity,

to dissolve the salt. Filter the solution, evaporate and crystallize.

This process is indicated by CHEVALLIER and IDT.

CISSAMPELOS.

Two species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Cissampelos Caapeba*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Caapeba, FR.; Grieswurzel, GERM.; Touwdruiff, DUT.; Acipo das Cobras, PORT.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

A plant of South America, (*Diœcia Monadelphia*, LINN.; *Menispermeæ*, CAND.; *Fig.* Plum, t. 67. f. 2.)

The root is employed. It is of the thickness of a goose quill, fibrous, rather twisted and tuberculous, very hard, striated, and of a black colour. It has a bitterish, acrid, and aromatic taste.

It is stimulant, and reputed diuretic.

2. *Cissampelos Pareira*, Dec.—Pareira Brava.

Synonimes :—Pareira brava, Fr.; Brasilianische Grieswurzel, Germ.; Butua, Span.; Touwdruif, Dut.; Parreira brava, Abutuo, Port.

Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of South America. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. V. 262.)

The root (*Radix Pareiræ bravæ* seu *Butuæ* seu *Ambutæ*) is employed. It is hard, ligneous, Sugose, and tortuous. It is of a brown colour externally, and of a dull yellow internally. It is without smell, and its taste is sweet, mixed with bitterness.

It is diuretic.—Dose, from one to two scruples.

ANTI-CALCULOUS POWDER.

Pulvis ad Calculum seu *Arenulas.* (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R.	Root of Pareira-brava,	one ounce.
	——— Marshmallows,	of each, two drams.
	——— Liquorice,	
	Seeds of Lycopodium,	
	Crab's Eyes, saturated with Lemon Juice,	
	Peach Stones,	
	Operculi of Snail-shells,	
	Prepared Amber,	
	——— Wood-lice,	
	Flowers of Caltrops,	one ounce.

Make a powder.—Dose, from fifteen grains to a scruple to children; and from half a dram to two scruples, to adults.

INFUSION OF PAREIRA BRAVA. (Niemann)

R.	Root of Pareira Brava,	three drams.
	Boiling Water,	one pound.

Infuse, and strain.

To be taken in the course of the day.

DECOCTION OF PAREIRA BRAVA.

Decoctum Pareiræ. (Saunders; Swediaur)

R.	Root of Pareira Brava,	one ounce.
	Spring Water,	two pounds.

Boil down to one half.

It is recommended in affections of the lungs and, particularly, of the kidnies, in dysury, ischury, gravel, and jaundice.—Dose, three ounces, thrice a day.

TINCTURE OF PAREIRA BRAVA. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R.	Root of Pareira Brava,	one part.
	Alcohol,	five parts.

Macerate for several days, and filter.

It is stimulant, and reputed diuretic and anti-catarrhal.—Dose, from fifty to seventy drops.

CITRUS.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed.

1. *Citrus Aurantium*, Linn.—Orange Tree.

Synonimes :—Oranger, Fr.; Pomeranze, Germ.; Pomoranc, Bohem.; Jaruk manis, Bal.; Usi, Cel.; Cay-cam, Cochin.; Paunah dodang, Cyng.; Pomerants, Dan.; Naringhie, Duk.; Narandjo, Span.; Narunge, Naringe, Hind.; Orange, Dut.; Arancio, Ital.; Fnemp, Jap.; Jeruklegi, Jav.; Saka limba, Mah.; Jeroc manis, Mal.; Pomaranez, Pol.; Laranjera, Port.; Nagarunga, Sans.; Pomerans, Swed.; Kichlie pullum, Collungie pullum, Tam.; Kichidie pundu, Tel.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This tree is originally from Asia. (*Polyadelphia Icosandria*, Linn.; *Aurantiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 495.)

The leaves, flowers, and fruit are employed.

The leaves (*Folia Aurantii*) are oval, oblong, pointed, slightly crenelated at the borders, and supported on winged footstalks. They are smooth, shining, and of a deep green colour.

They are considered anti-spasmodic, and are administered in convulsions, and sometimes in epilepsy.

The flowers (*Flores Aurantiorum* seu *Naphæ*) are composed of five long, keeled, succulent petals of a white colour and bitter taste.

The same properties are attributed to them as to the leaves.

The fruit bears the name of *Orange;* and is employed,

1. Before maturity (*Fructus virides* seu *immaturi Aurantiorum, Poma* seu *Mala-immatura Aurantiorum, Aurantia curassavica*). They then vary in size, from that of a pea to that of a cherry; they are wrinkled, of a green-brown or blackish colour; they have an agreeable odour, and an aromatic and very bitter taste.

These are classed among the stomachics.

2. After maturity (*Mala Aurantia matura* seu *Hispalensia, Aurantia Hispalentia, Poma Aurantiorum*). These are globular drupes covered with a smooth rind which is more frequently thin than thick, of a beautiful saffron-yellow colour, enclosing a pulp formed of an assemblage of yellowish-white vesicles filled with an acidulous, sweet juice, and distributed in eight or ten polyspermous loculaments (*loges*).

The juice is refreshing, and very agreeable to the taste.

The dried peel of oranges (*Cortices Aurantiorum* seu *Cortices Curassavenses*) is also employed. It is of a yellowish-brown and sometimes greenish colour. It is much thinner than the ordinary peel, and contains less white substance. It has an agreeable odour, and a bitter though agreeable taste. When deprived of its white part (*Albedo Aurantiorum*), which is inert, inodorous, and insipid, it takes the name of Zest of Orange (*Flavedo Corticum Aurantiorum*).

It is a stimulant and stomachic and is very frequently employed.

1. *Preparations which contain some one of the parts which are employed of the Orange Tree, in the state that nature offers them or nearly so.*

NERVINE SPECIES. (Fuld.)

R. Orange Leaves, Tops of Milfoil, Herb of Wild Thyme, Chamomile Flowers, of each, two drams.
Seeds of Fennel, one dram.

Cut, and mix.

They are anti-spasmodic, nervine, and carminative.

CONSERVE OF ORANGE FLOWERS.

Conserva Florum Aurantiorum. (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Petals of Orange Flowers, one pound.
Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, three pounds.

Mix, and preserve in a rather warm place. (Sard.)

Gall. directs the petals to be washed in boiling water, and then boiled in simple syrup (30 degrees), till they have lost their humidity; they are then to be dried.

CONSERVE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Conserva Corticum Aurantiorum. (Lond.; Edinb.; Amer.; Gall.; Genev.; Lusit.; Palat.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Piderit; Van Mons)

Confectio Aurantiorum. (Lond.)

Conserva Citri Aurantii. (Edinb.)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, rasped, one part.
Refined Sugar, three parts.

Beat the orange peel in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle; and then incorporate the sugar.

Amer.; Genev.; and Coxe give the same formula.

Van Mons gives the same process, and prescribes in one place the same proportions, but in another, two parts of peel and one of sugar.—Lusit. directs two parts of sugar and one part of peel to be beaten together.

R. Fresh Orange Peel, any quantity.

Boil it for a short time in water to soften it; then let it drip on a reversed sieve, after having removed all the white, and pour upon it.

Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, a sufficient quantity, to cover it by a finger's breadth. (Palat.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Piderit)

Gall. directs the peel to be washed in boiling water, and then to be boiled in sim-

ple syrup (36 degrees) to the consumption of the humidity.

CONSERVE OF ORANGE.

Conserva Aurantii. (SARD.)

R. Pulp of Orange with the Peel, two pounds.
White Sugar, three pounds.

Distil the peel in a water-bath, drawing off about two ounces of liquor, which set aside; then boil the peel with the pulp, in a sufficient quantity of water, and strain through a sieve. Dissolve the sugar in the decoction, clarify, and reduce to the consistence of an electuary; lastly, add the distilled water, and reduce the mass to a proper consistence over a slow fire.

STOMACHIC ELECTUARY. (SAUNDERS)

R. Dried Orange Peel, Root of Galanga, ——— Sweet Flag, ——— Zedoary, } of each, half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

ROCCAMORE'S ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN)

R. Conserve of Eryngo, ——— Orchis, ——— Horehound, } of each, one ounce.
Preserved Orange Peel, six drams.
——— Walnut, one.
Alkermes Confection, half an ounce.
Ambergris, one scruple.
Musk, half a scruple.
Syrup of Lemon Peel, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

It is recommended in involuntary seminal emissions.—Dose, one dram, thrice a day.

2. *Preparations which contain only the active principles of various parts of the Orange Tree.*

A.

Extraction by mechanical means.

ORANGE JUICE.

Succus Aurantiorum. (DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; SAX.; SARD.)

R. Ripe Oranges, any quantity.

Express the juice, and set it aside for several days; then decant, and preserve it in long-necked bottles, under a stratum of oil.

SYRUP OF ORANGE JUICE.

Syrupus de Aurantiis seu *e Succo Aurantiorum.* (AMST.; GALL.)

R. Depurated and filtered Orange Juice, two pounds.
White Sugar, three pounds and a half.

Melt them slowly together, and flavour with oleosaccharum of orange. (GALL.)

GALL. indicates this formula for the syrup of sweet orange, and for that of bitter orange.

R. Depurated Orange Juice, sixteen ounces.
Pure Sugar, two pounds and a half.

Make a syrup without boiling. (AMST.)

ESSENTIAL OIL OF ORANGE PEEL.

Oleum expressum Corticis flavi Fructus Citri Aurantii, Oleum Naphæ.

1. That which is met with in commerce. (DAN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.)

2. Prepared expressly. (GALL.; FULD.; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Oranges, any quantity.

Remove the external peel, avoiding the white, enclose it in a bag, submit it to the press, and receive in a cylindrical vessel the liquid, which separates itself into two portions. Remove the superior stratum by means of a straw or small syphon.

It is stimulant, nervine, anti-spasmodic. —Dose, twelve drops.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF ORANGE.

Oleosaccharum Aurantii. (AUSTR.; BRUNS.; GALL.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. White Sugar, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Orange, ten drops.

Triturate together. (SPIELMANN)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one dram of sugar and one or two drops of oil.—AUSTR.; BRUNS.; GALL.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM. direct a piece of sugar to be rubbed upon fresh orange peel, and to be pulverized when it is well saturated with the oil. This is the *Dry Essence of Orange.*

B.

Extraction by Distillation.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF ORANGE.

Oleum Aurantii æthereum, Ætheroleum Aurantii. (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, any quantity.
Pure Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil. (Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Ross.; Sard.)

Swediaur prescribes one part of peel and four parts of water.—Ant.—three of peel and ten of water.—Fuld.—one of peel and six of water.—Gall.—five of peel and seven of water.—Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sax.—one of peel and eight of water.

R. Orange Flowers, twenty-five parts.
Spring Water, seventy-five parts.
Muriate of Soda, three parts.

Distil. (Sard.)

Gall. prescribes five parts of flowers and seven of water, without salt.—Swediaur—one of flowers and four of water, without salt.

WATER OF ORANGE LEAVES. (Batav.; Belg.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Orange Leaves, one part.
Water, nine parts.

Distil three parts.

WATER OF ORANGE PEEL.

Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum. (Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Lipp.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Coxe)

Aqua Citrii Aurantii. (Edinb.)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, two pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to prevent empyreuma after the distillation of ten pounds. Distil ten pounds, to which add five ounces of proof spirit.

Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula.—Amst.; Batav.; and Belg. give the same, omitting the spirit.—Bruns.; and Wirtem. prescribe one part of peel and four parts of water; two parts to be distilled.—Hisp.—one of peel and six of water; three to be distilled.—Sax.—one of peel and twelve of water; nine to be distilled.

R. Fresh Orange Peel, one pound.

Enclose it in a bag suspended in the middle of a cucurbit containing

Water, six pounds,

in such a manner that it do not touch the liquid, and distil two pounds. (Batav.)

WATER OF ORANGE FLOWERS.

Aqua Florum Citri Aurantii seu *Aurantii* seu *Naphæ* seu *Florum Naphæ.* (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Orange Flowers, three parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil six parts. (Suec.)

Lusit. prescribes six parts of flowers and a sufficient quantity of water; six parts to be distilled.—Olden—two parts of flowers and a sufficient quantity of water; twelve parts to be distilled.—Amst.—one part of flowers and a sufficient quantity of water; ten parts to be distilled.—Austr.; Gall.; Palat.; and Sard.—one of flowers and four of water; two be distilled.—Ant.—one of flowers and five of water; four to be distilled.—Batav.; Belg.; Ferr.; Hass.; and Piderit—three of flowers and sixteen of water; eight to be distilled.—Bavar.—one of flowers and nine of water; five to be distilled.—Van Mons—one of flowers and twelve of water; three to be distilled.—Fenn.—one of salted flowers and a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma.—Herbip.—one of salted flowers and four of water.—Dan.; and Sax.—one of salted flowers and six of water; three to be distilled.

R. Fresh Orange Flowers, three pounds.
Water, twelve pounds.

Enclose the flowers in a bag suspended in the middle of a cucurbit in such a manner that the water do not touch it, and distil six pounds. (Fuld.)

Hisp. directs sixteen pounds of flowers to be macerated for two days in forty of water, twenty to be distilled, and one ounce of proof spirit added to the product.

R. Fresh Orange Flowers, two pounds.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil ten pounds. (Hann.; Pol.; Borus.)

Swediaur prescribes four parts of flowers, one part of muriate of soda, and a sufficient quantity of water; twenty parts to be distilled.—Brugnatelli—three of flowers and fifteen of slightly salted water; eight to be distilled.

SYRUP OF ORANGE FLOWERS.

Syrupus Florum Citri Aurantii seu *Florum Aurantii* seu *de Floribus Aurantiorum* seu *Naphæ.* (Bavar.; Gall.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Orange-flower Water, two pounds.
White Sugar, four pounds.

Dissolve in a close vessel. (Gall.)

Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; and Borus. prescribe ten ounces of water and one pound and a half of white sugar.—Van Mons—

four parts of water and seven and a half of sugar.—Bavar.—one of water and two of sugar, to make a syrup, to which when cold is to be added one tenth part more of water.—Swediaur—ten ounces of water and one pound and a half of sugar.

Van Mons gives under the name of *Strop de Capillaire*, a syrup of orange flowers, of which the following is the formula:

R. Orange-flower Water, one part.
White Sugar-Candy, thirty-two parts.

Brown one thirtieth of the sugar-candy in a copper pan; then add the rest and an equal quantity of water. Dissolve without heat, clarify, and evaporate to the consistence of a thick syrup; when this is nearly cold, add the distilled water.

Bavar. prescribes also, to replace the syrup of maidenhair, under the name of *Syrupus saccharinus cum Aqua Naphæ*, a preparation which consists in adding to simple syrup not yet cold, orange-flower water, in the proportion of one tenth of the water employed in making the syrup.

SPIRIT OF ORANGE PEEL.

Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum alcoholica seu *spirituosa* seu *vinosa*, *Spiritus Aurantiorum abstractitius*. (Amst.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Palat.; Ross.; Sax.; sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, one part.
White Wine, eight parts.

Infuse, and distil one half (Hisp.; Herbip.)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, one part.
Proof Spirit (20 degrees), two parts.

Digest for two days, and distil a spirit marking 10 degrees. (Amst.; Belg.)

Suec. prescribes one part of peel and three parts of alcohol; two parts to be distilled.—Lipp.; and Sax.—one of peel and four of alcohol.—Ross.—one of peel and five of alcohol.—Fuld.—one of peel and seven of proof spirit; four to be distilled.—Bruns.—one and a half of peel and eight of alcohol.

R. Orange Peel, one part and a half.
Alcohol, eight parts.
Water, two parts.

Distil eight parts, dilute the product with spring water, and sweeten it with sugar. (Dan.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

Gall. prescribes one part of peel, four parts of alcohol (22 degrees), and two of water.—Hisp.—three of peel, four of alcohol, and six of water; three to be distilled.

CARMINATIVE WATER. (Spielmann)

R. Fresh Lemon Peel, } of each,
—— Orange Peel, } two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Tokay Wine, twenty-four ounces.

Infuse for several days; then distil, and add to the product,

Rose Julep, one ounce.

Mix.

C.

Extraction by Fat Bodies.

ORANGE-FLOWER POMATUM.

Pomatum Florum Naphæ. (Ferr.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

R. Lard, five pounds.
Mutton Suet, eight ounces.
Fresh Orange Flowers, ten pounds.

Keep the lard and suet melted with one third of the flowers for three hours; then express, and repeat the operation twice with the two other thirds of the flowers. Then wash the pomatum, first with pure water, and lastly, with orange-flower water. Add

Starch, ten ounces.

or,

Alum, five ounces.

At the expiration of three days, melt the mass in a water-bath; then set it aside, and decant the liquid. (Ferr.)

R. Lard, five pounds.
Fresh Orange Flowers, six pounds.

Digest for two days in a water-bath; then express, and let it cool. Repeat the operation three times in succession, the last time, with only four ounces of flowers; and finally wash the pomatum with

Orange-flower Water, eight ounces.

Preserve for use. (Wirtem.; Herbip.)

D.

Extraction by Water.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF ORANGE PEEL.

(Amst.; Bruns.; Lipp.)

R. Orange Peel, sliced, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place, and then boil for a short time; express the decoction, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (Bruns.; Lipp.)

R. Dried Orange Peel, one pound.
Water, twenty pounds.

Boil down to one half, and strain; boil the residue with fifteen pounds of water, also to one half. Mix the decoctions, set aside, decant, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Amst.)

BITTER ELIXIR.

Elixir amarum aquosum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Orange Peel, three drams.
Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Pure Water, } three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours.

EXTRACT OF ORANGE LEAVES.

Extractum Foliorum Citri Aurantii. (ANT.)

R. Fresh Orange Leaves, two pounds.
Water, ten pounds.

Boil for a quarter of an hour; then strain the decoction, decant and evaporate it to the required consistence.

INFUSION OF ORANGE LEAVES.

Infusum Foliorum Aurantiorum. (NIEMANN; RATIER)

R. Orange Leaves, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for a quarter of an hour, and strain.

It is aromatic, and slightly bitter, and is considered as anti-spasmodic.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF ORANGE PEEL.

Infusum Aurantii compositum. (LOND.; SUEC.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Dried Orange Peel, two drams.
Fresh Lemon Peel, one dram.
Bruised Cloves, half a dram.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Macerate for a quarter of an hour in a lightly covered vessel, and strain.

It is bitter, aromatic, excitant, and carminative. It is recommended in anorexia and in languor of the stomach.

DECOCTION OF ORANGE LEAVES.

Decoctum Foliorum Aurantii. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Orange Leaves, four drams.
Water, one pound.

Boil down to one half. (NIEMANN)

AUGUSTIN prsecribes fourteen drams of leaves and twenty ounces of water; to be boiled for two or three hours, and a sufficient quantity of sugar added to the strained decoction.

It is excitant and nervine.—To be taken in the morning, at one dose.

NERVINE DECOCTION.

Decoctum nervinum. (SARD.)

R. Orange Leaves, six drams.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil down to a pound and a half, and add

Syrup of Mentha Crispa, } of each,
——— Rue, } six drams.

Mix.

DECOCTION OF ORANGE PEEL.

Decoctum ad Metrorrhagiam. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Peel of Oranges, three.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and strain.—Dose, three ounces, three or four times a day, adding to each dose eight drops of sulphuric æther.

AQUEOUS SYRUP OF ORANGE PEEL.

Syrupus Corticum Aurantiorum seu *Corticis Citri Aurantii.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; GENEV.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Syrupus Aurantiorum. (LOND.)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, two ounces.
Boiling Water, one pint.
Refined Sugar, three pounds.

Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then decant, add the sugar, and make a syrup.

Syrupus Citri Aurantii. (EDINB.)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, three ounces.
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.
Refined Sugar, three pounds.

Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then add the sugar to the strained infusion, and with a gentle heat form a syrup.

Syrupus Aurantii. (DUBL.)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, eight ounces.
Boiling Water, six pints.

Macerate for twelve hours in a covered vessel, and dissolve in the filtered infusion,

Sugar, a sufficient quantity to form a syrup.

R. Fresh Zest of Oranges, five ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse in a covered vessel for twelve hours; then strain without expression, filter, and add

Sugar, twice the weight

Make a syrup in a water-bath. (GALL.)

LUSIT. prescribes eight ounces of peel, six pounds of water, and twenty-nine ounces of sugar.—HERBIP.—half a pound of peel, three pounds of water; twelve hours' infusion, and six pounds of sugar.—SWEDIAUR — six ounces of peel, three pounds of water, two or three days' infusion, and four pounds of sugar.—DAN.—eight ounces of peel, two pounds of water, six hours' infusion, and four pounds of sugar.—FENN.; and SUEC.—half a pound of peel, three pounds of water, two days' infusion, and a sufficient quantity of sugar. — GENEV. — four ounces of peel, two pounds of water, twelve hours' maceration, and four pounds of sugar.

R. Fresh Zest of Oranges, half a pound.
Pure Water, five pounds.

Macerate for twelve hours; then distil from the liquor, four pounds, and dissolve in it,

White Sugar, eight pounds.

To the expressed and strained residue, add

White Sugar, two pounds four ounces, and boil to the consistence of syrup.—Mix the two syrups when cold. (AMST.)

ANT. directs one pound of peel to be macerated in a sufficient quantity of water for twenty-four hours, forty-eight ounces to be distilled from the infusion, and four pounds of sugar dissolved in the product; then, four pounds of sugar to be added to the expressed liquor of the residue, and the solution to be clarified and boiled to the proper consistence; lastly, the two syrups to be mixed when cold.—BELG.—ten ounces of zest to be digested for twenty-four hours in four pounds of water, three ounces of the liquid to be distilled, and six ounces of sugar dissolved in the product; two pounds and a half of sugar to be added to the expressed and strained liquor of the residue, and a syrup to be made with a gentle heat; lastly, the two syrups to be mixed together when cold.

R. Orange-peel Water, one pound.
Fresh Zest of Oranges, four ounces.

Digest for two hours in a covered vessel; then strain, and add,

Syrup, boiled *à la plume*, two pounds.

Mix with a moderate heat, and strain. (HISP.)

R. Rasped Orange Peel, } of each,
White Sugar, } two parts.

Triturate them together, and with

Gum Arabic, one part.
Water, sufficient quantity,

form a mucilage; then add enough of water to make an emulsion, strain it through close flannel, and add

Very thick Syrup, ninety-six parts.

Mix, and strain. (VAN MONS)

E.

Extraction by Æther.

PHYSAGOGUE TINCTURE.

Tinctura Aurantiorum ætherea. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Green Oranges, any quantity.
Muriatic Æther, a sufficient quantity.

Digest at a low heat; then express, and filter rapidly at a low temperature.

It is stimulant.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

F.

Extraction by Wine.

WINE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Essentia Corticum Aurantiorum vinosa. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Dried Orange Peel, three ounces.
Spanish Wine, one pound and a half.

Macerate for two days; then strain, and filter.

It is stimulant, tonic, stomachic, and carminative.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

VINOUS SYRUP OF ORANGE PEEL. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Zest of Oranges, half a pound.
White Wine, one pound and a half.

Digest with a moderate heat in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours; then express slightly, and add

Simple Syrup, one pound and a half.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. Add to this when it is only warm

Essential Oil of Orange, triturated with a little Sugar, fifteen drops.

Preserve. (SAUNDERS)

R. Zest of Oranges, two ounces.
White Wine, two pounds.

Macerate at a moderate heat for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel; decant, filter, and add

Syrup boiled *à la plume*, two pounds.

Mix. (PIDERIT)

The proportions of this formula vary very

much :—Wirtem. prescribes four ounces of peel, one pound of white wine, twenty-four hours' maceration, and eighteen ounces of sugar.—Palat.—six ounces of peel, one pound of wine, and eighteen ounces of syrup.—Hann.—four ounces of peel, two pounds and a half of wine, and three pounds of sugar.—Hass.—two ounces of peel, twenty of wine, and two pounds of syrup.—Borus.—four ounces of peel, two pounds and a half of wine, two days' digestion, and three pounds of sugar to every twenty-one ounces of strained liquor.—Olden.; and Pol.—four ounces of peel, two pounds of white wine, and three pounds of sugar to every twenty ounces of strained liquor.—Bavar.; and Bruns.—one part of peel, twelve parts of wine, twelve hours' digestion, and one part and a half of sugar to one part of strained liquor.—Fuld.—six parts of peel, eighteen of wine, twenty-four hours' digestion, and twenty ounces of sugar boiled *à la plume*.—Lipp.—two parts of peel, eighteen of wine, one day's digestion, and eighteen parts of sugar boiled *à la plume*.

ANTI-ICTERIC WINE. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Unripe Oranges, two.
Saffron, one dram.
White Wine, two pounds.

Macerate.—Dose, four spoonfuls, in the morning, and the same quantity, one hour before dinner; in convalescence after jaundice.

COMPOUND WINE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Vinum Aurantiorum compositum, Elixir balsamicum. (Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Spanish Wine, two pounds.

Macerate for two days; then express, and add to the infusion

Extract of Blessed Thistle, ——— Cascarilla, ——— Lesser Centaury, ——— Gentian, Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, } of each, two drams.

Strain. (Gall.)

R. Bitter-Orange Peel, four ounces.
Extract of Wormwood, ——— Blessed Thistle, ——— Lesser Centaury, ——— Gentian, } of each, one ounce.
Wine, two pounds.
Spirit of Orange Peel, two ounces.

Infuse for three days, and filter. (Bruns.; Hisp.; Wirtem.)

R. Extract of Gentian, Orange Peel, Rhenish Wine, Spirit of Balm, } of each, two ounces. one pound. one ounce.

Infuse for three days, express, and filter. (Fuld.)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, one ounce and a half.
Spanish Wine, twenty-four ounces.

Macerate without heat; and mix with the strained liquor

Extract of Gentian, one ounce.

Filter. (Spielmann)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Root of Gentian, one ounce and a half.
Madeira Wine, twenty-four ounces.

Macerate without heat for several days, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Orange Peel, two ounces.
Root of Sweet Flag, one ounce.
White Wine, two pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and add when strained

Extract of Buck-bean, ——— Gentian, } of each, one ounce.
Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, two drams.

Filter. (Hass)

Lipp. prescribes two ounces of orange peel, two pounds of Spanish wine, one ounce each, of the extracts of gentian and of blessed thistle, and two drams of aqueous extract of myrrh.

R. Orange Peel, Cinchona, } of each two ounces.
White Wine, two pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours; then express, and add

Extract of Buck-bean, ——— Gentian, } of each, one ounce.

Mix, and filter. (Piderit)

R. Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Saffron, Myrrh, Amber, } of each, half a dram.
Muscadel Wine, one pound.

Digest for four days, and dissolve in the strained liquor

Extract of Blessed Thistle, ——— Lesser Centaury, ——— Milfoil, ——— Chamomile, Gentian, } of each, two drams.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a water-bath, and filter. (Ant.)

R. Extract of Blessed Thistle, ——— Lesser Centaury, ——— Orange Peel, ——— Cinchona, Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, } of each, one part.

Tincture of Cloves, one fourth part.
——— Saffron, one twelfth part.
Spanish Wine, fifty-two parts.
Mix. (Sax.)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, one ounce and a half.
Extract of Blessed Thistle,
——— Lesser Centaury,
——— Gentian,
——— Cascarilla,
} of each, two drams.
Aqueous Extract of Myrrh,
Spanish Wine, two pounds.

Macerate the peel in the wine for two days; then express the liquor, and dissolve in it the extracts. (Amst.; Batav.; Belg.)

R. Extract of Blessed Thistle,
——— Cascarilla,
——— Lesser Centaury,
——— Gentian,
} of each, two drams.
Aqueous Extract of Myrrh,
Malaga Wine, two pounds.
Tincture of Orange Peel, eight ounces.
Mix. (Hann.)

R. Orange Peel, four parts.
Green Oranges, two parts.
Wine, thirty-six parts.

Macerate for three days, and express; Dissolve in the liquor

Extract of Cascarilla,
——— Gentian,
Buck-bean,
} of each, one part.

Set aside for several days in a cool place, and decant. (Bavar.)

Dose, one or two drams.

ALCALINE WINE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Elixir viscerale seu *stomachicum* seu *viscerale Hoffmanni* seu *balsamicum, stomachicum, et temperatum Hoffmanni* seu *balsamicum Hoffmanni* seu *Aurantiorum compositum, Essentia stomachica, Vinum amarum alcalisatum, Tinctura amara* seu *stomachica.* (Ant.; Austr.; Belg.; Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Pierquin; Saunders; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Orange Peel, one ounce and a half.
Spanish Wine, one pound and a half.

Digest for thirty-six hours; then strain, and add

Extract of Blessed Thistle, one ounce and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three drams.

Strain at the end of several days. (Swediaur)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Tokay or Madeira Wine, twelve ounces.

Digest for two days; then decant, filter, and mix with the liquor

Extract of Gentian,
——— Lesser Centaury,
——— Blessed Thistle,
} of each, two drams.

Filter. (Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Bitter Orange Peel, four ounces.
Extract of Wormwood,
——— Blessed Thistle,
——— Lesser Centaury,
——— Gentian,
} of each, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass,
Spanish Wine, four pounds.

Infuse at a moderate temperature for one night, and express strongly. (Palat.)

Pierquin; and Swediaur give the same formula, adding two ounces of spirit of orange, reducing the wine to two pounds, and requiring eight days' digestion.

R. Curaçao-Orange Peel, four parts.
Madeira Wine, forty-eight parts.

Macerate for several days; then express lightly, and dissolve in the liquor

Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.

Then add

Extract of Wormwood,
——— Blessed Thistle,
——— Lesser Centaury,
——— Gentian,
} of each, one part.

Mix, set aside for several days, and strain through flannel. (Belg.; Van Mons)

R. Orange Peel, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Spanish Wine, six pounds.

Digest for four days. Then mix with the strained liquor

Extract of Wormwood,
——— Blessed Thistle,
——— Gentian,
——— Lesser Centaury,
} of each, two ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a water-bath, and filter. At the same time digest the peel in two pounds of Spanish wine for twenty-four hours; then strain with expression, and infuse the residuum of the extracts in the liquor for twelve hours. Lastly, filter, and mix together the two tinctures. (Ant.)

There are many other formulæ for this preparation:—Austr.—directs two ounces each, of the extracts of wormwood and of gentian, and half an ounce of subcarbonate of potass, to be infused for three days in a mixture of four ounces of tincture of orange peel, one pound of alcohol (0.910), and four pounds of cinnamon water, and then filtered. This formula is perhaps preferable to all the others.—Cadet de Gassicourt—four ounces of bitter-orange peel, one dram of subcarbonate of potass, one ounce each, of the extracts of wormwood, of

blessed thistle, of lesser centaury, and of gentian, to be digested for eight days with frequent agitation in two pounds of Spanish wine, and two ounces of tincture of bitter-orange peel, and then filtered.—Dan.— half an ounce of each, of fresh orange peel, of cinchona, and of subcarbonate of potass, two drams each, of the extracts of blessed thistle, of lesser centaury, and of myrrh, to be digested for three days in one pound of Madeira wine, and then decanted.

R. Orange Peel, Pulverized Herb of Scordium, } of each, one ounce.
Flowers of Lesser Centaury, Myrrh, } of each, two drams.
Root of Zedoary, Amber, } of each, one dram and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Spanish Wine, one pound.
Alcohol, two ounces.

Digest for three days, and strain. Pour upon the residue

Spanish Wine, six ounces.

After sufficient digestion, express, and mix the two liquors. (Ant.)

R. Orange Peel, four parts.
Unripe Oranges, Cinnamon, } of each, two parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.
Malaga Wine, forty-eight parts.

Digest for three days with a moderate heat, and strain with strong expression. Mix with the liquor

Extract of Wormwood, ——— Cascarilla, ——— Blessed Thistle, ——— Lesser Centaury, ——— Gentian, } of each, one part.

Distil again, and add

Essential Oil of Lemon, one fourth part,

dissolved in

Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, two parts.

Mix. (Borus.; Sax.)

Hann.; Olden.; and Swediaur give the same formula; but Hann. replaces the extracts of blessed thistle and of lesser centaury by that of buck-bean.—Olden. suppresses the extract of cascarilla, and replaces the extract of blessed thistle by that of buck-bean.

R. Orange Peel, one ounce.
Rhubarb, ten drams.
Acetate of Potass, two ounces.
White Wine, sixteen ounces.

Infuse without heat for four days in a covered vessel, and mix with the liquor

Extract of Lesser Centaury, one ounce.
——— Cascarilla, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Chamomile, ——— Milfoil, } of each, one scruple.

Filter. (Spielmann)

This preparation resembles Rosenstein's visceral elixir.

R. Fresh Orange Peel, four ounces.

Cut it into pieces, and bruise it in a stone mortar. Pour upon the pulp

Spanish Wine, two pounds.

Digest for three days, strain with strong expression, and mix with the liquor

Extract of Wormwood, ——— Blessed Thistle, ——— Gentian, } of each, one ounce.
Acetate of Potass, half an ounce.

Filter. (Ross.)

R. Extract of Cascarilla, one dram.
Peppermint Water, two ounces.

Mix, and add

Alcaline Wine of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Preserve. (Saunders)

R. Orange Peel, Cinchona, } of each, half an ounce.
Extract of Blessed Thistle, ——— Lesser Centaury, Myrrh, Arabian Costus, } of each, two drams.
Saffron, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half an ounce.
Spanish White Wine, one pound.

Digest for three days, and strain. (Swediaur)

R. Orange Peel, Lemon Peel, } of each, two drams.
Cascarilla Bark, half an ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, Tops of Lesser Centaury, Herb of Blessed Thistle, ——— Mint, ——— Milfoil, ——— Buck-bean, } of each, two drams.
Root of Sweet Flag, ——— Angelica, ——— Lesser Galanga, ——— Zedoary, } of each, three drams.
Arabian Costus, four scruples.
Mace, Nutmegs, Seeds of Anise, ——— Fennel, } of each, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, six drams.
Madeira Wine, twenty-four ounces.

Digest, and filter. (Spielmann)

It is tonic and excitant, and is recommended in intermittent fevers and in diseases attributed to weakness of the digestive organs; it is also considered a powerful anthelmintic.—Dose, one or two drams, twice or thrice a day.

G.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Corticum Aurantiorum* seu *Aurantii, Alcohol cum Citro Aurantio.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Pol.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Tinctura Aurantii.

R. Fresh Orange Peel, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (Lond.)

Dubl. gives the same formula, but requires only three days' maceration.

Amst. prescribes one part of peel and six parts of alcohol (0.917).—Batav.; and Belg.—one of peel and six of alcohol (15 degrees).—Hann.; Pol.; and Swediaur—five ounces of peel and two pounds of proof spirit.—Suec.; and Fenn.—half a pound of peel and three pounds of proof spirit.—Bruns.; and Wirtem.—one part of peel and three parts and a half of proof spirit.—Austr.—one ounce of peel and half a pound of alcohol (0.910).—Van Mons—one part of curaçoa-orange peel and six parts of proof spirit.

R. Orange Peel, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Macerate for four days in a warm water-bath; then strain, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Having macerated it for a sufficient time, strain, and mix the two filtered tinctures. (Ant.)

R. Orange Peel, one part.
Spirit of Orange Peel, five parts.

Digest for four days, strain, express, and filter. (Dan.)

R. Orange Peel, half a pound.
Unripe Oranges, two ounces.
Rectified Spirit, three pounds and a half.

Digest for several days in a sand bath. Express, and filter. (Hass.; Piderit)

Bavar. prescribes three parts of peel, one part of orange, and twenty-four parts of alcohol (0.900).—Fuld.—three of peel, one of orange, and sixteen of alcohol.

R. Unripe Oranges, dry and bruised, four parts.
Fresh Orange Peel, two parts.
Alcohol, twenty-four parts.

Digest for eight days, and filter. Add

Expressed Oil of Lemon, one eighth part.

Mix. (Sax.)

R. Orange Peel, three ounces.
Unripe Oranges, one ounce.
Spirit of Orange Peel, one pound.

Digest for four days, and add

Orange-flower Water, three ounces.

Digest for twelve hours, and express. (Lipp.)

It is excitant, aromatic, and carminative.—Dose, from sixty to eighty drops.

These tinctures differ very much from each other in strength.

TINCTURE OF UNRIPE ORANGE.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Pomorum Aurantiorum immaturorum.* (Bruns.; Hann.)

R. Unripe Oranges, five ounces.
Rectified Spirit, two pounds.

Digest, express, and filter. (Hann.)

Bruns. prescribes four ounces of unripe oranges and one pound of alcohol.

It is excitant and tonic.—Dose, from sixty to eighty drops, twice a day.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF ORANGE PEEL.

(Dan.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.)

R. Orange Peel, Alcohol, Water, } of each, two pounds. nine pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, express, and filter. Distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Pol.)

Olden.; Borus.; and Sax. prescribe two parts of peel, three of alcohol, and nine of water.—Dan.—one of peel, two of alcohol, and four of water.

ALCOHOLIC SYRUP OF ORANGE PEEL.

(Austr.)

R. Fresh Zest of Oranges, six ounces.
Alcohol, three ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and add

White Sugar, twice the quantity.

Bring to a single boil.

TINCTURE OF SWEET-ORANGE PEEL.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Aurantii dulcis.* (Palat.; Suec.)

R. Fresh Orange Peel, four ounces.
Alcohol, one pound.

Distil, and pour the product upon
Fresh Orange Peel, four ounces.
Digest for eight days, filter, and add
Syrup of Orange Peel, two ounces.
Mix. (PALAT.)

R. Orange Peel, half a pound.
Spirit of Orange, three pounds.
Filter at the end of three days, and add
White Sugar, nine ounces.
Dissolve. (SUEC.)

It is excitant, stomachic, and carminative.—Dose, from thirty to sixty drops.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF ORANGE.

Elixir Aurantiorum compositum. (HISP.)

R. Orange Peel, } of each,
Cinchona, } one ounce and a half.
Tops of Wormwood, } of each,
Chamomile Flowers, } one ounce.
Jamaica Pepper, }
Cochineal, half a dram.
Water, one pound and a half.
Alcohol, four ounces.
Digest for three days, and filter.

It is tonic and stomachic.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

STOMACHIC MIXTURE. (SAUNDERS)

R. Compound Essence of Orange Peel, one ounce.
Essence of Buck-bean, } of each,
——— Gentian, } two drams.
Mix.

STOMACHIC TINCTURE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Bitter Orange Peel, one ounce.
Pulverized Cascarilla, } of each,
Dried Leaves of Germander, } half an ounce.
Alcohol (22 degrees), } of each,
Water of Lemon Peel, } half
Distilled Water of Wormwood, } a pound.
Infuse for three days with a moderate heat; then express, and filter.

It is tonic and excitant.—Dose, from four to six drams, before meals.

CARMINATIVE ESSENCE.

Essentia carminativa Trilleri. (SPIELMANN)

R. Orange Peel, three ounces.
Lesser Cardamoms, two ounces.
Seeds of Fennel, one ounce.
——— Caraway, } of each,
——— Cumin, } half
Flowers of Common Chamomile, } an ounce.
Flowers of Roman Chamomile, } of each,
Herb of Milfoil, } half
——— Mint, } an ounce.
——— Balm, }
——— Rosemary, }
——— Sage, }
Proof Spirit, forty-eight ounces.
Infuse, and filter.

It is stimulant, cordial, and carminative.—Dose, from thirty to forty drops.

VISCERAL ELIXIR. (VAN MONS)

R. Orange Peel, one ounce.
Leaves of Scordium, one ounce and a half.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, } of each,
Myrrh, } half
an ounce.
Zedoary, } of each, three drams.
Nutmegs, }
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.
Saffron, one dram.
Proof Spirit, forty ounces.
Infuse, and filter.

BITTER ELIXIR.

Elixir amarum aquosum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Wormwood, one ounce.
Peppermint Water, eight ounces.
Tincture of Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, twice or thrice a day.

2. *Citrus medica*, LINN.—Lemon Tree.

SYNONIMES:—Citronnier, FR.; Citronenbaum, GERM.; Cytryn, BOHEM.; Korna nebu, BENG.; Usi, CEL.; Cay-tanh-yen, COCHIN.; Dehi, CYNG.; Citrontræ, DAN.; Cidra Limonera, SPAN.; Nimbu, HIND.; Citroenboom, DUT.; Cedro, Limone, ITAL.; Jeruk, MAL.; Cytr drzewo, POL.; Cidreira, PORT.; Jambhira, SANS.; Citrontræd, SWED.; Elimitchum pullum, TAM.; Nemmapundu, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A tree originally from the East. (*Polyadelphia Icosandria*, LINN.; *Aurantiaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 122.)

The fruit and sometimes the seeds or pips are employed.

The fruit is called *Lemon* (*Pomum* seu *Fructus Citri*, *Malum citreum*) : it is of an oval figure, and has a nippled summit. Its external rind (*Cortex Citri*) is thin, aromatic, and covered with a bright yellow pellicle : it is called *Zest* (*Flavedo Corticum Citri*) ; and covers a white, coriaceous, and rather thick substance (*Albedo Corticum Citri*).

The internal part of the fruit is divided into nine or ten loculaments containing an abundant pulp, which is composed of oblong whitish-yellow vesicles enclosing an acid and agreeable juice.

The pips are yellowish, oval, ventricose, and striated. They have a bitter taste, and are almost inodorous.

The juice possesses the properties of all vegetable acids. The peel is tonic and carminative. The pips are tonic.

CONSERVE OF LEMON.

Conserva Citri. (Gall. ; Ferr. ; Palat. ; Sard. ; Wirtem. ; Piderit)

R. Fresh Lemon Peel, any quantity.

Remove the white part; then macerate the peel in water for twenty-four hours, dry it on a sieve, and pour upon it sugar boiled *à la grande plume.* (Piderit)

Gall. directs the outer peel to be washed in water, and put into syrup at 36 degrees, then boiled till it shall have lost all humidity, set aside on a sieve to drip, and lastly, dried in a stove.—Palat. ; and Wirtem.—to give it one or two boils with ash-lye, then to wash it with cold water, to remove the white, to set aside the zest on a sieve to drip, and lastly, to pour upon it sugar boiled *à la plume* in a sufficient quantity to cover it by two fingers' breadth.

R. Pulp of Lemon with the Peel, two pounds.
White Sugar, three pounds.

Distil the peel in a water-bath, and draw off about two ounces of liquor ; set this aside. Then boil this peel with the sliced pulp in a sufficient quantity of water ; pass the pulp through a sieve, and mix it with the sugar clarified in the decoction and boiled *à la plume.* Lastly, evaporate it over a slow fire to the proper consistence, adding the distilled liquor which had been set aside. (Sard.)

R. Lemon Peel, one pound.

Soften it by immersion in cold water, and bruise it with

White Sugar, three pounds.

Mix exactly. (Ferr.)

ESSENTIAL OIL OF LEMON.

Oleum de Cedro seu *Citri Corticum.*

1. *That which is furnished in commerce.* (Lond. ; Edinb. ; Dubl. ; Amer. ; Dan. ; Hass. ; Pol. ; Brugnatelli)

2. *Obtained by distillation.* (Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Palat. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Wirtem.)

R. Lemon Peel, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Macerate for three days ; then distil, and collect the supernatant oil. (Amst. ; Batav. ; Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Palat. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Wirtem.)

Fuld. prescribes one part of peel and six parts of water.—Van Mons—one of peel, and nine of water.—Ant.—three of peel and ten of water.—Austr.—one of peel and twelve of water.

3. *Obtained by expression* ; *Essentia de Cedro, Oleum expressum Corticis flavi Citri Medicæ.* (Gall. ; Brugnatelli ; Piderit ; Swediaur)

R. Lemons, any quantity.

Rasp off the zest, avoiding the white part ; enclose it in a bag, and submit it to the press. Receive the liquid in a cylindrical vessel, and at the end of a short time, draw off the supernatant oil by means of a straw or small syphon.

It is stimulant, nervine, and anti-spasmodic.—Dose, twelve drops to one ounce of sugar.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF LEMON.

Oleosaccharum Citri. (Austr. ; Bavar. ; Dan. ; Gall. ; Hann. ; Olden. ; Palat. ; Borus. ; Wirtem. ; Niemann ; Spielmann ; Swediaur)

R. White Sugar, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Lemon, ten drops.

Triturate together. (Spielmann)

Dan. prescribes one ounce of sugar and eight drops of oil.—Swediaur—one dram of sugar and one or two drops of oil.

Bavar. ; Bruns. ; Gall. ; Hann. ; Olden. ; Palat. ; Borus. ; and Wirtem. direct pieces of sugar to be rubbed upon fresh lemon peel till they are saturated with the oily liquor, and then to be reduced to powder. This is the *Dry Essence of Lemon.*

ODORIFEROUS SPIRIT.

Spiritus suavolens pro Suffitu. (SAX.)

R. Expressed Oil of Lemon, } of each,
Essential Oil of Bergamotte, } one part.
——— Lavender, }
Acetic Æther, four parts.
Mix.

DISTILLED WATER OF LEMON.

Aqua Citri Medicæ seu *Corticum Citrorum.* (EDINB.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; FERR.; GENEV.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.)

EDINB. gives the same formula for the preparation of this as for the distilled water of orange peel.

R. Lemon Peel, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

to prevent empyreuma. Macerate for twenty-four hours and distil ten pounds. (AMST.)

BRUNS.; and WIRTEM. prescribe one part of peel and four parts of water; two parts to be distilled.—HISP.; and FERR.—one of peel and six of water; three to be distilled.—HERBIP.—one of peel and eight of water.—AUSTR.—one of peel and ten of water.—GENEV.—half a pound of peel and a sufficient quantity of water; four pounds to be distilled.

R. Lemon Peel, three pounds.
Water, six pounds.
Alcohol, four ounces.

At the expiration of three days, distil three pounds. (HISP.)

The following preparation, which scarcely differs from the preceding is designated by SARD. by the name of *Aqua Totius Citri.*

R. A Lemon, nearly ripe.

Rasp it almost to the pulp; cut this small, and bruise lightly with the pips; add a little water, and macerate it for twenty-four hours. Distil one half in a water-bath, and set the product aside; then distil the remainder almost to dryness. Re-distil this second portion upon rasped fresh peel, and mix the product with the first.

SPIRIT OF LEMON PEEL. (AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; GALL.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Lemon Peel, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.
Distilled Water, two parts.

Macerate for two days, and distil four parts. (GALL.)

PALAT.; and WIRTEM. prescribe one part and a half of peel, eight parts of alcohol, and two of water; eight parts to be distilled.

R. Fresh Lemon Peel, one part.
Proof Spirit, two parts.

Macerate for two days, and distil. (AMST.; BATAV.)

SAX. prescribes one part of peel and four parts of proof spirit.—BRUNS.—one and a half of peel and eight of proof spirit.

EAU DIVINE.

Aqua divina mirabilis. (SPIELMANN)

R. Alcohol, sixty-four ounces.
Essence of Lemon, } of each,
——— Bergamotte, } one dram.
Orange-flower Water, eight ounces.

Distil, and add to the product

Water,
one hundred and twenty-eight ounces.
Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Mix.

It is cordial, stomachic, and carminative. —Dose, two ounces.

EAU SANS PAREIL.

Aqua sine pari. (SPIELMANN)

R. Hungary Water, eight ounces.
Alcohol, seventy-two ounces.
Essential Oil of Lemon, half an ounce.
——— Bergamotte, two drams and a half.
——— Cedrat, two drams.

Distil till there remain only nine ounces.

This differs but little from the Eau de Cologne.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Aqua Coloniensis, Alcohol aromatisatum Coloniense. (GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. *Prepared by distillation.*

R. Essential Oil of Neroli, } of each,
——— Lemon, } twelve
——— Bergamotte, } drops.
——— Orange, }
——— Rosemary, }
Lesser Cardamoms, one dram.
Alcohol, two pints.

Distil three gallons (*demi-setiers*) [half pints? EDIT.] in a water-bath.

This formula, after TROMMSDORF, is followed at Cologne.

R. Alcohol, seventy-two ounces.
Spirit of Rosemary, eighteen ounces.
Eau de Carmes, twelve ounces.
Oil of Bergamotte, one ounce.
—— Lemon, two drams.
—— Neroli, } of each,
—— Rosemary, } one dram.

Distil. (Spielmann)

R. Oil of Bergamotte, } of each,
—— Lemon, } one hundred
—— Cedrat, } parts.
—— Rosemary, } of each,
—— Orange Flowers, } fifty parts.
—— Lavender, }
—— Cinnamon, twenty-five parts.
Alcohol (36 degrees), twelve thousand parts.
Compound Spirit of Balm, fifteen hundred parts.
Spirit of Rosemary, one thousand parts.

Digest for ten days, and distil in a water-bath, till only one fifth remains of the whole. Add to the product,

Eau de Bouquet, five hundred parts.

Mix. (Gall.)

R. Herb of Balm, two pounds.
—— Rosemary, eight ounces.
Lemon Peel, six ounces.
Nutmegs, }
Cloves, }
Cinnamon, } of each, two ounces.
Coriander, }
Oil of Bergamotte, one ounce.
Alcohol, six pounds.
Water, eight pounds.

Distil slowly. (Niemann)

This formula is also by Trommsdorf.

R. Oil of Bergamotte, two drams.
Juniper, }
Leaves of Sweet Basil, }
—— Hyssop, }
—— Marjoram, }
—— Balm, }
—— Rosemary, }
—— Thyme, } of each,
Flowers of Lavender, } two ounces.
Cloves, }
Root of Angelica, }
Seeds of Anise, }
—— Caraway, }
—— Cumin, }
—— Fennel, }
Cinnamon, }
Fresh Lemon Peel, } of each,
Nutmegs, } four ounces.
Lesser Cardamoms, }
Proof Spirit, thirty-two pounds.
Water, sixty-four pounds.

Distil twenty-two pounds, and add as much of water as it can receive without being rendered milky. (Van Mons)

2. *Prepared without distillation.*

R. Essential Oil of Rosemary, } of each,
—— Bergamotte, } half an ounce.
—— Lemon, three drams.
—— Lavender, two drams.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Essential Oil of Orange Flowers, } of each,
—— Peel, } one
—— Lemon Peel, } dram
—— Marjoram, } and
—— Rosemary, } a half.
—— Cinnamon, four drops.
Civet, three grains.
Ambergris, two grains.
Alcohol, four pounds and a half.

Digest for one or two months, and preserve. (Swediaur)

R. Essential Oil of Lemon, one part.
Sugar, three parts.

Triturate, adding gradually

Alcohol (22 degrees) three parts.
Water, six hundred parts.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Alcohol, seven pounds.
Essence of Bergamotte, two ounces.
—— Rosemary, } of each,
—— Mint, } one dram.
—— Lemon, two drams.
—— Orange Flowers, half a scruple.
Spirituous Water of Balm, two ounces and a half.

Mix. (Ferr.)

EAU CORDIALE DE COLADON. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Peel of several Lemons,
Alcohol (20 degrees), twenty pounds.

Distil ten pounds, and add

Tincture of Amber, } of each,
—— Musk, } a few drops.
Simple Syrup, two pounds.
White Sugar, nine pounds.

Mix.

ELIXIR OF LEMON. (Spielmann)

R. Fresh Lemon Peel, eighteen ounces.
Proof Spirit, seventy-two ounces.

Macerate for several days; then distil till the phlegm appears. Add

Lemon Juice, nine ounces.
White Sugar, five ounces.

Dissolved in

Rose Water, nine ounces.

Filter.—These two latter should be considered as rather adapted to the table than to the sick-room.

BALSAMIC ESSENCE. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Orange Peel, Lemon Peel, } of each, two ounces.
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, } of each, five drams.
Cloves, two drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each, fifteen ounces.
Proof Spirit, fourteen pounds.

Draw off by distillation, twelve pounds and a half, and infuse in it

Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, } of each, three ounces.

Digest for eight days, and pour off the clear liquor: then express the residue, and having filtered the liquor, mix it with the former.

SPIELMANN proposes to prepare this elixir extemporaneously, by dissolving a scruple of essential oil of cinnamon, a scruple of oil of nutmeg, half a scruple of oil of cloves, two drams of oil of orange peel, and two drams of oil of lemon, in twelve ounces of spirit of ammonia.

It is excitant, stomachic, and carminative.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops.

ROB OF LEMON.

Rob Citri medicæ. (PALAT.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Lemons, peeled, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, set aside for three days, express the juice, and evaporate it slowly, to the consistence of honey, with one fourth of sugar. (SWEDIAUR)

PALAT. prescribes one part of sugar and two parts of juice.

LEMON JUICE.

Succus Citri seu *Citrorum.* (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; HASS.; PALAT.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Fresh Lemons, any quantity.

Remove the peel and pips, express the pulp between two layers of rye straw chopped and washed with warm water. Set aside, then strain it again, and preserve it finally, in bottles, under a stratum of oil.

It is antiseptic, cooling, refreshing, diuretic, and anti-scorbutic.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC GARGLE.

Collutorium anti-scorbuticum. (BRERA)

R. Red Wine, one pound.
Lemon Juice, White Sugar, } of each, one ounce.

Mix.

PASTILLES OF LEMON.

Morsuli seu *Rotulæ Citri.* (SUEC.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Heat it in a tinned copper-pan, and mix it with

Depurated Lemon Juice, two ounces and a half.

Then add

Oleosaccharum of Lemon, four ounces.

Make pastilles. (NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

SUEC. prescribes four ounces of sugar and half an ounce of juice, without oleosaccharum.

R. Preserved Pulp of Lemon, Fresh Lemon Peel, } of each, one ounce.
Essence of Lemon, one scruple.
Lemon Juice, one ounce.
White Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, sixteen ounces.

Make pastilles. (NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

VEGETABLE LEMONADE. (ELLIS; NIEMANN; RATIER)

R. Juice of Lemon, one.
Water, two pounds.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.

Mix the juice with the water, either cold or boiling, and add the syrup. (RATIER)

R. Juice of Lemons, three.
Spring Water, two pounds.
White Sugar, five ounces.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Juice of Lemons, eight.
——— Barberries, three ounces.
White Sugar, half a pound.
———Wine, four ounces.
Water, any quantity.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Lemon Juice, four ounces.
Fresh Lemon Peel, half an ounce.
White Sugar, four ounces.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

Infuse. (ELLIS)

ACID PTISAN. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, from two to four drams.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, strain, and add,

Expressed Juice of Lemon, one.
Sugar. one ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended by BALDINGER.

DIURETIC POTION. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Distilled Water of Lily, six ounces.
Oil of Almonds, Lemon Juice, } of each, two ounces.

Syrup of Violets, four drams.
Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls every half hour.

OLEOSO-ACID MIXTURE. (NIEMANN)

R. Linseed Oil, Lemon Juice, } of each, three ounces.
Extract of Opium, four grains.
Mix.—It is recommended by RICHTER, in strangulated hernia.—Dose, a spoonful, every half hour.

REFRESHING JULEP. (PIERQUIN)

R. Distilled Water of Strawberries, ——— Raspberries, } of each, six ounces.
Lemon Juice, one ounce.
Syrup of Water-Lily, two ounces.
Mix.—To be taken at four doses.

HUMECTANT GARGLE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Infusion of Linseed, one pound.
White Sugar, one ounce.
Lemon Juice, half an ounce.
Mix.

EMULSION OF LEMON PIPS. (BRUGNATELLI)

R. Lemon Pips, half an ounce.
Bruise them finely in a mortar and add gradually,
Pure Water, Water of Feverfew, or Almond Emulsion, six ounces.
Strain.—It is excitant, soothing, and vermifuge.

COMPOUND PTISAN OF LEMON.

Ptisanna Datisbii. (NIEMANN)

R. Fresh Lemons, two.
Bruise them, peeled and freed from their pips, in a marble mortar, adding gradually
Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Toasted Bread (*Pain grillé*) two ounces.
Syrup of Mulberries, one ounce.
Wine, six ounces.
Strain with expression.

DECOCTION OF LEMON.

Decoctum Citri Mynsichti. (NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Lemons, finely sliced, five.
Spring Water, seventy-two ounces.
Boil down to two thirds, and add when strained,
White Sugar, four ounces.
Mix.—It is useful in slight irritations of the primæ viæ.

SYRUP OF LEMON.

Syrupus Citri e toto. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Fresh Lemon Peel, sliced, two ounces and a half.
Recently expressed Lemon Juice, twenty-two ounces.
Digest, and dissolve in the expressed liquor,
White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.
Preserve. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)
SPIELMANN prescribes two ounces and a half of peel, twenty-four ounces of juice, and four ounces of sugar.

AQUEOUS SYRUP OF LEMON PEEL.

Syrupus Corticum Citri seu *de Cortice Citri.* (GALL.; FERR.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Zest of Lemon, five ounces.
Boiling Water, two pounds.
Infuse for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then strain without expression, and add to the filtered liquor,
Sugar, twice its quantity.
Make a syrup, and flavour it when cold, with oleosaccharum of lemon. (GALL.)
SUEC. prescribes three ounces of zest, three pounds of water, and one hour's maceration; one ounce and a half of orange-flower water to be added to the liquor, and a sufficient quantity of sugar to give it the consistence of syrup.—LUSIT.; and HERBIP. prescribe six ounces of zest, three pounds of water, and six pounds of sugar.
HENRI recommends one part of infusion of zest to be mixed with three parts of simple syrup previously boiled *au boulet.*

R. Sugar, broken in small pieces, thirty-two ounces.
Rub it upon four lemons to remove from them all their zest; then put it into a matrass, and pour upon it,
Water, seventeen ounces and a half.
Make a syrup with the heat of a water-bath. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Zest of Lemon, White Sugar, } of each, two parts.
Triturate together, and with
Gum Arabic, one part,
form a mucilage with
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Then add enough of water to enable the liquor to pass through a close flannel, and incorporate with it
Very thick Syrup, ninety-six parts.
Strain through a sieve. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Boiling Simple Syrup, four pounds.
Fresh Lemon Peel, six ounces.

At the end of twenty-four hours, strain. (Ferr.)

VINOUS SYRUP OF LEMON PEEL.

Syrupus Corticum Citri vinosus. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Fresh Lemon Peel, four ounces.
Kermes Grains, two drams.
White Wine, one pound.

Digest at a moderate temperature in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours; then express with slight expression, and add

Simple Syrup, one pound and a half.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and add to it, when nearly cold,

Essential Oil of Orange, triturated with a little sugar, fifteen drops.

Mix. (Sard.)

R. Spirituous Water of Lemon Peel, one pound.
Simple Syrup, two pounds.

Mix at a moderate heat, and strain.

R. Spirituous Water of Lemon Peel, one pound.
Fresh Zest of Lemon, four ounces.

Digest for two hours in a covered vessel. Then add

Simple Syrup, two pounds.

Mix with a moderate heat, and strain.

Hisp. gives to this second syrup the name of *Syrupus Corticum Citri amarus.*

SYRUP OF LEMON JUICE.

Syrupus Succi seu *acetositatis Citri* seu *Limonum* seu *e Succo Citri* seu *Acidi Citrici* seu *de Citrorum Succo* seu *Succi Citri medicæ.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Syrupus Limonum. (Lond.)

R. Lemon Juice, strained, one pint.
Refined Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup.

Syrupus Limonis. (Dubl.)

R. Expressed and depurated Lemon Juice, one pint.

Put it into a matrass and immerse it in boiling water for fifteen minutes; when cold, strain through a sieve, and make a syrup with

Sugar, twenty-nine ounces.

Syrupus Citri Medicæ. (Edinb.)

R. Lemon Juice, strained and depurated, three parts.
Refined Sugar, five parts.

Make a syrup.

R. Fresh Lemon Juice, depurated and filtered, two pounds.
White Sugar, three pounds and a half.

Dissolve with a moderate heat, and flavour the syrup with oleosaccharum of lemon. (Gall.; Swediaur)

Bruns; Dan.; Hass.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; and Piderit prescribe ten ounces of juice, and sixteen of sugar.—Bavar.; Fenn.; Palat.; Ross.; and Suec.—one of juice and two of sugar.—Pol.—twenty ounces of juice and three pounds and a half of sugar.—Amst.; Batav.; and Belg.—sixteen ounces of juice and two pounds and a half of sugar.—Ant.—sixteen ounces of juice and twenty-eight of sugar.—Hann.; and Olden.—twenty ounces of juice and three pounds of sugar.—Coxe—three parts of juice and five of sugar.—Genev.—one pound and a half of juice and two pounds and a half of sugar.—Ferr.—an equal part of each.—Hisp.—two pounds of juice and four of sugar.—Lusit.—two pounds of juice and fifty ounces of sugar.—Sard.—a sufficient quantity of juice and of simple syrup, to make a syrup by slight evaporation in a water-bath.—Van Mons—two parts of juice and three and a half of sugar.

Van Mons alone prescribes the undepurated juice.

R. Lemon Juice, ten ounces.
Tartaric Acid, half an ounce.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Boil in a water-bath, to the consistence of syrup. (Lipp.)

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LEMON. (Pierquin)

R. Depurated Juice of Lettuce, ——— Purslain, ——— Sorrel, ——— Endive, } of each, two ounces.

Heat for a short time, pour off, and add,

Juice of Unripe Pomegranate, three ounces.
——— Lemon, two ounces.
White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and add

Yellow Sanders Wood, one dram.
Trochiscs of Camphor, one scruple.

Mix.

CLEMATIS.

Three species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Clematis erecta*, LINN. — Upright Clematis.

SYNONIMES: — Clématite droite, FR.; Waldrebe, Brennkraut, GERM.; Brændeurt, DAN.; Brand Klemeche, DUT.

AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN)

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Polyandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Ranunculaceæ*, JUSS.) The herb, and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Clematidis erectæ* seu *Flammulæ Jovis*) consists of pinnated leaves with oval, lanceolated, entire leaflets. Its taste is acrid and astringent.

The flowers consist of four or five white petals: they have an agreeable odour and an acrid taste.

This plant is extremely acrid, irritant, and even vesicant. It has been extolled as diaphoretic, diuretic, and, particularly, as anti-syphilitic. It is violently purgative.—Dose, from one to three grains of the powder. Much circumspection is required in employing it.

The bruised leaves are applied in the form of cataplasm.

2. *Clematis Crispa*, LINN.

COXE.

A plant of North America. (*Fig.* Dill. *Elth.* l. t. 73. f. 84.)

The leaves are employed; they are entire, trilobate, or have the very acute sections. They are very acrid. They have appeared useful in every case where those of the clematis erecta have been successfully employed.

3. *Clematis vitalba*, LINN. — Traveller's Joy, or, Virgin's bower.

SYNONIMES:—Clématite des haies, Herbe aux gueux, FR.; Waldrebe, GERM.; Clematite, SPAN.; Lynen, DUT.; Clematide, ITAL.

GALL.; GENEV.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 124.)

The stalks and leaves (*Stipites et Folia Clematidis vitalbæ*) are employed. They are composed of slender, angular branches, with winged leaves, formed of five leaflets somewhat cordiform, which terminate in tendrils twisted in the manner of a bottle-screw. It has scarcely any sensible odour; its taste, in the fresh state, is acrid and burning.

EXTRACT OF CLEMATIS.

Extractum Flammulæ Jovis. (FULD.; GENEV.; ROSS.; HERBIP.)

R. Leaves of Upright Clematis, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkle them with a little water, express the juice, and immediately evaporate it in a water-bath, stirring it constantly with a spatula. (FULD.; GENEV.; ROSS.)

R. Upright Clematis, } of each,
Alcohol, } one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Digest for three days in a moderate temperature; then express, set aside and decant the liquor. Distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the required consistence. (HERBIP.)

Dose, three grains with sugar.

INFUSION OF CLEMATIS.

Infusum Flammulæ Jovis. (FULD.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Upright Clematis, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain one pound of strained infusion. Macerate for a quarter of an hour. (NIEMANN)

HERBIP. directs three drams of the dried leaves to be digested for a quarter of an hour and then boiled for a short time in one pound of boiling water.—FULD.—half an ounce of herb and sixteen ounces of water.

It is excitant, and was recommended by STŒRK in consecutive syphilitic nodosities and ulcerations.

Dose, four ounces, three or four times a day.

CNICUS BENEDICTUS, GAERTN.—CARDUUS BENEDICTUS, BLESSED THISTLE.

Synonimes:—Chardon-benit, Fr.; Spinnendistel, Germ.; Kardbenedykt, Krasowlasek, Bohem.; Corbenedikl, Dan.; Cardo santo, Ital.; and Span.; Karde benedict, Dut.; Zeile bonadynskie, Turecki czubek, Pol.; Cardo santo, Port.; Kardebendict, Swed.

Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 122.)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Cardui sancti* seu *benedicti*) is composed of a branching, woolley stem, furnished with semi-decurrent, winged, sinuate or dentate, rather spiny leaves. It has a disagreeable odour which it loses by desiccation.

The seeds are long, rather thick, striated, covered above by fine stiff hairs.

They have a yellowish-grey colour, and sweet taste.

It is stimulant, incisive, sudorific, and stomachic; it is emetic in a large dose.—Dose, from fifteen or twenty grains to one dram, of the powder; of the juice, from one to three ounces.

CONSERVE OF BLESSED THISTLE. (Palat.; Sax.)

R. Herb of Blessed Thistle, one part.

Pound it into a homogeneous mass, and add

White Sugar, two parts.

Mix.

EXTRACT OF BLESSED THISTLE.

Extractum Cardui benedicti seu *Centaureæ benedictæ*. (Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Herb of Blessed Thistle, any quantity.

Pound it in a mortar, express the juice and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (Sard.)

R. Herb of Blessed Thistle, two pounds.
Cold Water, twenty pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally, and strain. Set the liquor aside, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Pol.)

R. Leaves of Blessed Thistle, any quantity.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse, strain, and evaporate slowly to the consistence of an extract. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Leaves of Blessed Thistle, one pound.
Pure Water, ten pounds.

Boil for two hours; then express and set aside the liquor. Strain through flannel, and evaporate till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers. (Amst.)

Ross. directs one part of the fresh herb to be boiled in two or three parts of water, and the filtered decoction to be evaporated.—Bavar.—one of herb to be boiled in ten of water, and the decoction evaporated.—Hisp.—the herb to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, and the decanted decoction to be evaporated slowly.—Ant.—one part of herb to be boiled in ten parts of water for a quarter of an hour.—Lusit.—one of herb to be boiled in six of water.

R. Herb of Blessed Thistle, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate in a warm place for four days, then boil a little; strain with expression, and evaporate the decoction to the proper consistence. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Herb of Blessed Thistle, one part.
Pure Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly. Set the decoction aside for twenty-four hours, and evaporate it to the proper consistence. (Belg.; Lipp.; Sax.)

R. Herb of Blessed Thistle, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slightly for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil again the residue with four parts of water, and express. Mix the two decoctions, decant after sufficient re-

pose, and evaporate slowly to the consistence of an extract. (Hann.; Olden.; Borus.)

Gall. directs the herb to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in six times its weight of water, and to be boiled a second time with fresh water; the united liquors to be evaporated in a water-bath.

R. Leaves of Blessed Thistle, } of each,
Cold Water, } one part.

Macerate for twelve hours; then add

Boiling Water, two parts.

Strain when cold, and clarify with white of egg; then set the liquor upon the fire, and when it begins to thicken, pass it through a sieve; lastly, evaporate to the consistence of an extract, constantly stirring. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Herb of Blessed Thistle, eight pounds.

Macerate it for three days in an alembic, then distil two ounces in an alembic. Pour upon the residue

Water, thrice its weight,

and after six days' digestion, boil down to one third. Clarify the decoction with white of egg, strain, and evaporate it in a water-bath to the consistence of an electuary, and before it becomes cold, add the distilled liquor. (Sard.)

It is bitter and tonic.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

SYRUP OF BLESSED THISTLE.

Syrupus Cardui benedicti. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.)

R. Juice of Blessed Thistle, depurated, and reduced to one half by evaporation, eighteen ounces.
White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Make a syrup. (Bruns.; Palat.)

Sard. prescribes an equal part of each.

INFUSION OF BLESSED THISTLE.

Infusum Cardui benedicti seu *Centaureæ benedictæ.* (Niemann)

R. Herb of Blessed Thistle, six drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse.—To be taken by half-glassfuls.

BITTER INFUSION. (Spielmann)

R. Herb of Blessed Thistle, } of each,
——— Germander, } half
——— Ground Pine, } an ounce.
Flowers of Lesser Centaury, } of each,
——— St. John's-wort, } two
Hops, } drams.
Boiling Water, four pounds and a half.

Infuse for an hour, and strain.

This infusion may be acidulated with sulphuric acid.

It is recommended as stomachic.—Dose, six ounces.

STOMACHIC WINE. (Herbip.)

R. Herb of Blessed Thistle, one ounce and a half.
Root of Calumba, three drams.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Wine, two pounds.

Infuse without heat for twenty-four hours, and strain.—Dose, from one to four spoonfuls, in the morning.

TINCTURE OF BLESSED THISTLE.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Cardui benedicti.* (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Herb of Blessed Thistle, four ounces.
Alcohol, two pounds.

After sufficient extraction, express, and pour the tincture upon

Herb of Blessed Thistle, two ounces.

Digest again for several days; then express, and filter.

It is tonic, stomachic, and carminative.—Dose, one dram, in wine.

DISTILLED WATER OF BLESSED THISTLE. (Bruns.; Gall.; Palat.; Sard.)

R. Bruised Herb of Blessed Thistle, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil two thirds. (Sard.)

Bruns.; and Lusit. prescribe one part of herb and three parts of water; one half to be distilled.

R. Herb of Blessed Thistle, five thousand parts.
Water, twelve thousand five hundred parts.

Distil about ten thousand parts. Pour the product upon the same quantity of fresh herb, and add ten thousand parts of water; lastly, distil ten thousand parts, and preserve it for use. (Gall.)

R. Depurated Juice of Blessed Thistle, any quantity.

Distil in a water-bath, almost to dryness. (Sard.)

Dose, two or three ounces.

BITTER ELIXIR. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Blessed Thistle, two drams.
Peppermint Water, four ounces.

Dose, a spoonful, every three hours.

R. Extract of Blessed Thistle, half a dram.
Water, half an ounce.
Tincture of Orange Peel, twenty drops.

Mix.—Dose, from thirty to thirty-five drops, with sweetened water.

COBALTUM.—COBALT.

BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN.

A solid, hard, shining metal, with a fine, close grain, less white than tin. It is magnetic, unalterable by air, and is said to be ductile with heat. It is fusible at about 130 degrees of the pyrometer, but is not vaporizable.

Its specific gravity is 8.5384.

PROTOXIDE OF COBALT.

1. *In the impure state.—Smaltum.*—Smalt, Starch-blue.

SYNONIMES:—Smalt, Safre, Azur, Bleu d'Azur, Bleu de Cobalt, FR.; Polvos azules, SPAN.; Azurro de Smalto, ITAL. BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.

It is a mixture of protoxide of cobalt and of silica.

2. *In a pure state.*

NIEMANN.

R. Proto-hydrochlorate of Cobalt, any quantity.

Dissolve it in

Water, a sufficient quantity,

and pour solution of potass into the liquor till it ceases to throw down a precipitate; wash and dry this.

This oxide has been tried in rheumatism.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

In a greater quantity it provokes vomiting.

OINTMENT OF PROTOXIDE OF COBALT.

Unguentum Oxydi Cobalti seu *defensivum Cæruleum.* (AMST.; BELG.)

R. Simple Cerate, sixteen ounces.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead, } of each, four
Protoxide of Cobalt, } ounces.

Melt the ointment, and add to it, first the subacetate, and then the protoxide, stirring continually till cold.

COCCINELLA SEPTEMPUNCTATA, LINN.—LADY BIRD, OR LADY COW.

SYNONIMES:—Coccinelle à Sept points, Bête à Dieu, FR.; Siebenpunkt, Siebenmal punctirter Sonnenkæffer, GERM.

SARD.; GUIBOURT.

A coleopterous insect very common in Europe. (*Dimeri Aphidephaga*, LAT.; *Fig.* Oliv. *Col.* 98, I. 1.) Bulging, hemispheric, black, wing-cases red, with the margins of the shoulders marked with two white spots, and seven black spots on the wing cases.

TINCTURE OF COCCINELLA.

Tinctura Coccinellæ septempunctatæ. (NIEMANN)

R. Seven-Spot Lady Birds, from sixty to eighty.
Concentrated Alcohol, one ounce.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

This preparation is said to be anti-odontalgic.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops, four times a day.

COCCULUS.

Two species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Cocculus palmatus*, CAND.—Calumba Tree.

SYNONIMES:—Colombo, Colombo d'Afrique, FR.; Kolumbowurzel, GERM.; Columbo, DAN.; Kakmari Ke binge, DUK.; Calumba, PORT.; and SPAN.; Colomba, ITAL.; Kalumb, MOZ.; Kolumba, POL.; Kakamari, SANS.; Kolumbo, SWED.; Kakacollie verei, TAM.; Kakichempu vittelu, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the forests of Mozambique in Africa, where it is very abundant. (*Diœcia Dodecandria*, LINN.; *Menispermeæ*, CAND.; *Fig.* Asiat. Research. X. p. 385, t. 5.)

The root, *Calumba*, *Calumba Root* (*Radix Columbæ* seu *Colombæ*) is employed. We receive it in pieces of about two or three inches in length, and half an inch in diameter, or in flat pieces of two or three inches diameter. The bark is thick and yellowish, and is easily detached; it presents, under a rugose, and brown or olive-coloured epidermis, a spongy parenchymatous substance of a less deep colour, arranged in concentric circles. It has a disagreeable yet rather aromatic odour, and a very bitter taste. Its powder is of a greenish grey colour.

It contains, according to PLANCHE, starch, gum, a very abundant azotic principle, a yellow bitter matter, a volatile oil, woody fibre, and some salts.

GUIBOURT says that the true calumba is rarely met with now in commerce, but instead of it, a root of the States of Barbary, which very much resembles that of gentian. His description of the genuine is, that it has a greenish tint and a very bitter taste, and sometimes presents a radiated arrangement. It is rendered blackish by iodine, on account of the starch which it contains: while the spurious is fawn coloured, and has rather a sweet than a bitter taste, with the odour of gentian. Its colour is not altered by iodine, but is rendered blackish by sulphate of iron. The water in which it has been macerated reddens turnsol, and disengages ammonia on adding caustic potass to it.

STOMACHIC POWDER. (HERBIP.; BRERA; BORIES)

R. Pulverized Calumba, Oleosaccharum of Cinnamon, } of each, an equal part.

Mix. (HERBIP.)

R. Calumba, one dram.
Amber, half a dram.
Rhubarb, one scruple.
Ipecacuanha, fifteen grains.
Resinous Extract of Cinchona, one scruple.
Castor, fifteen grains.

Make a powder. (BORIES)

Dose, six grains, in a prune, twice a day.

R. Calumba, ten grains.
Slightly torrified Rhubarb, three grains.

Mix. To be taken every three hours. (BRERA)

R. Calumba, ten grains.
Magnesia, two scruples.

Mix. To be taken every three hours. (BRERA)

ANTI-SPASMODIC PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Calumba, four scruples.
Opium, four grains.
Essential Oil of Peppermint, ten drops.
Syrup of Clove-pink, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty pills.—Dose, six, daily, at thrice, in spasmodic vomiting.

STIMULANT PILLS. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Chamomile, two drams.
Calumba, one dram.
Rhubarb, two scruples.
Essential Oil of Caraway, five drops.
Syrup of Saffron, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into moderate-sized pills.—Dose, four daily, in mania complicated with amenorrhœa.

TONIC POTION.

Potio tonico-anodyna. (BRERA)

R. Saturated Decoction of Cinchona, six ounces.
Pulverized Calumba, two drams.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, half a dram.
Honey. one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken slowly.

INFUSION OF CALUMBA.

Infusum Calumbæ seu *Colombæ*. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Calumba, sliced, one dram.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Infuse for two hours in a slightly covered vessel, and strain. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.)

AMER.; COXE; and NIEMANN give the same formula.

R. Calumba, one ounce.
Ginger, two drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse. (ELLIS)

R. Caraway, Calumba, Rhubarb, } of each, one scruple.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Infuse for twenty-four hours; strain, and add

Tincture of Rhubarb, one dram.
Syrup of Ginger, two drams.

Mix. (ELLIS)

It is recommended principally in the nausea and vomiting of pregnant women, and in the diseases of children, attributed to difficult dentition.—Dose, from half an ounce to three ounces.

ANTHELMINTIC INFUSION.

Infusio anthelmintico-tonica. (BRERA)

R. Corsican Sea-Moss, Calumba, } of each, two drams.
Cinchona, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of strained infusion. Add

Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix.

STOMACHIC POTION.

Mixtura tonico-stomachica. (BRERA)

R. Calumba, one dram.
Boiling Water. a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of infusion. Add to it when strained

Cinnamon Water, one ounce.
Tincture of Wormwood, two drams.
Nitric Æther, one scruple.
WHYTT'S Stomachic Elixir, two drams.
Extract of Chamomile, one dram.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

R. Calumba, two drams.
Quassia Wood, one dram and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Add to it when strained

WHYTT'S Stomachic Elixir, two drams.

Mix.—To be taken at four doses.

DECOCTION OF CALUMBA.

Decoctum Calumbæ. (NIEMANN)

R. Calumba, half an ounce.
Spring Water, ten ounces.

Boil down to six ounces, and strain.—Dose, a spoonful, every hour.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF CALUMBA.

Decoctum Colombæ compositum. (AMER.; BRERA; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Calumba, Quassia Wood, } of each, two drams.
Orange Peel, one dram.
Powdered Rhubarb, one scruple.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Water, twenty ounces.

Boil down to one pound, strain, and add

Tincture of Lavender, half an ounce.

Mix.

TINCTURE OF CALUMBA.

Tinctura Columbo seu *Colombæ* seu *Calumbæ*. (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

R. Calumba, sliced, two ounces and a half.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (LOND.; AMER.; COXE)

R. Calumba, powdered, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Macerate for seven days, and filter. (EDINB.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Calumba, powdered, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and filter. (DUBL.)

LUSIT. prescribes two ounces and a half of calumba, and two pounds and a half of proof spirit; to be digested for eight days.—SUEC.—two ounces and a half of calumba, and thirty-two ounces of proof spirit; to be digested for eight days.

It is excitant, tonic, and stomachic.—Dose, one or two drams, several times a day, in any proper vehicle.

EXTRACT OF CALUMBA. (BAVAR.; DAN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; HERBIP.)

R. Calumba,	two pounds.
Alcohol,	three pounds.
Water,	nine pounds.

Digest in a covered vessel for twenty-four hours, then distil off the alcohol, slowly, and evaporate the residue to the consistence of an extract. (HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.)

DAN. prescribes one part of root, two parts of alcohol, and four of water.

R. Calumba,	one part.
Alcohol,	six parts.

Digest for two hours at a temperature of from thirty to forty degrees, and then express. Pour upon the residue

Alcohol,	two parts.

Digest for two hours. Mix the two liquors, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate slowly to the required consistence. (BAVAR.)

R. Calumba,	any quantity.
Alcohol,	a sufficient quantity

to cover it by four fingers' breadth. Digest in a warm place, and decant. Boil the residue in water for an hour, express, and evaporate the liquor in a water-bath to the consistence of honey, adding the tincture towards the end, stirring continually to prevent the mass from becoming lumpy. (HERBIP.)

Dose, from eight grains to half a dram.

TONIC PILLS.

Pilules de Moscou. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PLANCHE)

R. Extract of Calumba,	of each, two drams.
——— Gentian,	
——— Quassia,	
——— Ox-gall,	
Powdered Gentian,	a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills of four grains each.—Dose, one or two, immediately after dinner.

2. *Cocculus tuberosus*, CAND.—Cocculus Indicus.

SYNONIMES:—Coque du Levant, FR.; Fischkærner, GERM.; Kakmari kebinge, DUK.; Kokeljes, DUT.; Kakamari, SANS.; Kakacollic verei, TAM.; Kakichempu vittilu, TEL.

EDINB.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A shrub of the East Indies. (*Diœcia Hexandria*, LINN.; *Menispermeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 133.)

The fruit (*Cocculus Indicus* seu *Semen Cocculi*) is employed. It is of the size of a pea, and of a blackish or blackish-green colour. It encloses a reniform seed, which, underneath a thin envelope, presents a white nut. It is almost destitute of smell, but its taste is bitter, acrid, and burning.

This fruit contains, according to BOULLAY, a peculiar alcaloid called *Picrotoxinum*, *Picrotoxa*, which is the source of its bitterness and acridity. But it has been since ascertained that picrotoxinum is not an alkali. VAUQUELIN has likewise demonstrated that the supposed *Menispermic Acid* is composed of a little sulphuric acid united with malic acid and to a bitter colouring matter.

It is excitant and narcotic. It is employed principally for the taking of fish, by producing intoxication in them; but, according to GOUPIL, their flesh is rendered poisonous (*dangereuse*) by it.

EXTRACT OF COCCULUS INDICUS.

Extractum Cocculi. (VAN MONS)

R. Cocculus Indicus,	one part.
Water,	eight parts.

Macerate without heat for eight hours, stirring from time to time with a spatula; then strain with slight expression, clarify the liquor, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract.

It is narcotic, and irritant, and has been recommended in epilepsy, hysteria, and vermical disorders.—Dose, from four to twelve grains, twice or thrice a day, proceeding gradually and with caution.

COCCUS.

Two species of coccus are used in medicine:

1. *Coccus Cacti*, LINN.—Cochineal.

SYNONIMES:—Cochenille, Cochenille du nopal, FR.; Scharlachwurm, GERM.; Carmosinorm, Cuzzinel, DAN.; Cochinella, SPAN.; Cochenilje, DUT.; Konsionell, SWED.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

A hemipterous insect, raised on a large scale in America, especially in Mexico; it lives upon the nopal. (*Homoptera, Cocci*, Lat.; *Fig.* Journ. Compl. des Sc. Med. *t.* X. *p.* 207.)

The females only are collected. They have an oblong, red body, branching antennæ, and two long abdominal setæ. When dried, they have the form of a small irregular grain, convex and grooved on one side, and concave on the other, slate coloured or grey, veined with purple, and covered with fine white dust. Pelletier and Caventou have discovered in them a peculiar animal matter, stearine, elaïne, an odorous acid, various salts, and a peculiar colouring matter, *Carmine*.

It is slightly astringent, and has been recommended in spasmodic cough, as sedative. It is not much employed.

TINCTURE OF COCHINEAL.

Tinctura Coccionellæ. (Amst.)

R. Pulverized Cochineal, one part.
Alcohol (0.907), eight parts.

Macerate for eight days, and filter.

2. *Coccus Ilicis*, Fab.—Kermes.

Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

A hemipterous insect common in the middle parts of Europe. (*Homoptera, Cocci*, Lat.; *Fig.* Journ. Compl. des Sc. Med. *t.* X. *p.* 201.)

The females are only employed. In the dried state, they are called *Kermes, Kermes Grains* (*Grana Kermes, Chermes Grana, Coccus baphica*): they present a spherical, berry-formed body, smooth, red, and covered with a fine white dust. Their odour is feeble and not disagreeable; their taste is somewhat bitter.—Dose, of the powder, one grain; of the juice, half an ounce.

TINCTURE OF KERMES. (Ellis)

R. Kermes, in powder, two ounces.
Spirit of Wine, twelve ounces.

Digest in a well-stopped bottle, and filter after sufficient extraction.

JUICE OF KERMES.

Succus Granorum Kermes. (Palat.)

R. Kermes, any quantity.

Bruise them, express the juice, and set it aside to depurate; then enclose it in a bottle, under a stratum of oil, and preserve it in a cellar.

SYRUP OF KERMES.

Syrupus Kermesinus seu *Chermesinus* seu *Granorum Kermes.* (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Bruised Kermes, one part.
White Sugar, three parts.

Macerate for one day in a cool place, and then express the syrupy juice. (Sard.)

R. Kermes, any quantity.

Bruise them in a marble mortar, and leave them to digest in a cool place for seven or eight hours; then express the juice, set it aside for several hours, and decant. Then

R. Of this Juice, } of each,
White Sugar, } an equal part.

Boil slowly to a syrup, and strain. (Sard.)

R. Cochineal, in powder, half an ounce.
Rose Water, } of each,
Common Water, } twelve ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, twelve grains.

Infuse for one night; then add

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.
Juice of Kermes, twelve ounces.

Boil for an instant, and strain. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

KERMESINE CONFECTION.

Confectio alkermes seu *Margaritarum Kermesina.* (Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Juice of Rennet Apples, ten ounces.
——— Kermes, } of each,
White Sugar, } sixteen ounces.

Boil for a moment to dissolve the sugar; then strain, and add

Pulverized Aloe Wood, } of each,
——— Cinnamon, } six drams.
——— Lapis Lazuli, } of each,
——— Oriental Pearls, } one dram and a half.
Gold Leaves, thirty.
Ambergris, one scruple.
White Sugar, two drams.
Musk, dissolved in Rose Water, half a scruple.

Mix. (Palat.)

Bruns. gives the same formula, omitting the lazuli, pearls, and gold, which are replaced by half a dram of cochineal triturated with a few drops of deliquesced subcarbonate of potass.

Thus prepared, the confection is named *complete*; it is called *incomplete* when the ambergris and musk are omitted.

R. Ambergris, } of each,
White Sugar, } twelve grains.
Cinnamon, one ounce.
Syrup of Kermes, four ounces.
Apple-Jelly, six ounces.

Triturate the ambergris with the sugar, add the cinnamon, and make an electuary with the addition of a little syrup. Dissolve the jelly in the remainder of the syrup, and when cold, incorporate it with the electuary. (Van Mons)

R. Juice of Apples, sixteen ounces.
Sugar, thirty ounces.

Dissolve, clarify, and add to the syrup

Juice of Kermes, sixteen ounces.
Pulverized Cinnamon, half an ounce.
——— Cochineal, three drams.
Gold Leaves, fifty.

Mix; add ten grains of musk, and twenty of ambergris, to make the confection complete. (Spielmann)

R. Juice of Kermes, three pounds.
Rose Water, six ounces.
Oil of Cinnamon, half a scruple.
Sugar, one pound.

Make a syrup in a water-bath, with the sugar and rose water; then add the juice, and when cold, the oil. (Wirtem.)

R. Cinnamon, } of each,
Kermes, } six drams.
Yellow Sanders Wood, } of each,
Levigated Red Coral, } three drams.
——— Pearls, }
Gold Leaves, half a dram.
Syrup of Kermes, sixteen ounces.

Heat the syrup, strain, and evaporate it in a water-bath; then add the powders, and having left the mixture to ferment for several days, incorporate the gold. By adding half a grain of ambergris to every dram, the confection is rendered complete. (Sard.)

R. Alum, four scruples.
Cochineal, half an ounce.
Cassia Lignea, } of each,
Lignum Rhodii, } six drams.
Aloe Wood, one ounce.
Red Roses, one ounce and a half.
Kermes, two ounces.
Levigated Red Coral, four ounces.
Cinnamon, six ounces.
Syrup of Kermes, a sufficient quantity to make a soft electuary. (Van Mons)

R. Levigated Pearls, } of each,
——— Lazuli, } two drams.
Pulverized Aloe Wood, } of each,
——— Cinnamon, } six drams.
Syrup of Kermes, inspissated to the consistence of soft honey, one pound and a half.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Syrup of Kermes, one pound and a half.

Inspissate it a little, and add

Pulverized Aloe Wood, } of each,
——— Cinnamon, } six drams.

Mix. (Amst.)

It is analeptic, and astringent; it has been celebrated since the time of Mesue.—Dose, one dram.

KERMESINE TROCHISCS. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Kermesine Confection, one ounce and a half.
Florence Lake (*Laque de Florence*), three drams.
Ambergris, } of each,
Musk, } half a scruple.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make small trochiscs. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Kermesine Confection, one dram and a half.
Pulverized Cochineal, five grains.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three grains.
White Sugar, three ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make a mass. (Spielmann)

They are reputed cardiac and cephalic; but they should rather be considered merely as correctives to fœtor of the breath.

APHRODISIAC ELECTUARY. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Kermesine Confection, one ounce and a half.
Theriac, six drams.
Confection of Hyacinth, three drams.
Trochiscs of Viper, } of each,
Sub-borate of Soda, } two drams.
Essence of Amber, thirty drops.
Syrup of Ginger, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful.

COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS, Linn.—SCURVY-GRASS.

Synonimes:—Cochléaria, Fr.; Læffelkraut, Læffelkraut scharbockherl, scharbockskraut, Germ.; Ezjcnjk, Bohem.; Skecurt, Dan.; Cochlearia, Ital.; Port.; and Span.; Lepelkruid, Dut.; Warzechwa, Pol.; Skedært, Swed.

DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe (*Tetradynamia Siliculosa*, LINN.; *Cruciferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 125.)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Cochleariæ hortensis* seu *vulgaris*) consists of a glabrous, slightly angulous stem, with the inferior leaves rounded, cordiform, and petiolated, and the superior, oval, sinuous, angular, and sessile.

The seeds are of a blackish-brown colour.

The odour is penetrating and acrid; the taste acrid and bitterish.

HENRI and GARROT have discovered the *Sulpho-sinapic Acid* in it.

It is stimulant and anti-scorbutic.

CONSERVE OF SCURVY-GRASS.

Conserva Cochleariæ. (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; HISP.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Fresh Leaves of Scurvy-grass, bruised, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Mix exactly, and preserve the mass in a cool place. (HISP.; FULD.; PALAT.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SWEDIAUR)

AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; and SAX. prescribe one part of leaves, and three parts of sugar.—FENN.; SARD.; and SUEC.—an equal part of each.—AUSTR.—one of leaves, and thirty-six of sugar.

R. Herb of Scurvy-Grass, one part.

Express a part of the juice; then pound it, and add

White Sugar, three parts.

Heat slightly in a covered vessel. (VAN MONS)

ANTI-SCORBUTIC CONSERVE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Leaves of Scurvy-grass, } of each, an equal part.
——— Water Cress, }
——— Buck-bean, }
Juice of Horse-radish, }
——— Unripe Oranges, }
White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, two or three drams, daily.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium Cochleariæ cum Calamo aromatico. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Conserve of Scurvy-grass, one ounce and a half.
Root of Sweet Flag, one dram.
Syrup of Orange Peel, } of each, a sufficient quantity.
HALLER'S Acid Elixir, }

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, every two hours.

EXTRACT OF SCURVY-GRASS.

Extractum Cochleariæ. (AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; BRUGNATELLI)

R. Fresh Herb of Scurvy-grass, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, sprinkling it with a little water. Express the juice, and immediately evaporate it in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract, stirring it towards the end with a spatula. (BRUNS.; BRUGNATELLI)

R. Herb of Scurvy-grass, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest in a warm place for twenty-four hours, then boil a little; strain with expression, and evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence. (PALAT.)

R. Fresh Herb of Scurvy-grass, two pounds.
Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, then boil for one hour; pour off the decoction when cold, then express the leaves, and mix the two liquors together. When the mixture has depurated by repose, evaporate it to the required consistence. (BATAV.)

R. Herb of Scurvy-grass, one pound.
Pure Water, ten pounds.

Boil for two hours, and express; set the liquor aside, strain it through flannel, and evaporate till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers. (AMST.)

R. Fresh Herb of Scurvy-grass, bruised, eight pounds.

Macerate it for three days in an alembic; then distil from it about two ounces of liquid in a water-bath. Pour upon the residue thrice its weight of water, and when it has digested for six hours, boil it down to one third. Clarify and strain the decoction, and evaporate it to the consistence of an electuary. Add the distilled liquor to it before it cools. (SARD.)

JUICE OF SCURVY-GRASS.

Succus Cochleariæ. (HASS.; ROSS.; SARD.; HERBIP.)

R. Fresh Herb of Scurvy-grass, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, and express strongly; set it aside, decant, and preserve it in bottles. (Hass.; Ross.; Sard.)

Herbip. directs one dram of alcohol to be added to each pound of juice.

Dose, from one to three ounces.

COMPOUND JUICE OF SCURVY-GRASS.

Succus anti-scorbuticus seu *Cochleariæ compositus.* (Gall.; Lusit.; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Leaves of Scurvy-grass, } of each,
——— Water-Cress, } an
——— Buck-bean, } equal part.

Bruise them in a stone mortar, strain, express, and filter. (Gall.)

Swediaur omits the buck-bean.

R. Juice of Scurvy-grass, } of each,
——— Cress, } two pounds.
——— Lemon, twenty ounces.

Mix. (Lusit.)

R. Fresh Herb of Scurvy-grass, two parts.
——— Cress, } of each,
——— Brooklime, } one part.
——— Dandelion, }
Pulp of Orange, }

Bruise and express. (Spielmann)

R. Juice of Scurvy grass, } of each,
——— Cress, } one pound.
——— Orange, }
Tincture of Nutmeg, three ounces.

Mix, set aside for several hours, and decant. (Swediaur)

Dose, one, two, or three ounces, twice or thrice a day.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC WHEY.

Serum Lactis anti-scorbuticum. (Swediaur)

R. Compound Juice of Scurvy-grass, four ounces.
Cow's Milk, one pound.

Boil together, and strain after coagulation.

SYRUP OF SCURVY-GRASS.

Syrupus Cochleariæ seu *de Cochlearia officinali.* (Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Strained Juice of Scurvy-grass, one pound.
White Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup in a covered vessel, in a water-bath; strain it through flannel when cold. (Gall.)

Hisp. prescribes one part of juice of scurvy-grass, or of pepperwort *(Lepidium)*, and two parts of syrup boiled *à la plume.*

Van Mons prescribes two parts of juice and three and a half of sugar; to be mixed with a moderate heat, and skimmed.

R. Juice of Scurvy-grass, recently expressed, one pound and a half.

Boil it over a slow fire; clarify, and evaporate it till reduced to six ounces. Dissolve in it,

White Sugar, eighteen ounces.

Preserve. (Wirtem.)

COMPOUND SYRUP OF SCURVY-GRASS.

Syrupus Cochleariæ compositus. (Swediaur)

R. Juice of equal parts of Scurvy-grass and of Cress, recently expressed and depurated, two pounds.
Simple Syrup or Syrup of Cinnamon, three pounds.

Mix.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC INFUSION. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Scurvy-grass, } of each, one part.
——— Cress, }
——— Buck-bean, }
Root of Burdock, } of each, three fourths of a part.
——— Patience, }
——— Horse-radish, }

Bruise them in a mortar, adding gradually

Water, sixteen parts.

Express; triturate the residue with

Water, sixteen parts.

Express. Mix, and heat the mixture till it boils, to effect coagulation; separate the fecula by straining through flannel. Set the liquor aside, decant, and add

Syrup of Orange Peel, two parts.

Mix.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC APOZEM. (Pierquin)

R. China-root, bruised, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain after two hours' boiling, two glassfuls of decoction. Add

Water Cresses, } of each, one handful.
——— Parsnip, }
Scurvy-grass, } of each, two handfuls.
Rocket, }

Boil for half an hour; then strain and express two glassfuls of decoction. Add to the first one ounce of compound syrup of cichory and twenty grains of rhubarb; to the second, the syrup only.

To be taken in the morning, fasting, for eight or ten days.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC BEER.

Cerevisia Cochleariæ. (Augustin; Niemann; Ratier)

R. Leaves of Scurvy-grass, twelve.
Grapes, stoned, six.
Oranges, sliced, seventy-two.
Root of Horse-radish, two drams.
Table Beer *(Bière legère)*, two pounds.

Macerate, and strain. (Niemann)

R. Tincture of Scurvy-grass, two ounces.
Beer, one pound and a half.

Mix. (Ratier)

R. Leaves of Scurvy-grass, one ounce and a half.
Horse-radish, two ounces.
Buds of Spruce-Fir, one ounce.
Beer, four pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and strain. (Augustin)

TINCTURE OF SCURVY-GRASS.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Cochleariæ.* (Palat.)

R. Herb of Scurvy-grass with the flowers and seeds, two ounces.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

to cover it by three fingers' breadth. After sufficient extraction, express strongly filter and add to the liquor

Extract of Scurvy-grass, one dram.

Mix. (Palat.)

It is stimulant, and is reputed stomachic and anti-scorbutic.—Dose, thirty drops.

DISTILLED WATER OF SCURVY-GRASS.

Aqua Cochleariæ. (Amst.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Gall.; Palat.; Sard.; Herbip.; Van Mons)

R. Flowering Herb of Scurvy-grass, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil two thirds. (Sard.)

Bruns. directs one half to be distilled.—Amst. prescribes one pound of scurvy-grass and a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma; to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and ten pounds distilled.—Gall.—fifteen pounds of scurvy-grass and a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma; twelve pounds to be distilled.—Bavar.—one part of scurvy-grass and six parts of water; one part to be distilled.—Palat.—one of scurvy-grass and three of water; one half to be distilled.—Herbip.—one of herb and four of water.

R. Scurvy-grass, in flower, five parts.
Proof Spirit, one half part.
Water, sixteen parts.

Distil four parts. (Van Mons)

ANTI-SCORBUTIC WATER. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Herb of Scurvy-grass,
——— Sorrel,
——— Agrimony,
——— Brooklime,
——— Lesser Celandine,
——— Cichory,
——— Fumitory,
——— Buck-bean,
——— Speedwell,

of each, two handfuls.

Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil in a water-bath, almost to dryness. (Sard.)

Wirtem. prescribes eight ounces each, of fresh herb of sorrel, of money-wort, of brooklime, of daisy, of chervil, of fumitory, of buck-bean, and of veronica, one pound of raspberries, and fifteen pounds of water; six pounds to be distilled.

Dose, from two to three ounces.

SPIRIT OF SCURVY-GRASS.

Spiritus Cochleariæ. (Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Scurvy-grass, in flower, three parts.
Alcohol (22 degrees), two parts

Distil two parts. (Gall.)

Fuld.; Genev.; and Lusit. prescribe two parts of scurvy-grass and one part of alcohol; one part to be distilled.—Amst.—four of scurvy-grass and five of alcohol (0.907).—Hisp.—one of scurvy-grass and four of alcohol.—Suec.—five of scurvy-grass and four of alcohol; two to be distilled.—Herbip.—one of scurvy-grass and two of alcohol; to be re-distilled upon fresh herb.

R. Herb of Scurvy-grass, one pound.
Alcohol (0.900), twenty-six ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Distil two pounds in a water-bath of the sp. gr. of 0.913. (Austr.)

Bruns.; Palat.; and Wirtem. prescribe six parts of herb, four of alcohol, and one part of water; one part and a half to be distilled, and re-distilled upon fresh herb.—Hass.; and Piderit—six of herb, four of alcohol, and six of water; two to be distilled.—Sax.—two of herb, one of alcohol, and one of water; one to be distilled.—Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; and Borus.—two of herb, one of alcohol, and a sufficient quantity of water; one to be distilled.—Van Mons—one and a half of herb,

two of alcohol, and twelve of water; one and a half to be distilled.—Ross.—eight of herb, and ten each of alcohol and of water; eight to be distilled—Bavar.—two of herb, one of alcohol (0.900), and two of water; one to be distilled.—Swediaur—twelve of herb, six of alcohol, and three of water; six to be distilled; the product to be poured upon fresh herb, two parts of water to be added, and six parts to be re-distilled.—Lipp.—six parts of herb, four of alcohol, and four of water; four parts to be distilled.

R. Fresh Scurvy-grass, one pound.
Juice of Scurvy-grass, six pounds.
Water, one pound.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Distil one half, and add to the product

Fresh Scurvy-grass, three pounds.

Distil in a water-bath. (Sard.)

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF SCURVY-GRASS.

Spiritus Cochleariæ seu *Raphani compositus.* (Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Coxe; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Herb of Scurvy-grass, two thousand five hundred parts.
Root of Horse-radish, three hundred and twenty parts.
Alcohol (22 degrees), three thousand parts.
Water, two thousand five hundred parts.

Distil in a water-bath. (Gall.)

Form. Hôp. Fr. prescribes eight parts of scurvy-grass, one part of horse-radish, and ten parts of alcohol; the spirit to be distilled till it passes over drop by drop.—Ant.—one pound of scurvy-grass, half a pound of horse-radish, three pounds of alcohol (20 degrees), and a sufficient quantity of water; to be distilled till the product marks 26 degrees.—Belg.—four parts of herb, one of horse-radish, and five of proof spirit; to be distilled till the product marks 20 degrees.—Spielmann—eighty of herb, ten of horse-radish, and ninety-six of proof spirit.—Bruns.—fifteen of herb, six of horse-radish, and three of alcohol; three to be distilled.—Ferr.—six of herb, three of horse-radish, and sixteen of proof spirit; sixteen to be distilled.

R. Fresh Herb of Scurvy-grass, twenty-four parts.
Root of Horse-radish, } of each,
Fresh Orange Peel, } twelve parts.
Nutmegs, four parts and a half.
Alcohol, ninety-six parts.
Spring Water, fifty parts.

Distil ninety-six parts. (Spielmann)

Van Mons prescribes six parts of scurvy-grass, three each, of horse-radish, and of orange peel, one part of nutmegs, twenty-four parts of proof spirit, and ninety-six of water; twenty-four parts to be distilled: or, twenty-four each, of scurvy-grass, of horse-radish, and of orange-peel, one of nutmegs, and two hundred and fifty-six of proof spirit; two hundred and fifty-six to be distilled.—Coxe; and Swediaur—four pounds of scurvy-grass, two each of horse-radish and of orange peel, one ounce of nutmegs, sixteen pounds of proof spirit, and four pounds of water; sixteen pounds to be distilled.

R. Flowering Herb of Scurvy-grass, forty ounces.
Dried Herb of Sage, } of each,
——— Mint, } three ounces.
Fresh Orange Peel, half a pound.
Nutmegs, half an ounce.
Spirit of Grain, three pounds.
Pure Water, nine pounds.

Macerate for three days, and distil six pounds. (Amst.; Batav.; Belg.)

Van Mons prescribes forty-eight parts of scurvy-grass, twelve of orange peel, six each, of sage, of mint, and of hore-radish, one part of nutmegs, eighty-seven parts of proof spirit from grain, and two hundred and eighty-eight of water; ninety-six parts to be distilled.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

BOERHAAVE'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR.

R. Seeds of Mustard, } of each, one ounce.
——— Horse-radish,
——— Rocket,
——— Hedge Mustard,
——— Cress,
Leaves of Scurvy-grass, } of each, two handfuls.
——— Pepperwort,
——— Horse-radish,

Pound them in a mortar, and add

Leaves of Hop, one ounce.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Distil.—Dose, one or two drams.

SELLE'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Distilled Water of Scurvy-grass, four pounds.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, two ounces.
Extract of Buck-bean, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Lesser Centaury,
——— Fumitory,
——— Dog-grass,
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls, in the course of the day.

DRAWITZ'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR.

Spiritus anti-scorbuticus Drawitzii, Mixtura simplex anti-scorbutica. (Belg.;

FERR.; FENN.; HASS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN; PIDERIT)

R. Vitriol, calcined to whiteness, two pounds.
Pyro-tartaric Acid, one pound.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, four ounces.

Digest for several days, and distil till a spirit passes over of a sulphurous odour and acescent taste. (NIEMANN)

R. Calcined Vitriol, two pounds.
Crude Tartar, three pounds.

Distil in an earthen retort, with a gradually augmented heat, till vapours cease to pass over. Add to every pound of the product

Spirit of Scurvy-grass, four ounces.

Mix well. (HASS.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT)

R. Pyro-tartaric Acid, one pound.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, four ounces.
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.

Distil to dryness. (BRUNS.; HERBIP.)

R. Pyro-tartaric Acid, two ounces.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, four ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, half an ounce.

Mix. (FERR.)

It is recommended in scurvy, rheumatism, and gout; it was formerly considered to be a specific in measles, miliary eruption, and scarlatina. — Dose, from twenty to eighty drops, in syrup.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC PTISAN. (RATIER)

R. Spirit of Scurvy-grass, half an ounce.
Bitter Ptisan, two pounds.

Mix.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC GARGLE. (SWEDIAUR; SPIELMANN)

R. Spirit of Scurvy-grass, half a pound.
Infusion of Rue, one pound.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Distilled Water of Scurvy-grass, } of each, two ounces.
Tincture of Lac, }
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, one ounce.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

GINGIVAL GARGLE.

Collutorium gingivale; Eau de Madame Lavrillière. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

R. Fresh Herb of Scurvy-grass, six ounces.
——— Cress, eight ounces.
Lemon Peel, one ounce and a half.
Cinnamon, two ounces.
Cloves, six drams.
Petals of Red Roses, one ounce.
Alcohol, forty-eight ounces.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and distil.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC GARGLE. (HISP.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; RATIER)

R. Spirit of Scurvy-grass, half an ounce.
Water, one pound.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Decoction of Barley, one pound.
Syrup of Honey, one ounce.
Anti-scorbutic Tincture, two drams.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. Decoction of Barley, two hundred parts.
Despumated Honey, thirty parts.
Vinegar, twenty-five parts.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, fifteen parts.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Root of Madder, one ounce.
Herb of Cress, }
——— Sage, }
——— Brooklime, } of each, two drams.
——— Columbine, }
Root of Pellitory of Spain, }
WINTER'S Bark, }
Lime Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil down for a quarter of an hour; add to it when strained

Spirit of Scurvy-grass, half an ounce,
Honey of Roses, four ounces.

Mix. (HISP.)

ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR.

Elixir scorbuticum seu *anti-scorbuticum amarum.* (PALAT.; SPIELMANN)

R. Herb of Wormwood, }
——— Brooklime, }
——— Borage, } of each, three drams.
——— Bugloss, }
——— Scurvy-grass, }
——— Fumitory, }
——— Cress, }
Root of Elicampane, two drams.
——— Fern, half an ounce.
Orange Peel, two drams.
Bark of Tamarisk Tree, six drams.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, a sufficient quantity,

to cover the whole by three fingers' breadth at least; digest for a sufficient time, express, and filter. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Elicampane, two drams.
——— Fern, half an ounce.
Herb of Wormwood, three drams.
Fresh Orange Peel, two drams.

Bark of Tamarisk Tree, six drams.
Expressed Juice of Brooklime, } of each, two drams.
——— Borage,
——— Bugloss,
——— Scurvy-grass,
——— Fumitory,
——— Cress,
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, } of each, four ounces.
——— Cress,

Digest for several days, and express. (Spielmann)

It is excitant, and reputed stomachic.—Dose, to three drams, or more.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC GARGLE.

Gargarisma Cochleariæ seu *anti-scorbuticum.* (Disp. Cha. Paris; Augustin)

R. Spirit of Scurvy-grass, half an ounce.
Anti-scorbutic Ptisan, six ounces.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.

Mix. (Disp. Cha. Paris)

R. Distilled Water of Scurvy-grass, two ounces.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass, one ounce.
Tincture of Lac, two drams.

Mix.

R. Spirit of Scurvy-grass, two ounces and a half.
Lemon Juice, } of each, half an ounce.
Mucilage of Quince Seeds,
Syrup of Mulberries,

Mix. (Augustin)

COFFEA ARABICA, Linn.—COFFEE.

Synonimes:—Café, Fr.; Coffee, Germ.; Bun, Arab.; Capi, Coffa, Cyng.; Bund, Duk.; Cafe, Span.; Elive, Eg.; Koffy, Dut.; Kawa, Mal.; Tochem Keweh, Pers.; Kawe, Pol.; Capie cottay, Tam.; Chaabe, Tel.

Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This shrub is originally from Arabia, but it is cultivated in America. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rubiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 85.)

The seeds are employed. They are cartilaginous or callous, grey, yellow, or greenish, hemispherical or oval, convex on one side and marked with a longitudinal groove on the other. Their odour resembles that of hay, and their taste that of rye.

They contain, according to Pelletier and Robiquet, a peculiar substance, *Coffeine*, a substance containing a great proportion of azote, yielding, in that respect, only to urea.

It is excitant.

FEBRIFUGE POTION. (Niemann)

R. Roasted Coffee, in powder, six drams.
Water, three ounces.

Boil down to one half, and add when strained

Lemon Juice, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken in the morning, fasting, in the apyrexial stage of intermittent fevers.—A dram of burnt coffee has also been administered every two hours.

FEBRIFUGE PTISAN. (Niemann)

R. Crude Coffee, one ounce.
Spring Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one pound.

Dose, half a glassful, every two hours.

VINEGAR OF COFFEE.

Acetum coffeanum extemporaneum. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Van Mons)

R. Roasted Coffee, three ounces.
Vinegar, twelve ounces.

Heat the mixture almost to boiling; add to it when strained

White Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Mix.

It is recommended as an almost certain specific in cases of poisoning by opium, the opium being first removed from the stomach.—Dose, two spoonfuls, every quarter of an hour; to be taken hot.

COIX LACRYMA, Linn.—JOB'S TEARS.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

A plant of the East Indies. *(Monœcia Triandria,* Linn.; *Gramineæ,* Juss.; *Fig.* Rumph, *Amb.* 5. t. 75. f. 2.)

The seed *(Semen Lacrymæ Job* seu *Lithagrostis)* is employed; it is hard, of a shining, bluish-white colour, oval, and rather pointed at the summit.

It was formerly esteemed diuretic.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE, Linn.—COLCHICUM, MEADOW SAFFRON.

Synonimes:—Colchique, Colchique d'Automne, Safran bâtard, Safran des Près, Tue-chien, Mort-chien, Vieillotte, Fr.; Zeiotlose, Wilder Safran Herbstblume, Sprimblumen wurzel, Herbstzeitlosenzwiebel, Germ.; Ocun, Plany Ssafran, Bohem.; Nogue jomfrue, Dan.; Colchico, Ital.; Port.; and Span.; Tydeloosen; Dut.; Rozsiad, Pol.; Tidlæsa, Swed.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant grows in almost every part of Europe. *(Hexandria Trigynia,* Linn.; *Colchicaceæ,* Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 127.)

The bulbs and seeds are employed.

The bulbs *(Bulbi Colchici)* are ovoid, of the size of a walnut, compressed on one side; they are compact and white internally; the covering membranes are thin and of a brown colour. Their smell is strong and disagreeable; and their taste, acrid and nauseous.

They contain gum, starch, veratrine, and inuline.

The seeds are small, oval, or globular; they are contained in a capsule of three loculaments *(loges)*.

EXTRACT OF COLCHICUM. (Austr.)

R. Colchicum Bulbs, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, express the juice, and evaporate it immediately in a water-bath, with a moderate heat.

HONEY OF COLCHICUM.

Mel Colchici. (Gall.)

R. Bruised Colchicum Bulbs, two ounces.
Water, three pounds.

Boil slightly for a few minutes, then digest for two days. Express and add to the liquor

Honey, one pound and a half.

Clarify, and boil to the consistence of syrup.

WINE OF COLCHICUM.

Vinum Colchici. (Lond.; Amer.; Gall.; Ferr.; Coxe.; Niemann; Paris)

R. Fresh Colchicum Bulbs, bruised, one pound.
Proof Spirit, four fluid ounces.
Distilled Water, eight fluid ounces.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (Lond.)

R. Sliced Colchicum Bulbs, two ounces.
Sherry Wine, four ounces.

Macerate, and filter. (Gall.; Niemann; Paris)

Paris gives another formula:—one pound of bulbs and twelve ounces of wine; to be infused for six days.

Coxe prescribes one part of colchicum, six parts of proof spirit, and ten of water; to be macerated for ten days.—Ferr.—three parts of colchicum and two of white wine, the alcohol of which has been removed by heat.

The *Eau medicinale de Husson* is a tincture of colchicum prepared with two ounces of bulb and eight ounces of Spanish white wine. [No: the expressed juice of the flowers and brandy. Edit.]

Dose, from a scruple to a dram and a half.

DIURETIC POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Wine of Colchicum, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, one dram.
Cinnamon, Pure Water, } of each, three ounces.

Mix. — Dose, a spoonful, every three hours.

TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM BULB.

Tinctura Colchici Autumnalis. (AMER.; GALL.; SAX.; COXE; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Sliced Colchicum Bulbs, one part.
Alcohol (12 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days, and strain. (GALL.)

NIEMANN; and VAN MONS prescribe one part of bulb and three parts of proof spirit.—SAX.—two of bulb and three of proof spirit.

R. Colchicum Bulbs, one part.
Alcohol (0.930), twelve parts.
Distilled Water, twenty parts.

Macerate for ten days, and filter. (AMER.; and COXE)

It is excitant and purgative, and is recommended in gout and rheumatism. It sometimes acts as a sedative and sometimes as a stimulant.—J. CLOQUET prescribes it to be taken in half a glassful of water sweetened with a spoonful of gum syrup; commencing with twenty-five drops, gradually augmenting the dose, ten drops each time, till it amounts to one hundred and forty drops; a greater dose than which would not be adviseable.

TINCTURE OF COLCHICUM SEEDS.

Tinctura Seminum Colchici. (DUBL.)

R. Colchicum Seeds, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, one pint.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

Tinctura Seminum Colchici vinosa Williamsi. (NIEMANN)

R. Colchicum Seeds, two ounces.
Spanish Wine, two pounds.

Digest for eight days.

It is excitant.—This tincture is preferred by some to that of the bulb.—J. CLOQUET has found it in the dose of eight or ten drops, to have an equally, and even a more, energetic effect than twenty-five drops of the tincture of the bulb: he has never given in one dose more than forty-five or fifty drops.

AMMONIATED SPIRIT OF COLCHICUM.

Spiritus Colchici ammoniatus. (LOND.)

R. Colchicum Seeds, bruised, two ounces.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, one pint.

Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.

VINEGAR OF COLCHICUM.

Acetum Colchici seu *colchiticum.* (LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AUGUSTIN; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Colchicum Bulbs, sliced, one ounce.
Acetic Acid, one pint.
Proof Spirit, one fluid ounce.

Macerate the bulb in the vinegar for twenty-four hours in a closed glass vessel; then express, and set aside the liquor that the fæces may subside; when clear, add the spirit. (LOND.)

BATAV.; HANN.; and COXE prescribe one part of colchicum, and twelve parts of vinegar; to be digested for four days.—HERBIP.—one and a half of bulb, twelve of vinegar, fifteen days' maceration, and one part of alcohol. — HISP. — six ounces of bulbs, six pounds of vinegar, twenty-four hours' digestion, and three ounces of alcohol.—VAN MONS — one part of bulb, five parts of vinegar, two of proof spirit, and eight days' maceration without heat.—LUSIT.—one pound of bulbs, six pounds of vinegar, six days' maceration, then a slight boiling, and half a pound of alcohol.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—one ounce of bulbs, twelve ounces of vinegar, four days' maceration, and six drams of alcohol.

R. Colchicum Bulbs, one part.
Vinegar, twelve parts.

Digest for forty-eight hours in a stopped bottle, at a moderate temperature, with occasional agitation; then express lightly. (AMST.; BRUNS.; FERR.; FULD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; PIDERIT)

Austr.; Ross.; and Sax. prescribe one part of colchicum and six parts of vinegar; to be macerated for three days.—Spielmann—the same quantities, but fifteen days' digestion.—Genev.—one part and a half of colchicum and twelve parts of vinegar; to be digested for eight hours.—Augustin—two parts and a half of colchicum and twelve of vinegar.

It is excitant, and reputed diuretic; it is principally recommended in ascites.—Dose, from a dram to an ounce.

OXYMEL OF COLCHICUM.

Oxymel Colchici, Mel Aceti Colchitici. (Dubl.; Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bruns.; Gall.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Augustin; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann)

R. Colchicum Bulbs, sliced, one ounce.
Distilled Vinegar, one pint.
Despumated Honey, two pints.

Digest the bulbs with the vinegar for two days in a glass vessel; then express strongly, add the honey to the liquor, and boil the mixture to the consistence of syrup, frequently stirring with a wooden spoon. (Dubl.)

R. Vinegar of Colchicum, one part.
Honey, two parts.
Boil to the proper consistence.

R. Sugar, one part.
Vinegar of Colchicum, two parts.
Dissolve, and add when cold
Honey, three parts.
Dissolve. (Van Mons)

It is excitant, resolvent, incisive, diuretic, and hydragogue. It is extolled by Stœrk.—Dose, from two to three drams, several times a day.

SYRUP OF COLCHICUM.

Syrupus Colchici seu *Colchici aceticus.* (Edinb.; Amer.; Lusit.; Herbip.; Coxe; Van Mons)

Syrupus Colchici Autumnalis. (Edinb.)

R. Fresh Colchicum Bulbs, sliced, one ounce.
Distilled Vinegar, sixteen ounces.
Refined Sugar, twenty-six ounces.

Macerate the bulb in the vinegar for two days, with occasional agitation. Then express lightly, and strain the liquor, and form a syrup with the sugar, with slight ebullition.

R. Vinegar of Colchicum, sixteen ounces.
White Sugar, twenty-six ounces.

Dissolve, and boil slowly to the proper consistence.

DIURETIC MIXTURE. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Distilled Water of Parsley, six ounces.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, } of each,
Oxymel of Colchicum, } two ounces.
Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours.

COLUTEA ARBORESCENS, Linn.—BLADDER SENNA.

Synonimes:—Baguenandier, Faux Séné, Fr.; Blasenstrauch, Germ.; Schaaplinseboom, Dut.; Espantalobos, Span.; Vescicaria, Ital.

Gall.; Genev.

A shrub of the temperate and southern regions of Europe. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, ; Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. I. 51.)

The leaves are employed; they are unequally winged, and composed of from nine to eleven rounded leaflets rather obliquely cut at the point, glabrous and green above, and of a glaucous green beneath.

They possess a slightly purgative quality. They are found frequently mixed with the *Alexandrian senna.*

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, Linn.—LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Synonimes :—Muguet de Mai, Fr.; Maiblume, Germ.; Etblad, Dan.; Lirie de los Valles, Span.; Twebladigdalkruid, Dut.; Unifoglio, Ital.; Konwalion, Pol.; Unifolho, Port.

Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

This plant is common in every part of Europe. *(Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Asparagineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 94.)

The flowers *(Flores Liliorum convallium)* are employed. They are white, small, bell-shaped, to the number of from six to ten, in a drooping spike. They have a sweet and very agreeable odour, and an acrid, bitter, and nauseous taste.

CONSERVE OF CONVALLARIA.

Conserva Florum Lilii Convallium. (Sard.)

R. Flowers of Convallaria, one part.
Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, three parts.
Mix well.

ERRHINE POWDER.

Pulvis sternutatorius. (Bruns.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Wirtem.; Bories)

R. Flowers of Convallaria, Root of Florentine Iris, Herb of Marum, } of each, one ounce.
——— Marjoram, three ounces.
Make a powder. (Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.)

This powder is called *Pulvis Sternutatorius viridis.*

R. Flowers of Convallaria, two ounces.
Ground Coffee, one ounce.
White Sugar, one ounce and a half.
Make a powder. (Bories)

R. Root of Liquorice, three drams.
——— White Hellebore, two drams.
Herb of Marjoram, ——— Sweet Basil, Leaves of Tobacco, Flowers of Convallaria, } of each, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, three drams.
Storax, two drams.
Make a powder. Add
Essential Oil of Lavender, ——— Rhodium, } of each, twelve drops.
——— Cloves, eight drops.
White Sugar, one ounce.
Indigo, half a dram.
Musk, dissolved in Rose Water, fifteen grains.
Mix.

R. Flowers of Convallaria, Herb of Rosemary, } of each, two ounces and a half.
——— Marjoram, Root of White Hellebore, } of each, two ounces.
Cubebs, thirty-two scruples.
Cardamoms, Cloves, Florentine Iris, } of each, eight drams.
Species Diambræ, half an ounce.
Ambergris, eight grains.
Musk, twelve grains.
Oil of Rhodium, two scruples.
Make a powder. (Bruns.)

R. Root of Round Cypress, ——— Florentine Iris, } of each, three drams.
Leaves of Tobacco, six drams.
Herb of Marjoram, Flowers of Marigold, ——— Blue-bottle, } of each, two drams.
——— Convallaria, Petals of Red Roses, } of each, three drams.
Essential Oil of Cloves, ——— Lavender, ——— Rhodium, } of each, thirty drops.
Musk, dissolved in Rose Water, three grains.
Make a powder. (Wirtem.)

This powder is called *Pulvis Sternutatorius variegatus.*

R. Root of Avens, ——— Florentine Iris, } of each, two scruples.
——— Black Hellebore, one scruple.
Herb of Sweet Basil, eight scruples.
——— Betony, ——— Rosemary, } of each, one dram.
——— Sage, two drams.
Flowers of Betony, ——— Rosemary, ——— Sage, } of each, one scruple.
——— Lavender, four scruples.
——— Convallaria, three drams.
Petals of Red Roses, seven scruples.
Anise, White Mustard, } of each, five scruples.
Seeds of Peony, two scruples.
Cloves, six drams.
Cubebs, three drams.
Lesser Cardamoms, one dram.
White Sugar, four scruples.
Essential Oil of Cloves, ——— Marjoram, ——— Anise, } of each, ten drops.
Musk, sixteen grains.
Make a powder. (Wirtem.)

EXTRACT OF CONVALLARIA. (BRUNS.)

R. Flowers of Convallaria, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest in a warm place for four days; then boil, strain with expression, and evaporate the decoction to the required consistence.

VINEGAR OF CONVALLARIA.

Acetum Convallariæ majalis. (POL.)

R. Flowers of Convallaria, three ounces.
Distilled Vinegar, two pounds.

Macerate in a glass bottle, and strain.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC TINCTURE. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Flowers of Convallaria, four parts.
Spirit of Lavender, thirty-two parts.

Macerate without heat for a sufficient time, and strain with slight expression. Infuse in the strained liquor for twelve hours in a water-bath.

Saffron, Torrified Amber, } of each, one part.
Pulverized Castor, two parts.

Add to the liquor when cold

Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, Spirit of Camphor, } of each, thirty-two parts.

Mix.

DISTILLED WATER OF CONVALLARIA.

Aqua Liliorum convallium. (GALL.; GENEV.; PALAT.)

R. Flowers of Convallaria, one part.
Boiling Water, four parts.

Distil two parts. (GALL.)

PALAT. prescribes one part of flowers and three parts of water.—GENEV.—four of flowers and a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma; six to be distilled.

VINOUS SPIRIT OF CONVALLARIA.

Spiritus seu *Aqua-vinosa Liliorum convallium.* (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SAX.; WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Convallaria, one pound.
White Wine, eight pounds.

Digest for three days, and distil one half. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

PALAT. prescribes one pound of flowers, and six pounds of wine.

R. Flowers of Convallaria, one pound.
White Wine, ten pounds.
Alcohol, one pound and a half.

Distil one half; pour the product upon fresh flowers, and distil again one half. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Flowers of Convallaria, two parts.
Alcohol, Pure Water, } of each, one part.

Distil one part. (SAX.)

It is excitant, and is recommended in apoplexy, epilepsy, and paralysis.—Dose, one ounce. It is more frequently employed externally, in sprains and rheumatism.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC SPIRIT.

Aqua epileptica Langii. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Flowers of Convallaria, six ounces.
——— Lavender, ——— Rosemary, ——— Lime Tree, } of each, half an ounce.
French Lavender,
Cinnamon, six drams.
Nutmegs, half an ounce.
Long Pepper, Cubebs, } of each, two drams.
Miseltoe of the Oak, Root of Peony, ——— Fraxinella, } of each, half an ounce.
Wine, eight pounds.

Macerate for three days, and distil one half.

It was formerly employed in apoplexy, epilepsy, and vertigos.

CONVOLVULUS JALAPA, LINN.—JALAP.

SYNONIMES:—Jalap, FR.; Jalappe, Jalappwurzel, GERM.; Galapa, BOHEM.; Jalap, DAN.; Jalappe, DUT.; Scialappa, ITAL.; Jalappa, PORT.; SPAN.; and SWED.; Jalapy, POL.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Mexico. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Convolvulaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 207.)

The root (*Radix Jalapæ* seu *Jalappæ* seu *Jalapii* seu *Gialappæ* seu *Chelapæ* seu *Rhabarbari nigri* seu *Gelapii* seu *Mechoacannæ nigræ*) is employed. It is thick, long, very heavy, rugose, and compact, cut into round, thick slices; of a blackish-brown colour without, and greyish, with concentric lines within; it shews a smooth, undulated fracture, sprinkled with brilliant points. It has a peculiar odour, and an acrid, sharp, and nauseous taste. Its powder has a yellowish-brown tint.

It contains, besides gum, resin, starch, &c., a peculiar substance, *Jalapine*, which HUME, JUN., considers to be the source of its activity.—Dose, from one to two scruples, of the powder.

1. *Preparations which contain Jalap in substance.*

COMPOUND POWDER OF JALAP.

Pulvis purgans seu *laxans*, *Pulvis laxans cum Sale* seu *cum Mercurio*, *Pulvis laxativus vegetabilis*, *Pulvis Jalapæ compositus* seu *salinus* seu *tartaricus* seu *hydrargyratus*, *Pulvis Radicis Jalapæ cum Natro* seu *Kali sulphurico* seu *cum Hydrargyro muriatico miti*, *Species Diajalapæ Specificatum jalapinum*. (EDINB.; AMER.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; LIPP.; PALAT.; CAST. BORUS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; ELLIS; HUFELAND; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

1. *Without any Salt.*

R. Pulverized Jalap, two ounces.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Mix by long trituration. (HERBIP.)

Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

R. Jalap, Rhubarb, Cinnamon, } two grains. of each, one grain.

Mix. (RATIER)

This dose is for a child.

R. Jalap, one dram.
Scammony, one scruple.
Ipecacuanha, ten grains.

Make a powder. (PIERQUIN)

To be divided into eight doses.—DUMAS prescribed it in mucous discharges.

R. Root of Jalap, twenty-four parts.
——— Mechoacan, twelve parts.
——— Rhubarb, } of each, eight parts.
Cinnamon, }
Gamboge, three parts.
Dried Leaves of Sea-Bind Weed, six parts.
Anise, twelve parts.

Make a powder. (GALL.)

2. *With Nitrate of Potass.*

R. Pulverized Jalap, one ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, half an ounce.

Mix. (GENEV.)

Under the strange name of *Pulvis ad ulcera Crurum*, SWEDIAUR prescribes a mixture of one dram of jalap, and three drams of nitrate; half a dram to be taken twice a day.

3. *With ferruginous Salt.*

R. Jalap, Prepared Wood Lice, Sub-trito-carbonate of Iron, } of each, sixteen grains.

Mix.—For one dose. (PIERQUIN)

4. *With Tartrate of Potass.*

Pulvis Jalapæ compositus. (EDINB.)

R. Jalap, one part.
Supertartrate of Potass, two parts.

Mix.

AMER.; SUEC.; COXE; ELLIS; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula.

FULD. prescribes half a dram of jalap, and one scruple of supertartrate.—SPIELMANN—one part and a half of resin of jalap, and two and a half of supertartrate.—AUGUSTIN—an equal part of each.

R. Jalap, Ginger, Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, ten grains.

Mix.—For one dose. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Jalap, two ounces and a half.
Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Oil of Cinnamon, one dram.

Make a powder. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Jalap, Supertartrate of Potass, Oleosaccharum of Fennel, } of each, an equal part.

Make a powder. (HUFELAND)

R. Jalap, Supertartrate of Potass, Magnesia, } of each, an equal part.

Mix by long trituration. (HISP.)

R. Jalap, one dram.
Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.
Gamboge, six grains.
Mix, and divide into six doses. (Ellis)

R. Jalap, one scruple.
Rhubarb, two scruples.
Supertartrate of Potass, one dram.
Oil of Cinnamon, one drop.
Mix. (Saunders)

R. Jalap, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } two ounces.
Resin of Jalap, three drams twelve grains.
Scammony, two drams and a half.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
Mix. (Bruns.; Niemann)

R. Jalap, two ounces.
Tartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Sugar, fourteen ounces.
Essential Oil of Orange, two drams.
Mix the sugar with the oil, add the salt, and then the jalap. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Dose, two or three drams in orangeade.

5. *With Sulphate of Potass or of Soda.*

R. Jalap, two parts.
Sulphate of Potass, one part.
Mix. (Dan.)—Dose, half a dram.

Swediaur prescribes an equal part each, of jalap and of sulphate.—Mil. Copen. substitutes the sulphate of soda for that of potass.

R. Root of Jalap, half a dram.
Sulphate of Potass, half a scruple.
Essential Oil of Fennel, one drop.
Make a powder. (Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.; Augustin)

For one or two doses.

R. Root of Jalap, two scruples.
Resin of Jalap, four grains.
Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
White Sugar, } ten grains.
Mix, and divide into four doses. (Saunders)

R. Root of Jalap, two ounces.
Ipecacuanha, four scruples.
Sulphate of Potass, half an ounce.
Mix.—Dose, two scruples for an adult. (Lipp.)

R. Root of Jalap, } of each, one part.
Scammony, }
Sulphate of Potass, two parts.
Make a powder. (Form Hôp. Fr.)

R. Root of Jalap, one ounce and a half.
Resin of Jalap, } of each,
——— Scammony, } three drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } one ounce.
Oil of Cinnamon, one scruple.
Triturate the resins with two drams of sweet almonds, and add the root, then the salts, and lastly the oil. (Wirtem.)

Dose, from half a scruple to one scruple or half a dram.

6. *With Sulphate of Magnesia.*

R. Root of Jalap, } of each,
Sulphate of Magnesia, } half a dram.
Oil of Fennel, two drops.
Make a powder. (Niemann)

R. Root of Jalap, } of each, one ounce.
——— Gentian, }
——— Ginger, two drams.
Sulphate of Magnesia, two ounces.
Make a powder. (Fenn.; Suec.)

ANTHELMINTIC POWDER. (Augustin; Swediaur)

R. Root of Jalap, } of each,
——— Valerian, } one ounce.
Seeds of Artemisia, }
Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram, every morning. (Swediaur)

R. Seeds of Tansey, six grains.
Sulphate of Iron, three grains.
Root of Jalap. half a dram.
Mix.—To be taken in the morning, in water. (Augustin)

FEBRIFUGE AND PURGATIVE POWDER. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Jalap, two ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, fourteen drams.
Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
Juice of Garlick, } one ounce.
Cinchona, six drams.
Scammony, half an ounce.
Tartarized Soda, three drams.
——— Antimony, two drams.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Saffron, } of each, twelve grains.
Gamboge, }
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, six grains.
Mix.—Dose, from eighteen grains to half a dram; in intermittent fevers and vermical affections.

PURGATIVE BOLUSES. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Brera; Pierquin; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Pulverized Jalap, ten parts.
Scammony, four parts.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Root of Jalap, half a dram.
——— Ginger, six grains.
Syrup of Pale Roses, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.—A scruple of supertartrate of pot-

tass, or five grains of proto-chloruret of mercury may be added if required. (Saunders)

R. Pulverized Jalap, ten grains.
Confection of Senna, four scruples.

Mix.—Ten grains of proto-chloruret of mercury may be added if required. (Saunders)

R. Jalap, twenty grains.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, ten grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity,

for one bolus. (Swediaur)

R. Root of Jalap, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } half a dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Pulverized Jalap, } of each, from five to ten grains.
——— Ginger,
——— Gamboge,
Supertartrate of Potass,
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. For one bolus. (Swediaur)

R. Pulverized Jalap, twelve grains.
——— Gamboge, } of each, six grains.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury,
Syrup of Ginger, a sufficient quantity.

Make one bolus. (Swediaur)

R. Jalap, half a dram.
Resin of Scammony, } of each, six grains.
———Gamboge,
Subcarbonate of Potass,
Syrup of Buckthorn,
a sufficient quantity

to make three boluses. (Pierquin)

R. Jalap, } of each,
Sugar, } twenty-four grains.
Rhubarb, thirty grains.
Compound Syrup of Cichory,
a sufficient quantity

to make twelve boluses. (Brera)

PURGATIVE PILLS. (Fuld.; Hamb.)

R. Jalap, one dram.
Aloes, } of each, half a dram.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury,
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make the mass into pills. (Hamb.)

R. Spanish Soap, two ounces.
Aqueous Extract of Aloes, } of each, one ounce.
Rhubarb,
Jalap,
Syrup of Ginger, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Fuld.)

Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

PURGATIVE BISCUITS.

Panes sachariti purgantes. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Spielmann)

R. Jalap, twenty drams.
Flour, two ounces.
Eggs twenty-four.
Sugar, one pound.

Make sixty biscuits. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

Bories prescribes two drams of jalap, one pound of sugar, two drams of anise, eight ounces of flour, and eight yolks of eggs.—Spielmann—four ounces of flour, four ounces of sugar, three yolks of eggs, and an arbitrary quantity of resin of jalap.

ANTHELMINTIC TROCHISCS. (Fuld.)

R. Pulverized Jalap, one ounce.
——— Flowers of Tansey, one ounce and a half.
——— Sulphate of Iron, half an ounce.
——— White Sugar, six ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth,
a sufficient quantity.

Make two hundred and forty trochiscs.—Dose, one, two or more, according to age.

APERIENT PASTILLES. (Ferr.)

R. Pulverized Jalap, two ounces.
——— Scammony, one ounce.
Chocolate, fifteen ounces.

Make seventy-two pastilles.—One, for a dose.

PURGATIVE ELECTUARY.

Electuarium hydragogum seu *purgans.* (Bruns.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Ellis; Sainte-Marie)

R. Jalap, } of each,
Sulphate of Potass, } two scruples.
Scammony, one scruple.
Gamboge, ten grains.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, every two hours. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

It is prescribed against tænia, three days after having commenced the taking of Kuttinger's vermifuge electuary, prepared with tin.

R. Jalap, half an ounce.
Ginger, four scruples.
Sulphate of Potass, three drams.
Rob of Elder, two ounces.
Oxymel of Colchicum, three ounces.

Mix.—(Fuld.)

Dose, from two to six drams.

R. Jalap, } of each, one dram.
Tartarized Soda,
Conserve of Cress. four ounces.

Syrup of Fumitory, two ounces.
Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

Dose, a tea-spoonful, twice or thrice a day.

R. Jalap, one scruple.
Supertartrate of Potass, six drams.
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.
Syrup of Marshmallows, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

Dose, a tea-spoonful, twice in the morning.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, } of each, half
Jalap, } an ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, }
Confection of Senna, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Ellis)

Dose, the volume of a filbert, four or five times a day.

R. Jalap, half an ounce.
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Rob of Juniper, } of each, two ounces.
——— Elder, }
Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Dose, one dram, at short intervals, till the bowels are well evacuated.

R. Rob of Juniper, } of each,
Pulp of Tamarinds, } four ounces.
Jalap, one ounce and a half.
Scammony, one ounce.
Cinnamon } of each, two drams.
Fennel, }
Oxymel of Squill, ten ounces.
Mix.—(Bruns.)

Dose, one or two drams.

ANTHELMINTIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium seu *Conditum ad Vermes.* (Fuld.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Fee; Henri; Hufeland; Saunders; Van Mons)

R. Jalap, } of each, one dram.
Valerian, }
Sulphate of Potass, }
Oxymel of Squill, three ounces.
Mix. (Fuld.; Saunders)

Dose, from two to six drams.

Cadet de Gassicourt; Fee; and Henri substitute the tartrate of potass for the sulphate.

R. Jalap, } of each, one part.
Rhubarb, }
Valerian, two parts.
Sulphate of Potass, four parts.
Lavender-cotton *(Santalina)*, eight parts.
Oxymel of Squill, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Valerian, one dram and a half.
Jalap, one dram.
Seeds of Artemisia, half an ounce.
Tartrate of Potass, two drams.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Hufeland)

LAXATIVE CONFECTION.

Confectio Anisi laxativa. (Wirtem. Spielmann)

R. Anise, three ounces.

Heat it in a large pan, sprinkling it with a little sugar boiled *à la plume*; then add gradually,

Pulverized Resin of Jalap, three drams and a half.
Cinnamon, two drams.

Agitate till the mass becomes cold and twenty-four ounces of sugar are consumed. (Spielmann)

Wirtem. prescribes one ounce and a half of anise, one pound of sugar, and a pulverized mixture of half an ounce of jalap, half an ounce of mechoacan, one dram of sulphuretted scammony, and one dram of cinnamon.

This preparation was much prescribed formerly, particularly to children.

STIMULANT ELECTUARY. (Pierquin)

R. Levigated Steel-Filings, } of each,
Gum Ammoniac, } one ounce.
Prepared Wood-lice, six drams.
Extract of Aloes, three drams.
Jalap, half an ounce.
Castor, } of each, three drams.
Saffron, }
Extract of Gentian, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one ounce, every morning, fasting, in vertigoes and debilities.

ANTI-HERPETIC ELECTUARY. (Pierquin)

R. Levigated Steel-filings, } of each,
Myrrh, } six drams.
Gum Ammoniac, }
Extract of Black Hellabore, two drams.
Jalap, half an ounce.
Prepared Wood-lice, five drams.
Syrup of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken for six days, in the morning, fasting.

PURGATIVE EMULSION. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, twelve.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Make an emulsion, and add

Pulverized Jalap, twenty grains.

Mix.

PURGATIVE POTION. (DISP. CHA. PARIS; RATIER; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Pulverized Jalap, half a dram.
Decoction of Cichory, four ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

DISP. CHA. PARIS prescribes thirty-six grains of jalap and four ounces of decoction of prunes.

R. Pulverized Jalap, thirty grains.
Sulphate of Soda, five drams.
Syrup of Honey, one ounce.
Decoction of Cichory, six ounces.

Mix. (RATIER)

MAJOR PURGATIVE POTION. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Senna, two drams.
Sulphate of Soda, four drams.
Water, six ounces.

Boil for a few minutes; strain, and add

Compound Powder of Jalap, (Form. of FORM. HÔP. FR.) from two to four drams.

Mix.

VERMIFUGE AND PURGATIVE MIXTURE. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tartarized Soda,
Jalap, in powder,
Valerian, } of each, one dram.
Oxymel of Squill, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a table-spoonful, at seven and at nine o'clock, in the morning; for an adult.

2. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Jalap, without the vehicle employed to extract it.*

GUMMY EXTRACT OF JALAP. (VAN MONS)

R. Gum Arabic, one part.
Jalap, coarsely powdered, twelve parts.

Macerate the jalap in

Water, a sufficient quantity,

till it becomes soft; then triturate it with the gum, and emulsionize the whole at twice. Boil the residue, also at twice, with seventy-two parts of water, and strain the boiling decoctions. Then reduce the decoctions, by boiling, to one eighth of their volume, mix them with the emulsion and evaporate the whole to the consistence of an extract, over a moderate fire, stirring constantly.

RESINOUS EXTRACT OF JALAP. (VAN MONS)

R. Jalap, bruised and separated from the fine powder, any quantity.

Sprinkle it with water; when it is well softened, triturate it with more water, and strain with expression. Repeat this operation till the residue ceases to furnish emulsion; then mix the liquors together, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF JALAP. (SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Liquor which remains after the depuration of the Resin of Jalap, any quantity.

Clarify it with white of egg, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Jalap, broken into small pieces and separated from the powder, any quantity.

Pour upon it, in a large vessel, about double its weight of cold water, and let it macerate for two or three days; then decant without agitation, filter the liquor, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (VAN MONS)

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF JALAP. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE)

R. Pulverized Jalap, one pound.
Rectified Spirit, four pints.
Water, one gallon.

Macerate the jalap in the spirit, and decant the tincture at the end of four days; then boil the residue in the water down to two pints. Strain separately the tincture and the decoction; distil the former and evaporate the latter, till they begin to thicken, then mix both products together, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

This extract should be kept in a soft state for the making of pills, and in a hard state, that it may be powdered. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Pulverized Jalap, one pound.
Alcohol, four pounds.
Distilled Water, ten pounds.

Digest the jalap in the alcohol for four days; then pour off the tincture and boil the residue in one half of

the water for fifteen minutes, and strain the decoction while hot, through a linen cloth: repeat the boiling with the other half of the water, and strain again. Evaporate the united liquors to the consistence of thin honey, and distil the alcohol from the tincture till that is of the same consistence. Finally, mix the inspissated liquors, and evaporate them in a water-bath, to the proper consistence. (EDINB.)

AMER.; FERR.; GENEV.; and COXE give the same formula as LOND.

HERBIP. directs a sufficient quantity of alcohol to be poured upon powdered jalap to cover it by four fingers' breadth, and after sufficient digestion in a moderate heat, the tincture to be poured off, and the residue boiled for an hour with water, then expressed, and the decoction evaporated in a water-bath to the consistence of honey, adding gradually to it, towards the end, the tincture, constantly stirring, that an uniform mass may be obtained.—SUEC.—one pound of jalap to be macerated for four days in sixty-four ounces of alcohol, and the residue boiled with one hundred and sixty ounces of water, to be reduced to thirty-two; the decoction to be evaporated, and the tincture distilled: the extracts to be mixed together when they have begun to thicken, and evaporated to the proper consistence.—The process is the same, essentially, in WIRTEM. — LUSIT. directs one pound of jalap to be digested for four days in four pounds of alcohol, the residue to be then boiled in ten pounds of water down to two; the decoction to be evaporated, and the tincture distilled; then to be mixed together and evaporated.—FULD.; and LIPP. —one pound of jalap to be digested in six pounds of proof spirit, and the residue to be boiled with three pounds of water; the decoction and tincture to be mixed together when reduced to the consistence of extracts, and evaporated to the required consistence.

Dose, from six to fifteen grains.

RESIN OF JALAP.

Resina Jalapæ seu *Gialappæ*. (AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Jalap, coarsely powdered, any quantity.

Exhaust it by several digestions in hot alcohol, expressing the jalap strongly. Distil off the alcohol, wash the residue with warm water, and pulverize, after having dried it. (PALAT.)

R. Jalap, ... any quantity.

Exhaust it by repeated digestions in hot alcohol; mix and filter the tinctures, and add to the mixture about one fourth of water. Distil off the alcohol in a water-bath, wash the resin which is at the bottom of the vessel with hot water, and dry it with the heat of a water-bath. (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Tincture of Jalap, any quantity.

Distil from it about three-fourths, by the heat of a water-bath, and add to that which remains, an equal quantity of water; collect on a filter, the precipitate which is formed, and wash it well with distilled water. Let it drip, express it carefully, dissolve it in warm alcohol, and finally evaporate it to dryness. (GALL.)

R. Jalap, bruised, one part.
Alcohol, six parts.

Digest in a sand-bath. Repeat the operation till the root is exhausted. Filter the mixed tinctures, and evaporate them to one half; add water to the residue, collect the precipitate which is formed, and dry it very slowly, after having well washed it. (ANT.; AUSTR.; DAN.; LUSIT.; SARD.; BRUGNATELLI; SPIELMANN)

R. Jalap, in powder, four pounds.
Alcohol (0.907), sixteen pounds.

Distil slowly two pounds of spirit; and when the residue is cold, express, and set aside the tincture. Add twelve pounds of alcohol (0.907) to the spirit obtained, pour it upon the residue, distil one pound and a half, and express again the residue when cold. Mix the two liquors, set the mixture aside for eight days, decant, add six pounds of water, distil the spirit over a slow fire, wash the resin adhering to the vessel, with boiling water, till the latter comes off tasteless, soften it with a little rectified spirit, reduce it to one mass and dry it very slowly. (AMST.)

R. Jalap, in powder, four pounds.
Alcohol (30 degrees), ten pounds.

Digest in a sand-bath for three days, stirring frequently, and repeat the operation with the residuum and the same quantity of alcohol. To the strained tinctures, depurated by repose and decanted, add

Water, eight pounds,

and distil slowly till all the alcohol has gone over. Wash well the residue, soften it with

a little alcohol to reduce it to a single mass, and dry it slowly. (Batav.; Belg.)

R. Jalap, in powder, one part.
Rectified Alcohol, six parts.

Infuse the jalap, in a warm water-bath, for twenty-four hours, with two thirds of the alcohol; then set it aside to cool, strain with strong expression; digest the residue in the same manner with the rest of the alcohol, and express again. Filter the two tincturs, and add to them

Cold Water, nine parts,

without shaking the vessel; let the resin subside. At the expiration of twenty-four hours, decant, pour cold water upon the resin, and distil in an alembic, to remove the alcohol. Mix with the former quantity of resin that which is obtained from the residuum; wash the whole first with cold water, then with hot, and dry with the moderate heat of a sand-bath. (Van Mons)

When this resin has been obtained by precipitation with water, it is called *Magistery of Jalap, Magisterium Jalapæ.* It is a purgative which is rarely administered alone, as it will produce violent colic, hypercatharsis, and even inflammation of the intestines. It is given with extracts in the form of pills.—Dose, from four to six grains. When it is prescribed in powder, triturated with almonds, &c., which is not an eligible manner, it may be carried to half a scruple, for very robust subjects.

PREPARED RESIN OF JALAP. (Spielmann)

R. Resin of Jalap, } of each,
Sweet Almonds, } an equal part.

Mix intimately.

PURGATIVE PILLS. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Resin of Jalap, } of each, four ounces.
Scammony, }
Compound Extract of Rhubarb, one ounce.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Dose, from two to five, in dropsy.

Van Mons prescribes one part of resin, one of scammony, two parts of compound extract of rhubarb, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol.

CEPHALIC PILLS. (Spielmann)

R. Mass of Pills of Amber, } of each, half an ounce.
Extract of Rhubarb, }
Compound Extract of Rhubarb, }
Resin of Jalap, }

Mix.—Dose, half a dram.

These pills are called cephalic on account of their having been prescribed formerly in diseases of the head called serous.

JALAPINE SOAP.

Sapo Jalapinus seu *Jalapæ.* (Batav.; Bavar.; Dan.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Sainte-Marie; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Pulverized Resin of Jalap, } of each, an equal part.
Scraped Medicinal Soap, }
Alcohol (20 degrees), a sufficient quantity.

Melt with a moderate heat; then evaporate, constantly stirring, till the mass assumes a pilular consistence. (Batav.; Bavar.; Dan.; Gall.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus; Sax.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur: Van Mons)

Form. Hôp. Fr. prescribes one part of soap, and two parts of tincture of jalap; the solution to be evaporated in a water-bath.—Van Mons—one part of resin, one and a half of soap, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol.—Hass.—an equal part of soap and of resin, with a sufficient quantity of water to moisten the second, and facilitate its fusion over a moderate fire, without alcohol.

Dose, from ten to twenty grains, to children.

HYDRAGOGUE POWDER. (Swediaur)

R. Jalapine Soap, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } an equal part.

Mix, from five to thirty grains, every four or five hours.

LAXATIVE PILLS. (Lipp.)

R. Jalapine Soap, } of each, one ounce.
Rhubarb, }
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to two scruples, for an adult.

The jalapine soap alone may also be made into pills of four grains each. (Sainte-Marie)

SAPONACEOUS PURGATIVE MIXTURE. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann.

R. Rectified Alcohol, half a pound.
Jalapine Resin, } of each, one ounce.
Almond Soap, }

Dissolve, and filter. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Dose, a dram, or a dram and a half, to children.

R. Jalapine Soap, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } ten grains.
Tincture of Cinnamon, twenty grains.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

For one dose.

R. Jalapine Soap, sixteen ounces.
Alcohol, thirty-two ounces.
Simple Syrup, sixteen ounces.
Alcoholic Solution of Potass, } of each,
Oil of Peppermint, } one dram.

Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram. (NIEMANN)

ARTIFICIAL CASTOR OIL. (NIEMANN)

R. Resin of Jalap, nine grains.
Venice Soap, three grains.
Oil of Almonds, one ounce and a half.

Triturate together.—VOGLER prescribed this in the dose of a spoonful, every hour or two hours, to an adult.

PURGATIVE LOZENGES.

Morsuli purgantes. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Resin of Jalap, one dram.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, three drams.

Triturate together, and add

Lesser Cardamoms, one scruple.
Cinnamon, two scruples.
Rose Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, seven ounces and a half.

Make lozenges. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN suppresses the cardamoms and cinnamom.—Dose, from one dram to six drams, according to age.

PURGATIVE JELLY.

Diacydinum jalapinum seu *lucidum jalapinum* seu *solutivum pellucidum.* (BRUNS.; SPIELMANN)

R. Jelly of Quince, thirty-two ounces.
Resin of Jalap, triturated with Almonds, two ounces.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Jelly of Quince, sixty-four ounces.
Resin of Jalap, four ounces.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Dissolve the resin in the alcohol, and mix it with the jelly. (SPIELMANN)

BRUNS. prescribes two pounds and a half of jelly, four ounces of resin, and sixteen of alcohol.

LAXATIVE AND PECTORAL ELECTUARY. (SPIELMANN)

R. Lohoch sanum et expertum, two ounces.
Syrup of Red Poppies, six drams.
Resin of Jalap, one dram and a half.

Mix.—It is purgative, and is recommended in the mucous affections of children.

HYDRAGOGUE ELECTUARY. (SPIELMANN)

R. Rob of Elder, } of each, two drams.
——— Juniper, }
Syrup of Buckthorn, one ounce.
Pulverized Resin of Jalap, one dram and a half.
——— Sulphate of Potass, six drams.

Mix.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

PURGATIVE EMULSION. (GALL.; ROSS.; BORIES; PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SWEDIAUR SPIELMANN)

R. Resin of Jalap, half a dram.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Water, one ounce.

Triturate together. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Resin of Jalap, eight grains.
Yolk of Egg, } of each, two drams.
White Sugar, }
Water, half an ounce.

Triturate the three first together, and then add the water. (Ross.)

R. Resin of Jalap, twelve grains.
White Sugar, two drams.

Triturate for a long time, adding gradually,

Yolk of an Egg, one half.

Continue to triturate, and add by portions

Almond Emulsion, five ounces.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.

Mix. (GALL.)

SAINTE-MARIE prescribes eight or ten grains of resin, the yolk of one egg, two ounces of sugar, six ounces of emulsion, and two drams of orange flower water.

R. Resin of Jalap, two grains.
Sweet Almonds, eight.
Cinnamon Water, six drams.
Bird-Cherry Water, one ounce.

Make an emulsion. (SAUNDERS)

R. Almond Emulsion, six ounces.
Resin of Jalap, } of each,
——— Scammony, } eight grains.
Sugar, two drams.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

BORIES prescribes four ounces of emulsion, eight grains of resin of jalap, six grains of scammony, and six drams of sugar.

3. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Jalap, with the vehicle employed to extract it.*

A.

Extraction by Water.

PURGATIVE POTION.

Potion purgative Anglaise. (PIERQUIN)

R. Phosphate of Soda, six drams.
Subcarbonate of Soda, Pulverized Jalap, } of each, twenty-four grains.
Sugar, thirty-six grains.
Water, four ounces.

Boil together for two minutes; then filter, and add

Spirit of Lemon, two drops,

and at the moment of taking the potion,

Pulverized Tartaric Acid, forty grains.

LEROY'S PURGATIVE. (FERR.)

R. Scammony, two ounces.
Indian Jalap, one ounce.
Jalap, eight ounces.
Alcohol (20 degrees), twelve pounds.

Digest in a water-bath for twelve hours, at a temperature of 20 degrees; then filter, and add a syrup made with an infusion of eight ounces of senna in two pounds of boiling water, and two pounds and a half of sugar.

Dose, one or two spoonfuls, daily.

SYRUP OF JALAP.

Syrupus jalapinus seu *de Jalapa.* (GALL.; VAN MONS)

R. Jalap, in fine powder, ten drams.
Seeds of Coriander, ——— Fennel, } of each, half a dram.
Water, twelve ounces and a half.

Put the whole into a bottle, which it fills to the neck, and plunge it into a water-bath to boil for twenty minutes. Then remove the bath from the fire, and let it cool by degrees. When cold, remove the bottle, and at the end of twenty-four hours, decant the liquor; strain, and add

White Sugar, twenty-nine ounces.

Dissolve with the heat of a water-bath. (GALL.)

R. Gum Arabic, Resin of Jalap, } of each, one part.

Triturate together, adding gradually

Water, a sufficient quantity

to make a thick emulsion. Incorporate with it

Syrup of Rhubarb, sixty-four parts.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

Dose, from two to four drams, to children.

B.

Extraction by Beer.

PURGATIVE BEER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Jalap, three drams.
Rhubarb, two drams.
Socotrine Aloes, half a dram.
Beer, or Hydromel, two pounds.

Macerate for two days, with frequent agitation, and filter. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

Dose, one or two pounds, for phlegmatic subjects.

R. Jalap, Rhubarb, } of each, two drams.
Beer, one pound.

Macerate for two days, and filter. (PIERQUIN)

Dose, one or two glassfuls, every morning.

ANTI-HYDROPIC BEER. (VAN MONS)

R. Root of Jalap, half an ounce.
——— Elicampane, ——— Sweet Flag, Bay Berries, Juniper Berries, Orange Peel, } of each, one ounce.
Root of Bryony, ——— Madder, Seeds of Wild Carrot, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Leaves of Wormwood, two handfuls.
Strong Beer, four pounds.

Macerate for several days, pour off, and pour upon the residue,

Strong Beer, two pounds.

Decant again, after sufficient maceration; mix together the two strained liquors.—Dose, four ounces, several times a day.

C.

Extraction by Wine.

ANTI-APOPLECTIC WINE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Root of Jalap, half an ounce.
——— Horse-radish, one ounce and a half.
——— Rhubarb, Cinnamon, } of each, two drams.
Nitrate of Potass, half a dram.
White Wine, two pounds and a half.

Digest for four days without heat; then filter, and add

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, three or four ounces, in the morning, fasting.

D.

Extraction by Alcohol.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Tinctura Jalapæ seu *Jalappæ* seu *Convolvuli Jalapæ.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; BATAV.; BELG.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HAMB.; LUSIT.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR)

Tinctura Jalapæ. (LOND.)

R. Jalap, in powder, eight ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Digest for fourteen days, and filter.

Tinctura Jalapæ. (DUBL.)

R. Jalap, in powder, five ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Digest for fourteen days, and filter.

Tinctura Convolvuli Jalapæ. (EDINB.)

R. Jalap, in powder, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, fifteen ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

AMER.; and COXE give the same formula as LOND.—SWEDIAUR—the same as EDINB.

BATAV.; and BELG. prescribe one part of jalap and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees); to be digested in a moderate heat for six days.—FORM. HÔP. FR.—one of jalap and four of alcohol (22 degrees).—LUSIT.—four ounces of jalap and one pound of proof spirit.—SUEC.—one part of jalap and four parts of weak spirit.—HERBIP.—three ounces of jalap and one pound of proof spirit.—HANN.—eight ounces of jalap and thirty of rectified spirit.—BRUNS.—three ounces of jalap and one pound of rectified spirit.—GENEV.—half a pound of jalap and two pounds of proof spirit.

It is purgative.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

TINCTURE OF RESIN OF JALAP.

Tinctura Jalapæ Resinæ. (BRUNS.; GALL.)

R. Resin of Jalap, four scruples.
Concentrated Alcohol, ten drams.

Digest, and filter. (BRUNS.)

GALL. prescribes one part of resin and four parts of alcohol (26 degrees); to be digested for six days.

This tincture is more active than that of the root. It is better to prepare it extemporaneously; ten grains of the resin being dissolved in a dram of spirit, and if thought necessary, two drams of some syrup added.—This quantity will be a sufficient dose for an adult.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Tinctura Jalapæ comfortans. (AMST.)

R. Jalap, three ounces.
Lemon Peel, one ounce.
Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Seeds of Anise, two drams.
Alcohol (0.884), sixteen ounces.

Macerate for eight days, and filter.

PURGATIVE MIXTURE.

Mixtura Olei Ricini cum Jalapæ. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Jalap, } of each, one dram.
White Sugar, }
Castor Oil, } of each, one ounce.
Manna, }
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls every half hour, in painters' colic.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Tinctura Jalapæ Composita, Elixir Jalapæ compositum, Elixir Citri purgans, Essentia catholica purgans Rothii, Elixir anthelminticum Suecorum. (ROSS.; GALL.; SUEC.; HERBIP.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Fresh Lemon Peel, one ounce and a half.
Alcohol, six ounces.

Infuse for twenty-four hours; then decant the tincture, and pour it upon

Resin of Jalap, one ounce.

Dissolve, and filter. (SPIELMANN)

R. Jalap, half a pound.
Scammony, one ounce.
Alcohol (22 degrees), six pounds.

Macerate for eight days, decant, and strain. (GALL.)

R. Jalap, half a pound.
Scammony, two ounces.
Indian Jalap, one dram.
Proof Spirit, six pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and strain. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Jalap, four ounces.
Scammony, half an ounce.
Gamboge, two drams.
Distilled Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for three days, and express. (SUEC.)

R. Jalap, four ounces.
Seeds of Safflower, two ounces.
Scammony, half an ounce.

Gamboge, two drams.
Spirit of Lemon Peel,
one pound and a half.

Decant at the end of several days. Pour upon the residue

Spirit of Lemon, one pound.

Digest again; mix the two liquors; distil off one third, and preserve the remainder for use. (HERBIP.)

PIERQUIN gives the same formula, but prescribes for the second digestion only half a pound of spirit of lemon, and does not require the final distillation.—SPIELMANN prescribes the same proportions of the five solid substances, to be infused in two pounds of simple alcohol.—BRUNS. directs nine ounces of jalap, six ounces of safflower seeds, two drams of scammony, and two drams of gamboge, to be infused in four pounds of spirit of lemon.

It is stimulant, purgative, and anthelmintic.—Dose, from sixty to a hundred drops, in syrup of buckthorn.

PURGATIVE POTION. (RATIER)

R. Compound Tincture of Jalap,
one or two ounces.
Syrup of Buckthorn,
half an ounce or one ounce.
Distilled Water of Cichory,
four ounces.
Mix.

PURGATIVE BRANDY. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Brandy (20 degrees),
fifty-six pints.
White Sugar, eight pounds.
Jalap, three pounds.
Juniper, ten ounces and a half.
Nitrate of Potass, seven drams.
Scammony, Rhubarb, Sweet Flag, Cinnamon, of each, three ounces and a half.
Infuse for eight days and filter.
Dose, one ounce and a half.

CONVOLVULUS MECHOACANNA, RŒM. and SCH.—MECHOACAN.

SYNONIMES: — Mechoacan, Jalap blanc, Rhubarbe blanche, Rhubarbe des Indes, Bryone d'Amérique, Scammonée d'Amérique, FR.

AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Mexico and of the Brazils. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Convolvulaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Piso, *de Med. Bras.* p. 93.)

The root (*Radix Mechoacannæ* seu *Mechoacannæ albæ* seu *Jalapæ albæ*) is employed. It is very large, ash-coloured or reddish externally and white internally. It is brought to market in dried slices, whitish, of a rather loose texture, and fibrous. Its taste is sweetish but rather acrid.

It does not contain resin but an oily principle which resembles it, with much starch.

It is purgative, but is not much employed.—Dose, from four scruples to two drams.

CONVOLVULUS TURPETHUM, LINN.—INDIAN JALAP.

SYNONIMES: — Square-stalked Bind-weed Root, Turpeth Root. — Turbith, FR.; Turpethwind, GERM.; Turbit, BOHEM.; and SPAN.; Teori, BENG.; Trasta walu, CYNG.; Tikura, DUK.; Dudh-kulmi, Niswut, HIND.; Turbith, DUT.; Tassia, ITAL.; Athapsia, PORT.; Triputu, SANS.; Schevadie vayr, TAM.; Tegadu vayru, Tella tagada vayru, TEL.

AMST.; ANT.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Ceylon and Malabar. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Convolvulaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Black. *Herb.* t. 397.)

The root (*Radix Turpethi albi* seu *vegetabilis*) is employed. It is long, of the thickness of the finger or thicker, ligneous, and branching. It has a thick, compact bark, greyish externally and whitish internally, covering a soft and rather porous substance. It comes to us in pieces four or five inches long. The bark is the only valuable part of the root, and the medulla is nearly inert. It is destitute of odour; and its taste, at first, scarcely sensible, soon becomes nauseous and rather strong.

It is drastically purgative, and is seldom employed alone.

EXTRACT OF INDIAN JALAP.

Extractum Turpethi. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Indian Jalap, one pound.
Alcohol, five or six pounds.

Digest, and express: macerate and boil the residue in three pounds of water, and clarify the decoction with white of egg. Mix together the decoction and tincture, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the proper consistence.

CONYZA SQUARROSA, Linn.—FLEA-BANE.

Synonimes:— Conyse, Herbe aux mouches, Fr.; Gemeine Därrwurz, Germ.; Ruppig tonderkruid, Dut.

Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 456.)

The herb (*Herba Conyzæ vulgaris*) is employed. It consists of a branching, hairy, reddish coloured stem, with oval, lanceolated leaves, pubescent on their under surface; the superior ones entire and sessile, and the inferior, dentated and petiolated. It has a feeble odour, and a slightly astringent and aromatic taste.

It was formerly extolled as emmenagogue.

COPAIBA.

Synonimes:— *Copaivæ Balsamum, Balsamum Copaibæ, Balsamum Brasiliense, Oleo-resina Copabii.*—Baume de Copahu, Resine de Copahu, Terebinthine de Copahu, Baume du Brésil, Résine liquide de la Nouvelle Espagne, Fr.; Kopaysky Balsam, Bohem.; Copaiva Balsam, Dan.; Balsama de Copayva, Span.; Balsem Capayve, Dut.; Copaiva, Copaiba, Ital.; Balsam Copachu, Pol.; Balsamo, Oleo de Copaiva, Port.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec. Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

A colourless, or slightly amber-coloured, transparent liquid, of a peculiar odour, and aromatic, bitterish, warm, slightly acrid, and very disagreeable taste.

It flows from deep incisions made in the trunk of the *Copaifera officinalis*, Linn.; a tree of Brazil. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 132.)

There is another sort of copaiba brought from the Antilles, whither the tree has been transported; it is turbid, has the consistence of honey, and an odour similar to that of turpentine. It appears to be obtained by boiling the bark and branches of the tree.

It is excitant, and irritant, and has lately been represented as exercising a specific action upon the urinary passages. It is principally employed in uretritis, both in the chronic and in the acute stage. Till lately, the dose prescribed was from ten to sixty drops only; and Niemann says with regard to this: *Majorem dosin facile damnum illaturam esse, elucet.* However, the opinion vaguely advanced by Bell, and a hazardous fact reported by Swediaur, determined Ansiaux and Ribes to give from three drams to an ounce and even two

ounces of it within the space of twenty-four hours, for several days in succession. This rash practice has met with partizans among those who think that the health and even the life of men may be sported with, with impunity, and who throw aside every case in which their favourite medicine has failed or done harm, and remember only those in which it may have succeeded.

SPIRIT OF COPAIBA. (VAN MONS)

R. Copaiba, one part.
Alcohol, two parts.

Distil till oil only passes over without alcohol.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF COPAIBA.

Tinctura Copaivæ Balsami. (GALL.; FULD.)

R. Copaiba, one part.
Alcohol (26 degrees), four parts.

Digest for six days with occasional agitation; then decant and strain, after sufficient repose.

It is excitant, nervine, and diuretic.—Dose, from thirty to sixty drops.

ALCALINE TINCTURE OF COPAIBA.

Essentia Balsami Copaivæ kalica. (BRUNS.)

R. Copaiba, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Concentrated Alcohol, four ounces.

Digest.

This is for the same purposes as the former.

COMPOUND BALSAMIC TINCTURE. (HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Copaiba, one ounce and a half.
Peruvian Balsam, one ounce.
Saffron, one dram.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest in a moderate heat for three days with occasional agitation, and filter. (SWEDIAUR)

HERBIP. prescribes one ounce and a half of copaiba, half an ounce of Peruvian balsam, two drams of saffron, one dram and a half of subcarbonate of potass, and sixteen ounces of alcohol.

It is excitant, and is recommended in blennorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and phthisis pulmonalis.—Dose, two tea-spoonfuls, twice or thrice a day, in water or wine.

ANTI-VENEREAL ELIXIR. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Copaiba, one ounce.
Guaiac Resin, two drams.
Oil of Sassafras, half a dram.
Alcohol, four ounces and a half.

Infuse at a moderate temperature, and filter. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Copaiba, one ounce.
Peruvian Balsam, half an ounce.
Guaiac Resin two drams.
Oil of Sassafras, half a dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Concentrated Alcohol, six ounces.

Dissolve, and filter. (SPIELMANN)

It is excitant, and is recommended in gonorrhœa, particularly in the chronic stage.—Dose, a dram, in any infusion, or with sugar.

SYRUP OF COPAIBA.

Syrupus copaivicus seu *balsamicus.* (FULD.; LIPP.; VAN MONS)

R. Gum Arabic, in Powder, three drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make a mucilage. Incorporate with it

Copaiba, one ounce and a half.

Then add gradually

Syrup, eighteen ounces.

Mix. (LIPP.; VAN MONS)

R. Tincture of Copaiba. one dram.
Simple Syrup, warm, three ounces.

Mix with agitation. (FULD.)

It is recommended in chronic diseases of the lungs, obstinate blennorrhœa and leucorrhœa.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, four times a day.

ASTRINGENT WINE. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Copaiba, two scruples.
Compound Vinegar of Garlic, two drams.

Let them fall drop by drop upon six fresh whites of eggs; beat the whole together, and form it into a mixture with

New White Wine, sixteen ounces.

Mix.

It is recommended in chronic gonorrhœas.—Two wine-glassfuls to be taken in the morning, and repeated in the evening; to be continued fifteen days.

BALSAMIC INJECTION. (SPIELMANN)

R. Copaiba, half an ounce.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and add

Lime Water, six ounces.
Honey of Roses, three ounces.

Mix.

It is recommended by PLENK for the cure of fistulous ulcers.

ANTI-GONORRHŒIC POTION.

Emulsio Balsami Copaivæ, Guttæ ad Blennorrhœam, Haustus ad Blennorhagiam seu *terebinthinatus, Potus ad Blennorrhœam, Mixtura Resinæ Copaybæ.* (Hisp.; Augustin; Brera; Bergius; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Niemann; Pierquin; Ratier; Saunders; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Copaiba, from thirty to forty drops.
Water, one ounce.

For one dose. (Ph. Syph.; Augustin)

R. Copaiba, one dram.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.
Chamomile Water, five ounces.

Make an emulsion. (Niemann)

Dose, a spoonful, every two hours.

R. Almond Emulsion, } of each,
Plantain Water, } three ounces.
Copaiba, one dram and a half.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually. (Brera)

R. Copaiba, } of each, two drams.
Tincture of Tolu, }
Syrup of Tolu, two ounces.
Cinnamon Water, six drams.

Mix.—To be taken gradually. (Saunders)

R. Copaiba, three ounces.
Water, six ounces.
Alcohol, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } one ounce.
Oil of Juniper, thirty drops.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls, twice a day. (Cadet de Gassicourt). This formula is from Willis.

R. Copaiba, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, thirty grains.
Gum Arabic, ten grains.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Mint Water, } of each,
Orange-flower Water, } two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken as the preceding. (Pierquin). This formula is from Brousonnet.

R. Mint Water, } of each,
Orange-flower Water, } one ounce.
Syrup of Lemon, } one ounce.
Copaiba, } one ounce.
Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
Gum Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a table-spoonful, morning and evening. (Bories). This formula is from Delpech.

When the potion is heavy in the stomach, or produces evacuations, from eight to fifteen drops of Sydenham's laudanum are to be added.

R. Copaiba, } of each,
Turpentine, } two drams.
Rectified Oil of Amber, }

Mix.—Dose, from six to thirty drops, with a spoonful of sugar. (Bories; Pierquin). This formula is from Lallemand.

R. Copaiba, half a dram.
Yolk of Egg, one half.

Mix, and add

Gum Arabic, one dram.
Water, four ounces.

Mix.—For one dose. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Copaiba, three drams.
Yolk of Egg, one dram and a half.

Triturate together, and add gradually

Cinnamon Water, six ounces.
Syrup of Tolu, one ounce and a half.

Dose, a table-spoonful, morning and evening. (Van Mons)

Hisp. prescribes half an ounce of copaiba, two yolks of eggs, eight ounces of white wine, and two of simple syrup.—Pierquin—two ounces of copaiba, two yolks of eggs, four ounces of white wine, and two ounces of syrup of tolu.—Cadet de Gassicourt—three drams of copaiba, half an ounce of yolk of egg, one ounce and a half of syrup of tolu, and six ounces of cinnamon water, or of white wine.

This formula is by Fuller.—The potion has also been recommended in chronic catarrhal cough and phthisis pituitosa.

R. Copaiba, two drams.
Yolks of Eggs, two.
Aromatic Water, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, every hour or two hours. (Augustin)

R. Copaiba, half a dram.
Yolk of Egg one.
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Water, four ounces.

Mix.—To be taken morning and evening. (Augustin)

R. Copaiba, half a dram.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and add

Spirit of Jamaica Pepper, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } two drams.
Water, one ounce.

Mix. (Swediaur)

Saunders prescribes half a dram of copaiba, a sufficient quantity of yolk of egg, two drams of simple syrup, two drams of spirit of pepper, and one ounce of simple alexiteric water.

To be taken morning and evening.

R. Decoction of Tormentil, four ounces.
Syrup of Blue-berries, one ounce.

Copaiba, one dram and a half.
Kino, one scruple.
Rabel's Water, fifteen drops.

Mix the balsam and kino with a little yolk of egg, and add the other substances. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

This potion has also been recommended in hæmorrhages and in lientery.

R. Copaiba, one ounce and a half.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Syrup of Maidenhair, two ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.
Rose Water, } of each, four ounces.
Plantain Water, }

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, morning and evening. (Bories; Pierquin)

This formula is by Fabre.

R. Copaiba, }
Syrup of Maidenhair, } of each,
Alcohol, } two ounces.
Mint Water, }
Orange-flower Water, } of each,
Alcoholized Nitric Acid, } one dram.

Mix. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

Ratier prescribes half an ounce each of copaiba, of mint water, of alcohol, of simple syrup, and of orange-flower water, and eighteen drops of alcoholized nitric acid.

This is Chopart's celebrated potion.—Dose, two table spoonfuls in the morning, one at mid-day, and one in the evening, to be continued for fifteen days.

R. Mint Water, }
Orange-flower Water, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } two ounces.
Copaiba, }
Gum Arabic, } of each,
Alcoholized Nitric Acid, } one dram.

Mix. To be taken in quickly succeeding doses. (Ratier)

R. Rose Water, six ounces.
Copaiba, }
Syrup of Tolu, } of each, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, }
Spirit of Nitric Æther, one dram.

Mix. To be taken at twice, in one day; to be continued for five or six days. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Copaiba, one ounce.
Alcoholized Nitric Acid, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, from thirty to forty drops, in a spoonful of water, or of peppermint water, morning and evening. (Swediaur)

R. Copaiba, }
Nitric Æther, } of each, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic, }
White Sugar, } of each, one dram.
Compound Spirit of Lavender, two drams.
Tincture of Opium, one dram.
Spring Water, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, thrice a day. (Ellis)

POTION AGAINST TÆNIA. (Pierquin)

R. Copaiba, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, thirty grains.
Resin of Cinchona, twenty grains.
Pure Aloes, two grains.
Gum Arabic, twelve grains.
Syrup of Maidenhair, two ounces.
Mint Water, } of each,
Cinnamon Water, } three ounces.

Mix.

ANTHELMINTIC MIXTURE. (Ellis)

R. Copaiba, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Soda, one dram.
Tincture of Opium, sixty drops.
Almond Emulsion, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful.

PECTORAL ELECTUARY. (Pierquin)

R. Conserve of Elicampane, one ounce.
Sublimed Sulphur, two drams.
Pulverized Saffron, two scruples.
——— Cinchona, six drams.
Copaiba, half an ounce.
Syrup of Maidenhair, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a dram and a half, every morning.

ANTI-GONORRHŒIC ELECTUARY. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Planche; Sainte-Marie; Van Mons)

R. Copaiba, two ounces.
Cuttle Fish Bone, three drams.
Crab's Eyes, } of each,
Prepared Red Coral, } two drams.
Conserve of Elicampane, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a dram, morning and evening. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Confection of Senna, two ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Pulverized Rhubarb, } half an ounce.
Copaiba, one ounce and a half.
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a dram, morning and evening. (Bories)

R. Gum Arabic, one ounce and a half.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make a mucilage. Add

Copaiba, six drams.
White Sugar, six ounces.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from two to four tea spoonfuls, twice a day. (Van Mons)

Planche prescribes half an ounce of copaiba, one ounce and a half of gum, and six ounces of sugar, with a sufficient quantity of mint water.—Cadet de Gassicourt—six ounces of copaiba, six of sugar, one ounce and a half of gum, one dram of carmine lake, and a sufficient quantity of peppermint water.

This formula is from Larrey.

R. Rose Water, two drams.
Sulphate of Zinc, twenty grains.
Copaiba, } of each, four ounces.
White Sugar, }
Essence of Anise, } of each,
Red Roses, in powder, } a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one dram, morning and evening. (Pierquin)

Anti-gonorrhœic boluses. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Copaiba, two drams.
Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity to make a soft mass. (Ratier)

R. Copaiba, } of each,
Conserve of Roses, } one dram.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity to make a soft mass. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Almond Soap, one ounce.
Copaiba, five drams.
Prepared Catechu, a sufficient quantity to make seventy-two boluses. (Pierquin)

R. Pulverized Cinchona, two drams.
——— Pomegranate Bark, one dram.
Copaiba, a sufficient quantity to make boluses of twelve grains each. (Ratier)

R. Copaiba, two drams.
Gentian, } of each, twelve grains.
Zedoary, }
Saffron, }
Tincture of Aloes, twenty drops.
Syrup of Mint, a sufficient quantity to make twenty-four boluses. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Anti-gonorrhœic pills. (Augustin; Henri; Pierquin)

R. Copaiba, } of each, an equal part.
Magnesia, }
Make a pilular mass. (Henri)

R. Copaiba, } of each, one ounce.
Starch, }
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.
Make pills of ten grains each. (Pierquin)

R. Gum Arabic, } of each, one ounce.
Rhubarb, }
Copaiba, a sufficient quantity to make pills of four grains each. (Augustin)

Dose, four or six, morning and evening.

COPTIS TRIFOLIA, Sal.—GOLD-THREAD TREFOIL.

Synonimes:—Coptis à trois folioles, Fr.; Klernedreyblættrige Nieswurzel, Germ.

Amer.; Coxe.

A plant which grows in North America and in Siberia. (*Polyandria Polygamia*, Linn.; *Ranunculaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Big. Med. *Bot.* t. 5.)

The root is employed. It has a brilliant yellow colour, and an extremely bitter taste.

CORDIA MYXA, Linn.

Synonimes:—Sebestier, Fr.; Lebuk, Arab.; Buhuarie, Beng.; Lolu, Cyng.; Mochayel, Egyp.; Lesura, Hind.; Kendal, Jav.; Bukam padaruka, Sans.; Vidi maram, Tam.; Nekra, Tel.

Bruns.; Gall.; Lusit.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A tree of Egypt. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Borragineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 322.)

The fruit (*Sebestes, Fructus Myxæ* seu *Sebestenæ*:—Sebesten, Schwarze Brustbeere, Germ.) is employed. It is in glabrous, acuminated, black drupes of the form and size of a small plumb; and contains an inodorous, reddish, succulent pulp, of a sweetened mucilaginous taste, which envelopes a deeply grooved nut or stone.

CORIANDRUM SATIVUM, Linn.—CORIANDER.

Synonimes.—Coriandre, Fr.; Koriander, Wanzendille, Germ.; Kezere, Arab.; Koryandr, Bohem.; Dunya, Beng.; and Hind.; Cottimbiry, Can.; Cotumbaru, Cyng.; Dhunnian, Duk.; Dhana, Guz.; Metz, Mal.; Kischniz, Pers.; Dhanyaka, Sans.; Cottamillic, Tam.; and Tel.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst., Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Asia and of the middle of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 135.)

The seed (*Semen Coriandri*) is employed; it is globular, slightly striated, and of a yellowish-brown colour. Its smell, when fresh, approaches that of bugs, but it becomes agreeable and aromatic after desiccation. Its taste is sweetish, aromatic, and rather acrid.

It is excitant, carminative, and stomachic.

TONIC POWDER. (Pierquin)

R. Coriander, one dram and a half.
Ivory-shavings, Red Coral, Burnt Hartshorn, } of each, one scruple.
Cinnamon, half a scruple.
Rose-Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken after dinner, in any proper vehicle.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF CORIANDER.

Oleum Coriandri æthereum, Ætheroleum Coriandri. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Coriander, four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.

Infuse for three days; distil, and collect the supernatant oil.

DISTILLED WATER OF CORIANDER. (Gall.)

R. Coriander, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil four parts.

HONEY WATER.

Aqua Mellis odorata regia. (Spielmann)

R. Coriander, eight ounces.
Fresh Lemon Peel, one ounce.
Nutmegs, Storax, Benzoin, } of each, half an ounce.
Vanilla, three drams.
Alcohol, forty-eight ounces.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and distil.

Essence of amber and of musk may be added ad libitum.

It is cephalic, nervine, cardiac, pectoral, and likewise cosmetic.—Dose, half an ounce.

CARMINATIVE SPIRIT.

Aqua carminativa seu *immortalis, Claretum ex sex seminibus.* (Wirtem.)

R. Seeds of Coriander, ——— Fennel, ——— Carrot, ——— Anise, ——— Caraway, ——— Dill, } of each, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, four pounds.

Digest for several days, and add

White Sugar, twelve ounces.

Mix, and filter.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

CORNUS.—CORNEL TREE.

Four species of this genus of plants are indicated in pharmacopœias:

1. *Cornus circinnata*, L'Herr.—Round-leaved Cornel Tree.

Synonime:—Cornouiller à feuilles arrondies, Fr.

Amer.; Coxe.

A shrub of North America. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Caprifoliceæ*, Juss.)

Its bark is considered febrifuge.

2. *Cornus florida*, Linn.—Dog-wood or Box-wood Tree.

Synonime :—Cornouiller à grandes fleurs, Fr.

Coxe.

A tree of the United States of America. (*Fig.* Big. *Med. Bot.* II. t. 281.)

The bark of the root is chiefly employed, but that of the trunk and small branches is sometimes used, as also are the flowers, fruit, and seeds: but the first is considered to possess most virtue. It has a very astringent taste.

It is esteemed febrifuge.

3. *Cornus mas*, Linn.—Male Cornel Tree.

Synonime :—Cornouiller sauvage, Fr.

Gall.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

This large shrub grows in every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Nouv. Duh. II. t. 42.)

The fruit, called *Cornel-Berry* (*Fructus Corni*) is employed. It is of the form and size of a very small olive, and is usually of a beautiful red colour. It has an acidulous, sweet, and agreeable taste.

4. *Cornus sericea*, Linn.—Swamp Dog-wood Tree.

Synonime :—Cornouiller soyeux, Fr.

Amer.; Coxe; Guibourt.

A shrub of North America.

Its bark is reputed febrifuge.

Carpenter of Philadelphia has discovered in the second species above enumerated, an alcaline principle which he calls *Cornine*. It very much resembles *Quinine*, and he prescribes its sulphate in the same cases and at the same doses as the sulphate of the latter.

DECOCTION OF DOG-WOOD.

Decoctum Corni floridæ. (Coxe; Niemann)

R. Bark of Dog-wood Root, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil for twenty or thirty minutes. (Coxe)

R. Bark of Dog-wood Root, } of each,
Sassafras Wood, } six ounces.
Spring Water, eight pounds.

Boil. (Niemann)

It is tonic, and febrifuge, and is recommended as a substitute for cinchona.—Dose, one pound in the course of the day.

CONSERVE OF CORNEL-BERRIES.

Conserva Cornorum. (Sard.)

R. Cornel Berries, any quantity.

Digest them in water, over a slow fire, till they become soft, and cracked; then remove them from the fire, pass the pulp through a sieve, add to it thrice its weight of powdered sugar, and evaporate slowly, constantly stirring, to the required consistence.

CORONOPUS RUELLII, Gærtn.—WILD SCURVY-GRASS.

Synonimes :—Coronope, Fr.; Kræhenfuss, Schweinskresse, Germ.; Kragefod, Dan.; Zuynenkress, Dut.; Kramfort, Swed.

Gall.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Tetradynamia Siliculosa*, Linn.; *Cruciferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 202.)

The herb (*Herba Nasturtii sylvestris* seu *Verrucarii*) is employed. It consists of a glabrous stem, and of glabrous, pinnatifid leaves, frequently cut like the teeth of a comb upon their extreme edges.

Its taste and smell very much resemble those of cress.

It is excitant, and anti-scorbutic.

CORYDALIS BULBOSUS, Cand.—BULBOUS FUMITORY.

Synonimes:—Fumeterre bulbeuse, Fr.; Hohlwurzlicher Erdrauch, Knolligei Erdrauch, Bæumehenhohlwurzel, Germ.; Hællrot, Swed.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. *(Diadelphia Hexandria*, Linn.; *Fumariaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 6.*)*

The root *(Radix Aristolochiæ fabaceæ* seu *cavæ* seu *vulgaris rotondæ)* is employed. It is rather large, of a brownish-grey colour externally and yellowish-white internally. It becomes greenish-yellow by desiccation. Its odour is feebly balsamic, repugnant, and almost stupefying. Its taste is acrid, bitter, and astringent.

It is tonic, and emmenagogue.

CORYLUS AVELLANA, Linn.—HAZEL.

Synonime:—Noisetier, Coudrier, Fr.

Hisp.; Gall.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This shrub is cultivated in every part of Europe. *(Monœcia Polyandria*, Linn.; *Amentaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Nouv. Duh. IV. t. 5.*)*

The wood and fruit are employed.

The wood *(Lignum Coryli)* is light; it is of a whitish colour, inodorous, and insipid. It yields by distillation a very acrid empyreumatic oil *(Oleum Corylinum* seu *Hieraclinum)*.

The fruit called *Hazel-nuts (Nuces Avellanæ.*—Noisettes, Fr.; Hazelnuss, Germ.; Hazelnoot, Dut.; Lesrocyma, Pol.; Nocciuolo, Ital.) is oval, flattish, of a brown colour more or less deep, and marked at the base with a broad grey cicatrix. Under a hard and woody envelope, it presents a white oleaginous kernel, of an agreeable taste.

The pollen *(Pollen Corylorum)* was formerly employed; it resembles very much the powder of lycopodium, and was applied to the same purposes.

COSTUS ARABICUS Linn.—ARABIAN COSTUS.

Synonimes: — Costus d'Arabie, Fr.; Schœne Costurwiz, Germ.; Kust, Arab.; Goda mahanel, Cyng.; Costo, Ital.; and Span.; Kostus, Dut.; Sepuddy, Mal.; Kuschtam, Sans.; Kostum, Tam.; Putchuk, Tel.

Austr.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Lipp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of America, *(Monandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Amomeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 136.*)*

The root *(Costus amarus* seu *corticosus* seu *Cortex Winteranus spurius)* is in oblong pieces, of two or three inches length, light, porous, friable, hard, grey externally, and grey or white internally. When broken, it presents a great number of radiating cellules filled with a transparent red substance. Its odour resembles that of iris or of violet; its taste is aromatic, acrid, and bitterish.

The costus of the moderns, already difficult to be procured, is not the same as that of the ancients, which came from the East Indies, or Arabia. It would appear that the roots of several different plants are at present confounded under this name. The two principal, from which the officinal costus is obtained, are: 1. *Costus amarus*, Bitter Costus, which is brown and has a bitter taste: 2. *Costus dulcis*, Sweet Costus, which is whitish or yellowish, and has a sweet taste. It is scarcely probable that these differences depend, as has been asserted, upon the age of the root, or upon the district in which it grew.

It is stimulant and stomachic.

COTULA AUREA, Linn.

Synonime : Cotule dorée, Fr.

Hisp. ; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of Spain. *(Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb *(Herba Cotulæ aureæ)* consists of pinnated, setaceous, multifid leaves, of an aromatic odour and agreeable taste.

The flowers are yellow and cyathiform.

It is excitant.

COTYLEDON.

Two species of this genus are employed :

1. *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, Linn. — Navelwort.

Synonimes : — Nombril de Venus, Fr. ; Nabelpflanze, Germ. ; Navelurt, Dan. ; Ombliguera, Span. ; Navelkruid, Dut. ; Ombelico di Venere, Ital. ; Rzesa wietrzna, Pol. ; Conchele, Port. ; Naflegræs, Swed.

Hisp. ; Gall.

A plant of Europe. *(Decandria Pentagynia*, Linn. ; *Crassuleæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Clus. *Hist.* LXIII.)

The leaves (*Folia Umbilici)* are employed.

They are petiolated, rounded, concave, crenelated, glabrous, and of a lively green colour. They have a viscous taste.

It is emollient, and was formerly used externally in contusions.

2. *Cotyledon Lutea*, Ait.

Synonime :—Cotylet jaune, Fr.

Gall.

A plant of Europe. *(Fig.* Dodart, *Mem.* 265, t. 73.)

The leaves are somewhat hood shaped, they are rather larger than those of the preceding species, for which they may be substituted.

COUMARONA ODORATA, Hub.—TONKA-BEAN TREE.

Synonime :—Fève de Tonka, Fr.

Gall.

A tree of Guiana. *(Diadelphia Octandria*, Linn. ; *Leguminosæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Aub. *Guian.* 740. t. 196.)

The seed *(Faba Tunka)* is employed. It is oval, oblong, of the length of an inch, of a brown colour and agreeable odour.

It is almost exclusively employed in the flavouring of snuffs.

CRITHMUM MARITIMUM, Linn.—SAMPHIRE.

Synonimes : — Passe-pierre, Perce-pierre, Christe-marine, Fr. ; Meerfenchel, Germ.

Ferr. ; Wirtem. ; Brugnatelli ; Spielmann.

This plant grows on the sea-shores of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn. ; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ist.* p. 74. 64.)

The leaves *(Folia Crithmi* seu *Feniculi marini)* are employed. They are fleshy, doubly ternate, composed of narrow, linear, lanceolated, and very entire folioles. They have a saltish, bitterish, and feebly aromatic taste.

It is stimulant and aperitive.

CROCUS SATIVUS, Linn. Κροκος.—SAFFRON.

Synonimes :—Safran, Fr. ; Saffran, Safran, Germ.; Zafran, Arab.; and Duk.; Ssaffran, Bohem. ; Khohun, Cyng. ; Azafrao, Span. ; Saffran, Dut. ; and Swed. ; Keysur, Hind. ; Safferano, Ital. ; Safaron, Mal. ; Abir, Pers. ; Szafran, Pol. ; Acafrao, Port. ; Schafran, Russ. ; Kunkreme, Kasmirajanma, Sans. ; Khungumapu, Tam. ; Khunkumapuha, Tel.

Lond. ; Dubl. ; Edinb. ; Amer. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Fenn. ; Fuld. ; Genev. ; Hamb. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Ainslie ; Bergius ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Paris ; Piderit ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

This plant is indigenous in the middle of Europe, but is cultivated in many countries. *(Triandria Monogynia*, Linn. ; *Irideæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 306.)

The stigmata *(Stigmata Croci)* are only employed. They are filiform, of a reddish orange colour, incised and bulged *(renflées)* at the summit ; after being dried, they form piles of twisted, long, pliable, elastic filaments, larger at one end than at the other, and of a brownish-red tint. Their odour is penetrating, at first agreeable, but soon becoming unpleasant. Their taste is warm, aromatic, and bitter,

Saffron contains, according to Boillon, Lagrange and Vogel, a peculiar colouring matter, *Polychroïte.*

It is excitant, either local or general, according to the dose, stomachic, anti-spasmodic, and emmenagogue. — Dose, from five grains to half a dram, of the powder.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF SAFFRON.

Extractum Croci aquosum. (Gall. ; Palat. ; Sard. ; Wirtem.)

R. Saffron, cut, one part.
Water, sixteen parts.

Macerate for three days, then boil for a short time, and strain without expression ; set aside the liquor, evaporate it slowly to the consistence of syrup, stirring continually with a spatula ; then inspissate it in a water-bath till it may be kneaded between the fingers. (Gall.)

R. Saffron, cut, half a pound.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Digest in a covered vessel for two days, in a warm place, and decant the infusion ; renew the water till it comes off colourless. Mix the liquors together, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Palat. ; Wirtem.)

R. Saffron, one pound.

Put it into a glass alembic placed in a water-bath, and distil from it about half an ounce of liquid. Pour upon the residue,

Water, four pounds.

Leave it to digest for twelve hours, and decant. Renew the water till it comes off colourless. Strain the mixed infusions, evaporate them to the consistence of a thick extract, and when this is merely warm, add to it the distilled liquor which was set aside. (Sard.)

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF SAFFRON.

Extractum Croci alcoholicum. (Bruns. ; Ferr. ; Hann. ; Herbip.)

R. Flowers of Saffron, cut, two parts.
Alcohol, three parts.
Water, nine parts.

Digest in a covered vessel, express, remove the alcohol by slow evaporation, and reduce the residue to the consistence of an extract. (Hann.)

Bruns. directs saffron to be exhausted by alcohol, the several tinctures to be mixed and filtered, the alcohol to be distilled off, and the remainder evaporated.

R. Saffron, cut, any quantity.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Digest in a covered vessel, at a moderate heat, and decant the liquor ; renew the alcohol till it comes off colourless. Mix together the tinctures, distil two-thirds in a water-bath, and evaporate the root to the consistence of honey. (Ferr. ; Herbip.)

INFUSION OF SAFFRON. (Ratier)

R. Saffron, cut, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and strain.

It is bitter and aromatic, and is recommended in debility of the digestive organs.

AQUEOUS SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Syrupus Croci. (Lond. ; Sard. ; Wirtem. ; Coxe ; Van Mons)

R. Saffron, one ounce.
Boiling Water. one pint.

Refined Sugar
two pounds and a half.

Macerate the two former in a covered vessel for twelve hours; then filter the liquor, and form a syrup. (Lond.; Coxe)

R. Oriental Saffron, six drams.
Boiling Water, ten ounces.

Infuse for three days in a close vessel; express and dissolve in the infusion,

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

A single boil is sufficient to make the syrup. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Saffron, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Infuse for six hours in a warm water-bath, and express. Infuse the residue in

Water, eight parts.

Mix the two strained infusions, and add

White Sugar, twenty-eight parts.

Make a syrup. (Van Mons)

WINE OF SAFFRON.

Vinum crocatum. (Herb.; Van Mons)

R. Austrian Saffron, one ounce.
Crumb of Bread, two ounces.

Triturate together in a stone mortar, and add gradually.

Canary Wine, a sufficient quantity.

To make a soft paste. Add to this

Canary Wine, six ounces.

Let the mixture digest for some time in a closely covered vessel; and after sufficient repose, pour off the clear liquor. (Van Mons)

R. Saffron, one ounce.
White Wine, sixteen ounces.

Macerate without heat for several days, and strain. (Herbip.)

VINOUS SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Syrupus Croci. (Gall.; Genev.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Herbip.)

R. Saffron, one ounce.
Malaga Wine, one pound.

Macerate for two days; then express lightly, set the liquor aside, decant, and add

White Sugar, one pound ten ounces.

Make a syrup. (Gall.)

Genev. prescribes one pound and a half of sugar.

Hann.; Pol.; and Borus. direct half an ounce of saffron to be digested for several hours in one pound of wine; and to make a syrup with one pound and a half of sugar to every ten ounces of strained infusion.

R. Wine of Saffron, one pound.
Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup. (Herbip.)

Dose, one or two drams.

TINCTURE OF SAFFRON.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Croci.* (Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Palat.; Sard.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Tinctura Croci Sativi. (Edinb.)

R. Saffron, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, fifteen ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

Gall. prescribes one part of saffron and four parts of alcohol 22 degrees; to be digested for six days, and filtered.—Coxe; and Swediaur—one of saffron and fifteen of alcohol (0.935).—Batav.; and Belg.—one of saffron and three of alcohol (15 degrees).—Amst.—one of saffron and fifteen of alcohol (0.907).—Austr.—two ounces of saffron and one pound of alcohol (0.910).—Lipp.; Palat.; and Van Mons—one part of saffron and six parts of alcohol—Bruns.; Hann.; Hass.; and Piderit—one of saffron and eight of alcohol.—Sax.—one of saffron and ten of alcohol.—Fuld.; and Herbip.—one of saffron and twelve of alcohol.—Wirtem.—ten drams of saffron and six ounces of alcohol.

R. Saffron, cut, two ounces.
Rectified Spirit, eight ounces.
Water, four ounces.

Digest, and filter. (Sard.)

R. Saffron, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), six ounces.

Digest for three days with occasional agitation; then express and pour upon the residue,

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

At the expiration of twenty-four hours, express. Mix the two tinctures, and filter. Ant.

It is excitant.—Dose, from fifty to sixty drops.

OIL OF SAFFRON.

Oleum Croci. (Hisp.; Palat.)

R. Saffron, one ounce.
Root of Sweet Flag, Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, one ounce and a half.
White Sugar, half a pound.

Olive Oil, one pound and a half.

Digest for eight days, then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain with expression. (Hisp.)

R. Saffron, half an ounce.
Myrrh, two drams.
Cardamoms, four drams and a half.
Olive Oil, nine ounces.

Digest in a moderate heat, and express. (Palat.)

This oil entered into the Emplastrum de Ranis cum Mercurio.

SPIRIT OF SAFFRON.

Spiritus Croci. (Wirtem.)

R. Saffron, two ounces.
Alcohol, two pounds.
Spring Water, half a pound.

Digest for several days, and distil slowly twenty ounces.

ANTI-MELANCHOLIC LIQUOR.

Aqua anti-melancholica. (Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Root of Bugloss, four ounces.
Leaves of Borage, } of each,
——— Bugloss, } one ounce.
——— Rosemary, }
Saffron, two drams.
Lemon Peel, two ounces.
Quinces, six ounces.
White Wine, eight pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours and distil one half.

Dose, one or two ounces.—This liquor had the reputation of establishing and reviving the courage.

STOMACHIC BOLUSES. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Ratier)

R. Saffron, } of each, six grains.
Cinnamon, }
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a bolus. (Ratier)

R. Saffron, six grains.
Cinnamon, three grains.
Magnesia, eight grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a bolus. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

PECTORAL PILLS. (Van Mons)

R. Myrrh, } of each, one part.
Opium, }
Saffron, } of each, three parts.
Olibanum, }
Extract of Liquorice, }
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity to make a mass.

ANTI-HYSTERIC PASTILLES. (Pierquin)

R. Saffron, half an ounce.
Sugar, one pound.
Gum Tragacanth, } of each, a
Oil of Cinnamon, } sufficient quantity.
Water, }

Make pastilles.

CORDIAL ELECTUARY.

Electuarium cordiale, Confectio Santalorum cordialis. (Hisp.)

R. Yellow Sanders Wood, }
Red Sanders Wood, }
Saffron, } of each,
Cinnamon, } one dram.
Cloves, }
Lemon Peel, }
Syrup of Lemon, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

CONFECTION OF HYACINTH.

Confectio hyacinthina seu *de Hyacintho.* (Hisp.; Gall.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann)

R. Saffron, half an ounce.
Syrup of Lemon *e toto*, thirty-two ounces.
Prepared Hyacinth, half an ounce.
——— Crab's Eyes, } of each,
Lemnian Bole, } three ounces.
Cinnamon, one ounce.
Dittany of Crete, } of each,
Yellow Sanders, } three drams.
Myrrh, two drams.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Lemnian Bole, } of each, four ounces.
Crab's Eyes, }
Cinnamon, eleven drams.
Myrrh, two drams.
Yellow Sanders, } of each,
Leaves of Dittany of Crete, } one dram and a half.
Honey, } of each,
Syrup of Maidenhair, } half a pound.
White Sugar, }
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Red Sanders, } of each, two drams.
Saffron, }
Oil of Lemon, six drops.

Mix. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Prepared Hyacinth, one ounce.
Red Coral, }
Lemnian Bole, } of each,
Yellow Sanders, } half an ounce.
Hartshorn, }
Root of Tormentil, }
——— Fraxinella, }
Kermes Grains, }
Myrrh, } of each,
Petals of Red Roses, } two drams
Seeds of Lemon, }
——— Sorrell, }
——— Purslaine, }

Pearls, Saffron, } of each, one dram.
Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, } of each, two scruples.
Syrup of Lemon, two pounds and a half.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Hyacinth, half an ounce.
Red Coral, Armenian Bole, Crab's Eyes, Hartshorn, } of each, one ounce.
Root of Tormentil, ——— Fraxinella, Kermes Grains, Lemon Pips, Petals of Red Roses, Myrrh, Yellow Sanders, Oriental Saffron, } of each, two drams.
Gold Leaves, Silver Leaves, } of each, half a dram.
White Sugar, two pounds.
Lemon Juice, two ounces.

Mix. (Sard.)

R. Incomplete Species of Hyacinth, one ounce.
Syrup of Lemon, three ounces.

Mix. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

It is cordial, stomachic, and diaphoretic.—Dose, one dram.

ANODYNE CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma emolliens seu *pomaceum* seu *Micæ Panis anodynum* seu *Nidi Hirundinis.* (Hisp.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann)

R. Pulp of Apples, twelve ounces.
Pulverized Saffron, Camphor, } of each, one scruple.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Crumb of Bread, two ounces.
Yolks of Eggs two.
Pulverized Saffron, one scruple.
Milk, a sufficient quantity.

Boil together. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

Spielmann prescribes six ounces of crumb of bread, three yolks of eggs, two drams of saffron, and a sufficient quantity of linseed meal and of milk.—Hisp.—six ounces of crumb of bread, four yolks of eggs, one dram of saffron, and sixteen ounces of milk.

R. Edible Swallows' Nests, in powder, four ounces.
Root of Marshmallows, Fresh Leaves of Wild Mallow, ——— Elder, } of each, three ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil, pass the pulp through a sieve, and add to it

Linseed Meal, Lard, } of each, two ounces.
Pulverized Saffron, one dram.

Mix. (Hisp.)

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum hæmorrhoidale. (Spielmann)

R. Pulverized Saffron, one scruple.
Camphor, two scruples.
Oil of Henbane by infusion, two drams.
Ointment of Sub-acetate of Lead, six drams.

Mix.

DIAPHORETIC MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Saffron, one scruple.
Honey, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, three or four times a day.

EMMENAGOGUE JULEP. (Pierquin)

R. Lemon Juice, one pound.
White Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, adding towards the end

Saffron, a sufficient quantity

to give a strong colour

AROMATIC POTION. (Gall.)

R. Syrup of Clove-pink, one ounce.
Tincture of Cinnamon, half an ounce.
Confection of Hyacinth, two drams.
Peppermint Water, Orange-flower Water, } of each, three ounces.

Mix.

ANODYNE COLLYRIUM. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ratier; Sainte-Marie)

R. Saffron, one part.
Boiling Water, two hundred parts.

Infuse, express, and add

Tincture of Opium, one part.

Mix well. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Ratier prescribes one dram of saffron, four ounces of boiling water, and one dram of tincture of opium.

R. Saffron, Sugar Candy, } of each, half a dram.
Plantain Water, Rose Water, } of each, two ounces.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

TONIC POTION.

Potio Sistens. (Spielmann)

R. Confection of Hyacinth, three drams.
Syrup of Quince, one ounce.
Decoction of Orange Peel, four ounces.

Mix.—To be taken in doses of a spoonful, in præternatural alvine evacuations.

TONIC AND ANTI-SPASMODIC POTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Distilled Water of Cichory, three ounces.
Mint, two ounces.
Kermesine Confection, } of each,
Confection of Hyacinth, } one dram.
Mix..

R. Confection of Hyacinth, one dram and a half.
Kermesine Confection, one dram.
Hordeated Cinnamon Water, half an ounce.
Orange-flower Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Clove-Pink, one ounce.
Distilled Water of Blessed Thistle, four ounces.
Mix.

CORDIAL POTION. (RATIER)

R. Pectoral Infusion, six ounces.
Cinnamon Water, five drams.
Confection of Hyacinth, one dram.
Syrup of Clove-Pink, one ounce.
Theriac Spirit, one dram.
Mix.

R. Confection of Hyacinth, one dram.
Mint Water, } of each, one ounce.
Balm Water, }
Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Orange-flower Water, } half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Mix.

COMFORTING POTION.

Potio comfortans acidulata. (PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Confection of Hyacinth, } of each,
Kermesine Confection, } one dram.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, two scruples.
Syrup of Lemon, half an ounce.
Red Wine, } of each, two ounces.
Pure Water, }
Mix.

CROTON.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed.

1. *Croton Cascarilla*, LINN.—Cascarilla.

SYNONIMES:—Cascarille, FR.; Cascarillrinae, Schacarille, GERM.; Kaskarilla, BOHEM.; Kaskarille, DAN.; Chacarilla, Quina aromatica, SPAN.; Kaskarilla, DUT.; Cascariglia, ITAL.; Szakarilla, POL.; Cascarilha, PORT.; Kaskarill, SWED.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A shrub of North and South America, but principally of the latter. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, LINN.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 100.)

The bark, called *Cascarilla*, *Cascarilla Bark* (*Cortex Cascarillæ* seu *Chacarillæ* seu *Gascarillæ* seu *Eleutheriæ*) is employed. It is quilled, tubular pieces, several inches in length, of the thickness of from half a line to one line, compact, heavy, brittle, with a resinous, smooth, and somewhat shining fracture; it is covered with an ash-grey, rugose epidermis, grooved with transverse lines, underneath which is what is properly called the bark, having an iron-rust colour on its inner and outer surface. It has a feebly aromatic odour, which becomes more developed by combustion. Its taste is bitter, aromatic, and rather acrid.

Some authors attribute it to the *Croton Eleutheria*, WR., a shrub of Peru and of Paraguay. (*Fig.* Hort. Cliff. *t.* 486.)

It contains resin, an essential oil, a bitter principle, and mucilage.

It is stimulant and tonic: it is frequently combined with bark.—Dose, from ten grains to half a dram, of the powder.

TONIC POWDER.

Poudre contre les Polutions nocturnes. (PIERQUIN)

R. Prepared Hartshorn, } of each,
Cuttle Fish Bone, } four drams.
Amber prepared with deliquesced Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Cascarilla, one dram.
Mix.—Dose, one dram, in a glassful of sugar and water, at bed-time.

DISTILLED WATER OF CASCARILLA. (BAVAR.; GALL.; SAX.)

R. Cascarilla, one part.
Water, eight parts.
Macerate for twelve hours, and distil eight parts. (GALL.)

Sax. prescribes one part of bark, twelve parts of water, and twenty-four hours' maceration; nine parts to be distilled.—Bavar.—one of bark, twenty-four of water, and twenty-four hours' maceration; twelve to be distilled. (Gall.)

OIL OF CASCARILLA. (Pol.)

R. Cascarilla, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Distil, and collect the oil which passes over.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF CASCARILLA.

Extractum Cascarillæ aquosum seu *gummosum*. (Amst.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Piderit)

R. Cascarilla, one pound.

Put it into a woollen bag, and pour upon it boiling water, till the latter cease to acquire taste. Evaporate the liquor slowly to the consistence of an extract. (Fuld.)

R. Cascarilla, one pound.
Water, six pounds.

Digest for four hours in a warm place, and then boil a little. Strain with expression, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. (Bruns.)

Hass.; Lipp.; and Piderit prescribe one pound of bark and eight pounds of water, to be boiled down to four.—Bavar.; and Ferr.; one part of bark, twelve parts of water, twelve hours' digestion, and one hour's boiling.

R. Cascarilla, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly; boil the residue with four parts of water. Add this to the former decoction, and having set the mixture aside for twenty-four hours, evaporate it to the proper consistence. (Sax.)

Batav.; and Belg. prescribe ten parts for the first boiling, and eight for the second.—Amst.—twenty for the first, and fifteen for the second, to be boiled to one half each time.

R. Cascarilla, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slightly for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with

Water, four parts,

and express again. Mix the two decoctions, decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate slowly to the consistence of an extract. (Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.)

Fenn. directs the bark to be boiled for a quarter of an hour with six times its weight of water, then to be expressed, and boiled again with more water; and the mixed liquors to be finally evaporated in a water-bath.—Suec.—several successive decoctions to be made with three parts of water each time, till the water ceases to contract taste.

Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF CASCARILLA.

Extractum Cascarillæ alcoholicum seu *resinoso-gummosum*. (Dubl.; Fuld.; Pol.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Coxe)

R. Cascarilla, coarsely powdered, one pound.
Rectified Spirit, four pounds.

Macerate for four days; then decant, express, and boil the residue in

Water, ten pounds

till reduced to two. Filter and evaporate the decoction, and distil the tincture till both are thickened. Finally, mix them together, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Dubl.)

R. Cascarilla, one pound.
Alcohol, five or six pounds.

After sufficient extraction, express; boil the residue with

Water, three pounds,

and clarify the decoction with white of egg. Mix the two liquors together, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the proper consistence. (Fuld.; Wirtem.; Coxe)

R. Cascarilla, one pound.
Water, nine pounds.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for twelve hours, and express; distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the consistence of an extract. (Pol.)

R. Cascarilla, one pound.
White Wine, five or six pounds.

Digest for three days in a sand-bath, and express strongly; boil the residue with a sufficient quantity of fresh wine, to the reduction of one half. Mix together the two liquors, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Sard.)

Dose, from ten grains to a dram.

AROMATIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura mucilaginoso-aromatica. (Augustin)

R. Peppermint Water, four ounces.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

Oleosaccharum of Chamomile, six drams.
Gum Tragacanth, half a dram.
Extract of Cascarilla, one dram.
Sydenham's Laudanum, twenty-five drops.

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, every two hours, in dysentery.

INFUSION OF CASCARILLA.

Infusum Cascarillæ. (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Coxe; Niemann; Saunders)

R. Cascarilla, bruised, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Macerate for two hours, and strain.

It is bitter and aromatic.—Dose, from half an ounce to three ounces.

SYRUP OF CASCARILLA.

Syrupus Cascarillæ. (Wirtem.)

R. Cascarilla, three ounces.
White Wine, twenty-two ounces.

Infuse, and dissolve in the strained liquor
White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

AQUEOUS TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Tinctura Cascarillæ aquosa. (Palat.)

R. Pulverized Cascarilla, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.
Boiling Spring Water, sixteen ounces.

Digest in a warm place, and strain.

It is stimulant.—Dose half a spoonful or one spoonful, twice or thrice a day.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Tinctura Cascarillæ seu *Crotonis Cascarillæ, Alcohol cum Crotone Cascarilla.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Cascarilla, in powder, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (Lond.)

Dubl. gives the same proportions, but requires only seven days' digestion.

Tinctura Crotonis Eleutheriæ. (Edinb.)

R. Croton Eleutheria Bark (Cascarilla) bruised, four ounces
Proof Spirit, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

Gall.; Fuld.; and Lipp. prescribe one part of bark and four parts of alcohol (22 degrees); to be digested for six days.—Amst.—one of bark and eight of alcohol (9.90); to be digested for eight days.—Batav.; and Belg.—one of bark and eight of alcohol (20 degrees); to be digested for six days.—Bruns.; Palat.; and Wirtem.—four ounces of bark and one pound and a half of alcohol; to be digested for four days.—Dan.—one part of bark and five parts of alcohol, to be digested for four days.—Fenn.; and Suec.—two ounces of bark and one pound of alcohol; to be digested for three days.—Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; and Borus.—five ounces of bark and two pounds of alcohol.—Sax.—one part of bark and four parts of rectified spirit; to be digested for eight days.—Swediaur—one of bark and eight of alcohol (0.930); to be digested for eight days.—Van Mons—one of bark and six of proof spirit; to be digested for two days in a water-bath.

R. Cascarilla, in powder, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Digest for four days in a warm water-bath; then strain, and pour upon the residue

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Digest again for two days, and strain. Mix and filter the tinctures. (Ant.)

It is bitter, tonic, and stomachic.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

This tincture is principally recommended to be prescribed after intermittent fevers. It is also recommended in asthma, mixed with an equal part of tincture of burnet saxifrage; and from ten to twenty drops of the mixture to be taken at a dose.

ALCOHOLIC AND ALCALINE TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Essentia Corticis Cascarillæ. (Piderit)

R. Cascarilla, three ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Rectified Spirit, one pound.

Digest, express, and filter.

It is excitant.—Dose, from thirty to eighty drops.

TONIC ACID ELIXIR.

Elixir roborans acidum. (HAMB.)

R. Extract of Cascarilla, two drams.
Mint Water, four ounces.
HALLER'S Acid Elixir, two drams.

Mix.

This preparation resembles MYNSICHT'S vitriolic elixir, and may replace it extemporaneously.

2. *Croton Tiglium*, LINN.

SYNONIMES:—Pignon d'Inde, Graine de Tilly, Graine de Moluques, FR.; Purgier-baum, Granatillbaum, Purgierholz, Moluckisches Holz, GERM.; Batu, ARAB.; Jayapala, CAN.; Nepalam, CYNG.; Jumal gota, DUK.; and PERS.; Purgerend Croton, DUT.; Cheraken, JAP.; Bori, MAL.; Dund, PERS.; Nepata, Dunti biga, SANS.; Nervalum Cottay, TAM.; Naypalum vittilu, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; SPIELMANN.

A tree of the Moluccas. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, LINN.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Fig.* Burm. *Zeyl.* t. 90.)

The wood and seeds are employed.

The wood (*Lignum Pavonæ* seu *Panavæ* seu *Moluccanum* seu *Moluccense*) is elegant (*poli*), of a light and spongy texture, and covered with a thin ask-coloured bark.

It has a nauseous odour when fresh, but is inodorous when dried. Its taste is acrid and caustic.

It is violently purgative.—Dose, from four to ten grains in fat broth.

The seed (*Grana Tiglii* seu *Tiglia* seu *Tillii* seu *Molucca*) is oval and shining. Under a thin shell it presents a white and oleaginous kernel, of an acrid, burning, and nauseous taste. The oil which it furnishes is extremely acrid, and contains, according to NIMMO, forty-five per cent. of a peculiar, acrid, purgative principle, to which PARIS has given the name of *Tigline*. BUCHNER, thinks it is a volatile acid, allied to the jatrophic, in which opinion he is supported by the experiments of BRANDES.

CROTON OIL. (HENRI)

R. Seeds of Croton Tiglium, any quantity.

Bruise them in a mortar, carefully avoiding the vapour which is disengaged; express the oil from the paste, set it aside, and filter it with the heat of a water-bath; then treat it with sulphuric æther, and let them evaporate spontaneously or in a stove.

Four drops of this oil may kill a man, and one only may procure from twelve to eighteen stools. We think there was no need to re-introduce this drug: it was known in the seventeenth century, but afterwards became neglected and unfashionable, and it is now brought into vogue as a new thing merely because it has been sent from England.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF CROTON TIGLIUM. (NIEMANN)

R. Croton Oil, one drop.
Oleosaccharum of Cinnamon, one dram.

Mix.

HUFELAND has proposed to mix one drop of oil with two drams of white sugar, and to divide the powder into eight equal parts.

ARTIFICAL CASTOR OIL.

R. Croton Oil, one drop.
Oil of Clove-pink, one ounce.

Mix.

This mixture is proposed by HUFELAND as a substitute for castor oil.

CROTON OIL-SOAP. (MAGENDIE)

R. Croton Oil, two parts.
Soap-Boiler's Lye, one part.

Triturate together without heat; and when the mixture has acquired consistence pour it into moulds of pasteboard, and remove it by slices at the end of several days.

Dose, from two to three grains, in a little water, or in the form of pills.

PURGATIVE PILLS. (BRERA; ELLIS; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN)

R. Croton Oil, one or two drops.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity.

Make one pill. (BRERA; ELLIS)

R. Croton Oil, one drop.
Medicinal Soap, half a scruple.

Make six pills. (NIEMANN)

R. Croton Oil, } of each, one drop.
Oil of Cloves, }
Conserve of Roses, four grains.

Make one pill. (NIEMANN; PIERQUIN)

PIERQUIN allows two drops of croton oil to enter into this pill, which is more than imprudent.

The last formula is that which is generally used in England. NIMMO thinks

tincture should be preferred prepared with one drop of the oil and half a dram of alcohol. This opinion would deserve consideration in many cases.

HYDRAGOGUE PILLS. (SPIELMANN)

R. Seeds of Croton Tiglium, Gamboge, Sulphuretted Scammony, } of each, half an ounce.
Jalap, Rhubarb, Mace, } of each two drams.
Rob of Elder, half a dram.

Mix.—Dose, one scruple.

PURGATIVE POTION.

Potio oleosa-drastica. (BRERA; ELLIS)

R. Croton Oil, one or two drops.
Simple Syrup, one spoonful.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Croton Oil, one drop.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, Water, } of each, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by tea-spoonfuls, every hour. (ELLIS)

CUCUMIS.

There are three species of cucumis employed in medicine:

1. *Cucumis Colocynthis*, LINN.—Colocynth, Bitter Apple.

SYNONIMES:— Coloquinte, FR.; Koloquinte, GERM.; Hunzil, ARAB.; and PERS.; Koloquintida, Kagske gablko, BOHEM.; Makhal, BENG.; Titta commodu, CYNG.; Indrawunkaphul, DUK.; Coloqvinder, DAN.; Dahak, EGYP.; Coloquintide, SPAN.; and PORT.; Indraini, HIND.; Koloquint, DUT.; Koloqwintida, POL.; Indravaruni, Vischala, SANS.; Peycumutikai, Varriecumutikai, TAM.; Putsakaia, TEL.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is originally from the Levant. (*Monœcia Syngenesia*, LINN.; *Cucurbitaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 128.)

The fruit (*Fructus* seu *Pomum Colocynthidis*) is employed. It is almost globular, of a yellowish colour, or streaked with yellow and green, and very glabrous. Under a thin, light, hard, and coriaceous rind, there is a white and spongy pulp, the middle of which is occupied by numerous oval seeds compressed and without a border. This pulp comes to us deprived of its rind and dried, in light spongy pieces of a feeble and nauseous odour, and of an acrid and extremely bitter taste.

Colocynth contains a resinous matter, a fixed oil, an extractive matter, gum, salts, and a peculiar bitter principle, *colocynthine*, which is the source of its activity.

It is one of the most violent irritants, as well as one of the most energetic of the drastic purgatives, and consequently, the greatest circumspection is required in prescribing it.

Dose, from two to six grains at the most, of the powder.

ALHANDAL TROCHISCS.

Trochisci Alhandali seu *Fructuum Colocynthidis* seu *Colocynthidis preparatæ.* (BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Colocynth, any quantity.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, ——— Gum Arabic, } of each, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate together in a mortar, and dry the mass over a slow fire; then reduce it to powder, and form it into trochiscs with mucilage of tragacanth. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

GALL. directs a thick mucilage to be made with one part of tragacanth and a sufficient quantity of water, and triturated with eight parts of dried colocynth; the mass to be reduced to trochiscs, pastilles, or powder.—HANN.; OLDEN.; and POL. prescribe five parts of colocynth and one part of gum arabic, to be reduced to a mucilage.—SAX. directs colocynth to be powdered and made into a paste with one fifth of tragacanth formed into a mucilage.—LIPP.; SARD.; and SPIELMANN direct

simply mucilage of tragacanth and colocynth to be beaten together, without fixing a special proportion.—Fuld. directs one ounce of colocynth to be reduced to a paste with a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth, the paste to be dried, powdered, and made into trochiscs with the addition of two drams of tragacanth dissolved in two ounces of rose water.—Bavar.—two parts of colocynth, one part of gum arabic, and twelve parts of water.—Borus.—five ounces of colocynth, one ounce of gum arabic, and a sufficient quantity of water.

R. Gum Arabic,
—— Tragacanth,
Bdellium, } of each, two drams.

Macerate them in rose water till dissolved. Moisten with one part of this mucilage

Colocynth, cut small, ten ounces.

Having dried and pulverized it, reduce it to the form of trochiscs with the remainder of the mucilage. (Palat.)

R. Colocynth, four ounces.
Gum Tragacanth, two drams.
White Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Beat them together till they form a paste, and pulverize it. Repeat this operation three times, moistening the powder each time with white wine.

POWDER OF COLOCYNTH.

Pulvis Colocynthidis. (Augustin)

R. Colocynth, from one to three grains.
Gum Arabic,
Liquorice Root,
Sugar, } of each, five grains.

Make a powder.

FETID PILLS. (Wirtem.)

R. Hermodactyls,
Euphorbia Esula, macerated in Vinegar, } of each, two drams.
Indian Jalap, four drams.
Ginger, one dram and a half.
Spikenard, one dram.
Dodder,
Colocynth,
Seeds of Rue,
Sagapenum,
Gum Ammoniac,
Opoponax,
Bdellium,
Aloes, } of each, five drams.
Euphorbium, two scruples.
Scammony, three drams.
Cinnamon,
Saffron,
Castor, } of each, one dram.
Juice of Leek, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass.—Dose, from half a scruple to one scruple.

PURGATIVE LINIMENT.

Pommade Purgative. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Pulverized Colocynth, one dram.
Lard, one ounce.

Mix.

Chrestien recommends two drams of it to be rubbed upon the abdomen.

ANTHELMINTIC LINIMENT. (Bories)

R. Pulverized Colocynth, half a dram.
Ox-gall, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Wormwood, one dram.

Mix.—To be applied to the abdomen, at thrice.

PURGATIVE APPLICATION.

Topique Purgative. (Bories)

R. Colocynth,
Aloes,
Hellebore,
Resin of Jalap, } of each, two drams;

Pulverize, and incorporate with the mixture

Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. To be applied to the epigastrium spread upon leather.

VERMIFUGE APPLICATION.

Topique Vermifuge. (Pierquin)

R. Extract of Gentian,
—— Wormwood, } of each, one ounce.

Spread them, mixed together, upon leather, and sprinkle over

Pulverized Colocynth,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be applied to the pit of the stomach. Proto-chloruret of mercury is to be administered internally, in the dose of one grain, daily, to be gradually augmented.

IRRITANT SUPPOSITORY.

Suppositorium Mellis irritans. (Hisp.; Bories; Niemann)

R. Pulverized Colocynth, half a dram.
Muriate of Soda, one dram.
Despumated Honey, one ounce.

Mix. (Hisp.; Niemann)

Bories prescribes one scruple each, of aloes and of muriate, five grains of colocynth, and four ounces of inspissated honey.

HAMECH CONFECTION. (Palat.; Spielmann)

R. Myrobalani Flavæ, four ounces.

Myrobalani Chebulæ,
——— Nigræ,
Rhubarb,
Agaric,
Colocynth,
Polypody,
Violet,
Dodder, } of each, two ounces.
Wormwood,
Thyme,
Senna, } of each, one ounce.
Anise,
Fennel,
Red Roses, } of each, six drams.
Prunes, sixty.
Raisins, stoned, six ounces.
Juice of Fumitory, one pound.
Whey, twelve pounds.

Macerate in a moderate heat for twenty-four hours, then boil for a few moments, and strain. Dissolve in the liquor,

White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Boil to the proper consistence, adding towards the end,

Pulp of Cassia, four ounces.
——— Tamarinds, five ounces.

Withdraw it from the fire, and add gradually a pulverized mixture of

Scammony, one ounce and a half.
Myrobalani Flavæ,
——— Nigræ, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Bellericæ,
——— Emblicæ,
Rhubarb,
Seeds of Fumitory, } of each, three drams.
Anise,
Spikenard, } of each, two drams.

Make an electuary. (PALAT.)

R. Root of Polypody, eighteen drams.
Prunes,
Raisins, } of each, eight ounces.
Myrobalani Flavæ, six ounces.
Herb of Wormwood, half an ounce.
——— Thyme, one ounce.
——— Dodder, two ounces.
Rhubarb, two ounces and a half.
Senna, one ounce.
Colocynth,
White Agaric, } of each, eighteen drams.
Petals of Red Roses,
Seeds of Anise,
———Fennel,
———Violet, } of each, six drams.
Whey, two ounces.
two hundred and eighty-eight ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and then boil for one hour. Express, and pour upon the residue,

Water, two hundred and sixty ounces.

Boil for half an hour, and strain. Mix the two liquors, set them aside for twenty-four hours, evaporate to two thirds and add,

White sugar, eighteen ounces.

Boil to the consistence of a syrup, and add

Manna, two ounces.
Pulp of Cassia, four ounces.
——— Tamarinds, five ounces.

When cold, incorporate with

Scammony, one ounce and a half.
Myrobalani, eighteen drams.
Rhubarb, three drams.
Anise,
Spikenard, } of each, two drams.

Make an electuary. (SPIELMANN)

This purgative was introduced by the Arabs, and was celebrated from the time of RHAZES, but is now thrown aside.—Dose, to one ounce.

EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

Extractum Colocynthidis. (LOND.; DUBL.; AMST.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Colocynth, one pound.
Water, one gallon.

Boil down to one half; strain the liquor while hot, and evaporate it to the proper consistence. (LOND.; DUBL.; COXE)

FENN. directs two ounces of colocynth to be boiled in two pounds of water, down to one half; and the strained decoction to be evaporated in a water-bath.

R. Colocynth, one pound.
Cold Water, two pounds.

Macerate for three days, and carefully pour off the liquor without shaking it; and having filtered it, evaporate it slowly to the consistence of an extract. (VAN MONS)

GALL. directs one pound of colocynth to be macerated at two different times in four pounds of water, and the filtered infusions to be mixed, and evaporated in a water-bath.

R. Colocynth,
Alcohol, } of each, two pounds.
Water, nine pounds.

Digest for twelve hours, and express; distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (POL.)

HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS; and SAX. prescribe two parts of colocynth, three of alcohol, and nine of water.

R. Colocynth, one pound.
Alcohol, five pounds.

After sufficient extraction, express; then digest, and boil for a short time, the residue with

Water, three pounds.

Clarify the decoction with white of egg, mix it with the tincture, distil off the alcohol, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Amst.; Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Swediaur)

Hisp. directs one pound of colocynth to be digested for twelve hours, and boiled for two, in eight pounds of water and four ounces of alcohol.

It is violently purgative, and is prescribed principally in dropsies.—Dose, from three to eight grains.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOCYNTH.

Extractum Colocynthidis compositum seu *catharticum* seu *catholicum* seu *Agarici aloeticum* seu *panchymagogum Crollii* seu *Quercetani*. (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Fee; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Colocynth, sliced, six ounces.
Extract of Spiked Aloe, twelve ounces.
Scammony, four ounces.
Cardamoms, one ounce.
Hard Soap, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.

Macerate the colocynth in the spirit for four days at a moderate heat; then strain the tincture, add the pulverized resins and the soap, and evaporate the mixture to the proper consistence, adding, towards the end of the inspissation, the seeds also pulverized. (Lond.)

R. Colocynth, cut small, six ounces.
Hepatic Aloes, twelve ounces.
Scammony, four ounces.
Lesser Cardamom Seeds, husked, one ounce.
Hard Soap, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, one gallon.

Digest the colocynth in the spirit at a moderate heat for four days; then express and strain the tincture, and add to it the resins separately pulverized. Evaporate the mixture with a moderate heat to a pilular consistence, adding towards the end of the inspissation, the soap, gelatinized with a little warm water, and the pulverized seeds, and mix the whole intimately together. (Dubl.)

Amer.; Ferr.; Genev.; Lusit.; Palat.; Coxe; Fee; and Niemann give the same formula as Lond.—Wirtem. gives the same, augmenting the quantity of cardamoms to four ounces.—Hann.; and Olden.—suppress the cardamoms and add two ounces of extract of rhubarb.

Cadet de Gassicourt directs six drams of colocynth to be macerated at a moderate heat for four hours in one pound of water; the liquor to be strained, and one ounce and a half of extract of aloes, half a dram of scammony, and three drams of almond soap, to be added; the mixture to be evaporated to the required consistence, and one dram of cardamoms added towards the end.—Suec.—two ounces of colocynth to be boiled in two pounds of water, till reduced to one pound; the liquor to be strained, and evaporated in a water-bath to the consistence of honey, and then a pulverized mixture of two ounces of aloes, one ounce of scammony, and one dram of cardamoms to be added.

R. Colocynth, one ounce and a half.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Digest for four days, with frequent agitation; express, and add to the tincture,

Socotrine Aloes, three ounces.
Scammony, the ounce.

Digest for twenty-four hours, distil off the alcohol in a water-bath, evaporate the remainder to the required consistence, adding towards the end of the inspissation,

Pulverized Cardamoms, one ounce.

Mix. (Lipp.)

R. Colocynth, two ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half; strain, evaporate the liquor in a water-bath, to the consistence of honey, and add to it a powder composed of

Aloes, two ounces.
Scammony, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, one dram.

Mix. (Suec.)

R. Extract of Colocynth, one dram.
——— Black Hellebore, two drams.
Resin of Scammony, ——— Jalap, of each, one dram and a half.
Purified Aloes, one ounce.

Mix. (Bruns.)

R. Extract of Colocynth, ——— Agaric, ——— Black Hellebore, of each, one ounce.

Beat them in a mortar till they form a soft mass. Add to it

Pulverized Scammony, one ounce.
——— Aloes, two ounces.

Pulverized Sulphate of Magnesia, half an ounce.

Make trochiscs. (Hisp.)

R. Colocynth, half an ounce.
Root of Euphorbia Esula, one ounce.
Hermodactyls, Indian Jalap, Senna, Seeds of Safflower, of each, three ounces.
Aloes, four ounces.
Mace, Native Chloruret of Sodium, of each, one dram and a half.

Digest the senna, the hermodactyls, and the root of euphorbia esula in spring water, and add the chloruret to the infusion, and treat the other substances with alcohol. Mix the two liquors together, and evaporate slowly to the proper consistence. (Wirtem.)

R. Colocynth, ten drams.
Scammony, one ounce.
Agaric, seven drams.
Seeds of Dwarf Elder, six drams.
Indian Jalap, five drams.
Proof Spirit, thirty ounces.

Digest for several days then add an infusion prepared with

Rhubarb, six drams.
Hermodactyls, five drams.
Root of Black Hellebore, half an ounce.
Senna, two ounces.
Aloes, three ounces.
Spring Water, twenty-four ounces.

Distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the remainder to the consistence of an extract. (Bruns. ; Palat. ; Wirtem. ; Spielmann)

This purgative was formerly much in vogue, but is now scarcely used. — Dose, from six grains to half a dram.

PURGATIVE PILLS.

Pilulæ Colocynthidis Extracti compositi.

(Amer. ; Coxe ; Ellis)

R. Compound Extract of Colocynth, one dram and a half.
Deutoxide of Antimony, half a dram.

Make thirty pills.—Dose, one or two.

DECOCTION OF COLOCYNTH.

Decoctum Colocynthidis. (Augustin ; Niemann)

R. Colocynth, two drams.
Spring Water. a sufficient quantity

to obtain one pound of strained decoction ; boil for five minutes, and add

Alcoholized Sulphuric Æther, two drams.
Syrup of Orange Peel, two ounces.

This purgative is extolled by Buchan in hydrothorax.—Dose, a spoonful, thrice a day.

PURGATIVE BEER.

Cerevisia Colocynthidis. (Augustin)

R. Colocynth, two drams.
Beer, two pounds.

Boil down to one half.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, thrice a day.

WINE OF COLOCYNTH.

Vinum Colocynthidis. (Van Mons)

R, Colocynth, two ounces.
White Wine, twenty-four ounces.

Infuse for eight days, express, and filter.

This forms a violently drastic purgative. It is recommended in ascites, and also at the appearance of gonorrhœa.

TINCTURE OF COLOCYNTH. (Austr.)

R. Colocynth, two ounces.
Alcohol (0.910), one pound.

Digest, and filter.

ANTIMONIATED TINCTURE OF COLOCYNTH.

Tinctura Colocynthidis stibiata. (Augustin)

R. Tincture of Colocynth, one part.
Solution of Antimonial Soap, three parts.

Mix.—Dose, twenty drops, every hour.

ANISATED TINCTURE OF COLOCYNTH.

Tinctura Colocynthidis seu *Colocynthidis anisata* seu *Dalhbergi.* (Belg. ; Fenn. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Suec. ; Brugnatelli ; Niemann ; Swediaur ; Van Mons)

R. Colocynth, cut small, and freed from seeds, one ounce.
Anethum stellatum, one dram.
Alcohol (10 degrees), fourteen ounces.

Digest for three days, and filter. (Belg. ; Gall. ; Suec. ; Niemann ; Swediaur)

Brugnatelli prescribes half an ounce of colocynth, six ounces of spirit of anise, and twenty-four hours' digestion.—Hann. ; Olden. ; Pol. ; and Borus.—one ounce of colocynth, one dram of anethum stellatum, and one pound of proof spirit.—Hass. —one ounce and a half of colocynth, two drams of anise, and twenty ounces of alcohol.—Van Mons—eight parts of colocynth, one part of anethum stellatum, ninety-six parts of proof spirit, and twelve hours' digestion in a warm water-bath.—

Lipp.—six drams of colocynth, half a dram of anethum stellatum, and ten ounces of proof spirit.

It is excitant and purgative.—Dose, from fifteen to eighteen drops, three or four times a day, augmenting the dose, daily, by one drop.

CROCATED TINCTURE OF COLOCYNTH.

Teinture dorée. (Van Mons)

R. Colocynth, one ounce and a half.
Seeds of Anise, one dram.
Cloves, Saffron, } of each, half a scruple.
Proof Spirit, twenty ounces.

Infuse without heat for several days, and filter.

OIL OF COLOCYNTH.

Oleum Colocynthidis. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann)

R. Oil of Wormwood by infusion, } of each,
—— Rue by infusion, } half a pound.
Ox-gall, }
Colocynth, } of each,
Root of Black Hellebore, } one dram.

Beat the colocynth and hellebore with two ounces of water; then add the oils and gall, and boil over a slow fire to the consumption of the humidity; finally, strain with expression. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
—— Rue, } four ounces.
Root of Black Hellebore, one ounce.
Olive Oil, forty-eight ounces.
White Wine, six ounces.
Ox-gall, sixteen ounces.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and express. (Spielmann)

R. Fresh Herb of Wormwood, six ounces.
Root of Black Hellebore, } of each,
Pulp of Colocynth, } one ounce.
Seeds of Artemisia, }
Hot Olive Oil, three pounds and a half.

Macerate for eight days; then boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and express. Add

Oil of Red Petroleum, } of each,
Castor Oil, } ten drams.

Mix. (Herbip.)

It is purgative and anthelmintic, employed as an embrocation to the abdomen.

COMPOUND OIL OF CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM.

Oleum Arthanitæ compositum. (Hisp.)

R. Juice or decoction of Cyclamen Europæum, two pounds.
—— Elaterium, eight ounces.
Colocynth, two ounces.
Polypody, three ounces.
Euphorbium, two drams.
Oil of Anise, two pounds.

Digest for four days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain.

It is for the same purposes as the preceding.

OINTMENT OF CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM.

Unguentum contra Vermes seu *de Arthanita* seu *amarum* seu *anthelminticum.* (Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Olden; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann)

R. Juice of the Root Cyclamen Europæum, } of each,
—— Elaterium, } two pounds.
Colocynth, four ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil down to one half, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract, adding gradually

Ox-gall, one ounce.
Yellow Wax, nine ounces.
Butter, one pound.
Olive Oil, two pounds.
Pulverized Sagapenum, } of each,
—— Chloruret of Sodium, } one ounce.
—— Chamomile Flowers, four ounces.

Mix intimately. (Sard.)

R. Compound Oil of Cyclamen Europæum, two pounds.
Fresh Butter, Yellow Wax, } of each, eight ounces.

Melt over a slow fire, and add

Sagapenum, Ox-gall, Pulverized Scammony, —— Jalap, —— Colocynth, —— Mezereon, —— Aloes, } of each, half an ounce.
—— Chloruret of Sodium, —— Euphorbium, —— Myrrh, —— Long Pepper, —— Ginger, —— Chamomile Flowers, } of each, two drams.

Mix well. (Hisp.)

R. Juice of the Root of Cyclamen Europæum, three pounds.
—— Elaterium, one pound.
Polypody of the Oak, six ounces.
Colocynth, four ounces.
Olive Oil, two pounds.
Fresh Butter, one pound.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil to the consumption of the humidity, express, and add

Yellow Wax, five ounces.
Pulverized Aloes,
——— Mezereon Berries,
——— Colocynth,
——— Scammony,
——— Indian Jalap, } of each, one ounce.
——— Euphorbium, seven drams.
——— Chloruret of Soda,
——— Chamomile Flowers,
——— Myrrh,
——— Long Pepper,
——— Ginger, } of each, half an ounce.
Ox-gall,
Sagapenum, } of each, one ounce.

Mix intimately. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Juice of Cyclamen Europæum, three ounces.
——— Elaterium, one ounce and a half.
Ox-gall, half an ounce.
Butter, one pound.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and add

Wax,
Castor Oil, } of each, two ounces.

Mix. (Herbip.)

This pharmacopœia, which is, generally speaking, a bad one, omits the colocynth, probably from inattention.

R. Root of Fern,
——— Bryony,
Garlic, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Herb of Southernwood,
——— Wormwood,
——— Tansey, } of each, two drams.
Oil, one pound.

Boil, constantly stirring, to the consumption of the humidity. Express the oil, and dissolve in it

Yellow Wax, one ounce and a half,

and add, when cold,

Pulverized Aloes, one ounce.
——— Colocynth, half an ounce.
Inspissated Ox-gall, two ounces.

Mix. (Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Hepatic Aloes,
Alhandal Trochisces,
Root of Asarum,
Herb of Wormwood,
——— Savine,
——— Tansey, } of each, three drams.
Myrrh,
Ox-gall,
Yellow Wax, } of each, three ounces.
Oil of Wormwood, by Coction,
Turpentine, } of each, six drams.
Essential Oil of Savine,
Petroleum, } of each, one dram.

Mix. (Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Fresh Butter, twelve ounces.
Inspissated Ox-gall, two ounces.
Pulverized Aloes,
——— Colocynth,
Sublimed Sulphur, } of each, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Wormwood, two drams.
Oil of Birch, one dram.

Mix. (Sax.)

Borus. gives the same formula, but replaces the oil of birch by that of rosemary, and prescribes one dram and a half of each of the two oils.

R. Lard, one pound.
Extract of Bile, two ounces.
Hepatic Aloes,
Colocynth,
Sulphur, } of each, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Wormwood, three drams.

Mix. (Ferr.)

R. Lard, one pound.
Inspissated Ox-gall, two ounces.
Aloes,
Colocynth, } of each, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Wormwood, two drams.

Mix. (Amst.)

Olden. prescribes one pound of lard, two ounces of bile, half an ounce each, of aloes and of colocynth, and one dram and a half each, of the essential oils of wormwood and of tansey.

2. *Cucumis Melo*, Linn.—Melon.

Synonimes:—Melon, Fr.; Dan.; Span.; Pol.; and Suec.; Pfebe, Melone, Germ.; Melaun, Bohem.; Melao, Port.; Meloen, Dut.

Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Olden.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is originally from Asia. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Cucurbitaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic. pl.* t. 360.)

The seed (*Semen Melonum*) is employed. It is oval, flat, smooth, and pointed at the two extremities; it has a hard, and white or yellowish cover: the kernel is white, sweet, and oleaginous.

It is one of the four cold seeds.

soothing emulsion. (Bories; Pierquin; Swediaur)

R. Seeds of Melon, two ounces.
Water, one pound.

Make an emulsion. (Brera)

Swediaur prescribes half an ounce each of melon seeds and of cucumber seeds, and one pound of water.—Pierquin—two ounces of the four cold seeds, a sufficient quantity of water, six drams of syrup of water-lily, and half an ounce of syrup of amber.

3. *Cucumis sativus*, Linn.—Cucumber.

Synonimes.—Concombre cultivé, Fr.; Gurke, Germ.; Okurky, Bohem.; Aqurk, Dan.; Cohombro, Span.; Konkommer, Dut.; Cetrivolo, Ital.; Ogorek, Pol.; Tolombo, Port.; Gurka, Swed. Amst.; Batav.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hass.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is probably originally from Asia. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, Linn; *Cucurbitaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 247.)

The fruit and seeds are employed.

The fruit is curved, long, nearly cylindrical, and frequently warty. Its colour is yellowish, green, or whitish

The seed (*Semen Cucumeris*) is oval, oblong, flat, narrowed at the two ends, sharp (*tranchante*,) at the edges, composed of a white, coriaceous pellicle, and white, oleaginous, sweet kernel.

JUICE OF CUCUMBER.

Succus Cucumeris. (Hass.)

R. Ripe Cucumbers, any quantity.

Having removed the rind and seeds, pound them in a mortar, and express strongly. Set aside and filter the juice, and preserve it in bottles.

OINTMENT OF CUCUMBERS. (Fee; Henri)

R. Fresh Cucumbers, any quantity.
Lard, four parts.
Veal-Suet, one part.

Melt together the two fats, and add one half of their weight of juice of cucumbers; knead them together at several times, for twenty-four hours, then decant, and add the same quantity of juice. Repeat this six times; then pour off the liquid, liquify the fat, add to every pound of it about two drams of starch, and set it aside to deposit.

OIL OF CUCUMBER.

Oleum Seminis Cucumeris. (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Seeds of Cucumber, any quantity.

Having removed the pellicles, bruise them in a marble mortar with a wooden pestle. Enclose the pulp in a linen bag, and express without heat.

MAJOR COLD SEEDS. (Gall.; Wirtem.)

R. Seeds of Cucumber,
——— Melon,
——— Water-Melon,
——— Gourd (*Calebasse*),
of each, an equal part.

Mix.

CUCURBITA.

Three species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Cucurbita Citrullus*, Linn.—Water-Melon.

Synonimes:—Pasteque, Courge laciniée, Fr.; Wassermelone, Germ.; Dubba farakis, Alep.; Batikh zicke, Scharij, Arab.; Cytrule, Angarye, Bohem.; Pitchaghedie, Cyng.; Angurier, Vandmeloner, Dan.; Turbuze, Duk.; and Hind.; Watermeloen, Dut.; Cocomero, Ital.; Furbuza, Mah.; Mandeki, Mal.; Hinduanha, Pers.; Chaya pula, Sans.; Pitcha pullum, Schakara kumatei, Tam.; Darboji, Tel.

Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the middle of Europe, and of the Indies. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Cucurbitaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 253.)

The seed (*Semen Citrulli* seu *Anguriæ*) is employed. It is long, compressed, and furnished with a projecting border. It contains, under a blackish or reddish coloured pellicle, a white and oleaginous kernel.

It is emollient and refrigerant.

2. *Cucurbita lagenaria*, Linn.—Gourd.

Synonimes:—Gourde, Fr.; Flaschenkirbis, Germ.; Calabaza larga, Span.

Amst.; Hisp.; Gall.; Herbip.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant of South America, and of the Indies. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 597, 598.)

The seed (*Semen Cucurbitæ lagenariæ*) is employed. It was formerly placed among

the number of the four greater cold seeds, but it is now usually replaced by that of the pumpkin.

ANTI-PLEURITIC BALSAM.

Balsamum pleuriticum, Oleum de Cucurbita seu *Cucurbitæ pleureticum.*

HISP.; SARD.

R. Young Fruit of Gourd, } of each,
Olive Oil, } six pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain.

REFRESHING LAVEMENT. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Whey, one pound.
Pulp of Fresh Gourd, four ounces.

Boil till reduced to ten ounces. Strain, and add

Honey of Roses, two ounces.

Mix.

3. *Cucurbita Pepo*, LINN.—Pumpion, Pumpkin Gourd.

SYNONIMES:—Potiron, Citronille, FR.; Gemeiner Kurbis, GERM.; Dyne, Melaun, BOHEM.; Calabeza, SPAN.; Abobaze, PERS.

AUSTR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant originally from the East. (*Fig.* Rumph. *Amb.* 5. 143.)

The seed (*Semen Cucurbitæ Peponis*) is employed. It is long, compressed, and blunted and swelled at the borders; it consists of a thick pellicle of a white or yellowish colour, and of a white, oleaginous, and sweetish kernel.

It is seldom employed now, but it formerly entered into emulsions.

SYRUP OF PUMPKIN.

Syrupus de Cucurbita Mesuës. (WIRTEM.)

R. Expressed Juice of Pumpkin baked in an oven, under a crust of paste, and still hot, twelve ounces.
Simple Syrup, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup.

CUMINUM CYMINUM, LINN.—CUMIN.

SYNONIMES:—Cumin, Cumin des Près, FR.; Kümmel, GERM.; Kemun, ARAB.; Kmin, BOHEM.; and POL.; Jira, BENG.; Jiraga, CAN.; Durn, CYNG.; Kummen, DAN.; Zira, DUK.; and HIND.; Comino, SPAN.; Komyn, DUT.; Cumino, ITAL.; Jintan, MAL.; Zereh, PERS.; Cuminho, PORT.; Jiraka, SANS.; Spiskummin, SWED.; Siragum, TAM.; Gibaraka, TEL.

LOND.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This plant is originally from Egypt and Ethiopia. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Moris. *Hist.* 271. S. 9. t. 2.)

The seed (*Semen Cumini* seu *Cymini*) is employed. It is long, striated, and of a greenish-yellow or yellowish-grey colour. It has an aromatic, strong, and disagreeable odour, and an acrid and bitterish taste.

It is stimulant and carminative.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF CUMIN.

Oleum Cumini æthereum, Ætheroleum Cumini. (BRUNS.; HISP.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Cumin Seeds. one part.
Water, eight parts.

Distil. (HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one part of seeds, and four parts of water.—HISP.—three of seeds, and twenty of water.—SUEC.—an arbitrary quantity of seeds, and a sufficient quantity of water.

R. Cumin Seeds, four parts.
Water, sixteen parts.
Muriate of Soda, one part.

Digest for three days, and distil. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.)

R. Cumin Seeds, any quantity.
Distilled Water of Cumin, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for twelve hours, and distil. (HERBIP.)

PLASTER OF CUMIN.

Emplastrum Cumini seu *e Cumino*. (Lond.; Amst.; Batav.; Bruns.; Hann.; Suec.; Ellis; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Seeds of Cumin, } of each,
——— Caraway, } three
Bay Berries, } ounces.
Burgundy Pitch, three pounds.
Yellow Wax, three ounces.

Melt the wax and pitch together, then add the other ingredients pulverized, and mix well together. (Lond.; Coxe; Niemann)

R. Simple Plaster, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, } of each, one pound.
Olive Olive, }

Melt them together, remove the mixture from the fire, and add

Pulverized Cumin Seeds, one pound.

Stir till cold. (Amst.)

Batav. prescribes one pound of simple plaster, one pound of yellow wax, half a pound of olive oil, and one pound of seeds. —Van Mons—one part each, of litharge plaster and of yellow wax, one half part of olive oil, one part and a half of seeds, and, ad libitum, one half part of bay berries, to obtain the *Compound Plaster of Cumin*.—Bruns.; Suec.; Wirtem.; and Spielmann —six ounces each, of diapalm plaster, of yellow wax, of olive oil, and of cumin, two ounces of bay berries, and one dram of essential oil of cumin.—Hann.—one pound of litharge plaster, three ounces of yellow wax, six ounces of oil of chamomile by coction, one dram of essential oil of cumin, and six ounces of pulverized cumin.

It is resolvent, carminative, and corroborant. It is applied upon the abdomen, in tympanitis, and in hysteria.

CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS, Linn.—CYPRESS.

Synonimes:—Cyprès commun, Fr.; Cypresse, Germ.; and Dut.; Cypress, Swed.; Cipres, Span.; Cepresso, Ital. Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A tree of Crete and of the East. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Coniferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 147.)

The wood (*Lignum Cupressi*) is hard, compact, of a pale colour, with reddish veins.

It has an agreeable and penetrating odour, and a bitter taste.

The fruit or cones, called *Cypress Nuts* (*Galbuli* seu *Nuces Cupressi*.—Galbules, Noix de Cyprès, Fr.; Cypressennuesse, Germ.), are nearly of the size of a filbert, composed of woody scales, in the form of nails, round each of which are found several monosperm, unilocular nuts. They have a bitter and styptic taste.

The wood is astringent, sudorific, and diuretic. The fruit is astringent.

TROCHISCS OF CYPRESS.

Trochisci Fructuum Cupressi. (Hisp.)

R. Juice of Quinces, sixteen ounces.
Verjuice, one ounce and a half.
Cypress Nuts, three ounces.
Leaves of Myrtle, two ounces.
Red Roses, one ounce.

Boil slightly, and add

Pulverized Gum Arabic, one ounce and a half.
——— Yellow Sanders Wood, ten drams.
——— Sumac, } of each,
——— Red Roses, } one ounce.
——— Jamaica Pepper, one ounce and a half.

Mix; and after the mass has dried in the sun, pulverize it, and form it into trochiscs with a sufficient quantity of rose water.

COMPOUND WINE OF CYPRESS.

Vinum stypticum seu *Fructuum Cupressi compositum*. (Hisp.)

R. Green Cypress Nuts, one ounce and a half.
Pomegranate Bark, } of each, half an ounce.
Leaves of Rosemary, }
——— Myrtle, }
Red Roses, }
Wild Pomegranates, }
Red Wine, two pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours over a slow fire, and express.

CURCUMA LONGA, Linn.—TURMERIC.

Synonimes :—Curcuma, Terre-mérite, Souchet des Indes, Safran des Indes, Fr.; Gelbwurzel, Gelber Ingwer, Kurkume, Germ.; Zirsud, Arab.; Galgant, Bohem.; Keang whang, Chin.; Arsina, Can.; Huldrie, Duk.; Hind.; Gurkemeje, Dan.; Curcuma, Ital.; and Span.; Timiner, Egyp.; Haradul, Guz.; Kurkum, Hebr.; Kurkema, Indaansche Saffraan, Dut.; Hulud, Mah.; Mangellacua, Malab.; Zirdschubeh, Pers.: Kurkumel, Pol.; Haridra, Sans.; Gurkmeja, Swed.; Munjil, Tam.; Passapu, Pampi, Tel.

Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the East Indies growing in moist situations. (*Monandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Scitamineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 143.)

The root (*Radix Curcumæ*) is employed. It is long, bent, knotty, rather less thick than the little finger, and covered with a thin grey, and shagreened bark, on which there are slightly perceptible rings. Under the bark there is a hard, heavy, and compact substance of a deep orange-yellow colour, the fracture of which resembles that of wax. This root has the odour of ginger, and a warm, bitter, and somewhat acrid taste. It gives the saliva a yellow tinge. It is called *Round Turmeric* (*Curcuma rotunda*) when it is in round or ovoid tubercles of the size of a pigeon's egg.

It contains, according to Vogel and Pelletier, starch, gum, a very acrid essential oil, a yellow colouring matter, a brown colouring matter, and various salts.

It is excitant, and is reputed diuretic, tinging the urine yellow.—Dose, from a scruple to one dram.

TINCTURE OF TURMERIC.

Tinctura Curcumæ. (Van Mons)

R. Turmeric, one part.
Rectified Spirit, six parts.

Macerate in a warm water-bath, and filter. (Van Mons)

CUPRUM.—COPPER.

Synonimes :—Venus; Καλκὸς.—Cuivre, Fr.; Kupfer, Germ.; Nohass, Arab.; Tung, Chin.; Kobber, Dan.; Tamba, Duk.; and Hind.; Cobre, Span.; and Port.; Koper, Dut.; Rame, Copre, Ital.; Tambaga, Mal.; Mis, Pers.; Miedz, Pol.; Mjed, Ross.; Tamra, Tamraka, Sans.; Koppar, Swed.; Schember, Tam.; Tambran, Tel.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Bavar.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Coxe; Guibourt; Piderit; Spielmann.

A solid, yellowish-red, very brilliant metal, diffusing a peculiar odour when rubbed; it is one of the most sonorous and ductile of the metals, and is fusible at twenty-seven degrees of the pyrometer. Its specific gravity is, according to Lewis, 8.830.

PROTO-SULPHURET OF COPPER.

Æs ustum. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Sheet Copper, any quantity.

Stratify it in a crucible with sulphur, and expose the mixture to heat till the latter is dissipated. Pulverize the residue, wash it with warm water, and dry it. (Palat.; Sard.)

The product which Bruns.; and Wirtem. designate by the name of *Æs ustum* differs from this, it being obtained by calcining sheet copper with muriate of soda in a luted crucible for twelve hours, when the metal becomes friable. It is the peroxide of copper, mixed perhaps with proto-chloruret.—Spielmann says that it is indifferent whether the copper be calcined with sulphur or with muriate of soda, or with both together.

The *Æs ustum* was formerly prescribed as an application to old ulcers, but it is now thrown aside, and is never found cited in any the least recommendable of the modern pharmacopœias.

PEROXIDE OF COPPER.

Crocus Veneris. (Wirtem.)

R. Sulphate of Copper, any quantity.

Calcine it in a crucible, and wash the residuum well with warm water.

This substance, rarely used at any time,

is now quite rejected. The ancients employed it in plasters, as desiccative, and in ointments, under the title of cathartic.

Under the name of *Sulphur Cupri*, we find described in Herbip. a mixture of peroxide of copper and of oxide of mercury. It is obtained in the following manner:

R. Sulphate of Copper, any quantity.
Rain Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the salt. Place a sheet of iron in the filtered liquor; detach, after some time, the copper which is deposited upon its surface, and wash it well. Then

R. Of this Copper, three ounces.
Purified Mercury, nine ounces.

Triturate them together in a strong glass mortar placed upon a slow fire, that an amalgam may be formed. Then add, at twice,

Mercury, three ounces.

Digest the amalgam in a sand-bath, at a heat of one hundred degrees, for one month, in a glass cucurbit; then triturate it with distilled water, and preserve the brown powder which is formed.

AMMONIURET OF COPPER.

Guttæ e Cupro; Teinture bleue, Teinture de Cuivre de Lewis. (Ferr.; Genev.; Sax.; Brugnatelli; Niemann; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Copper Filings, one scruple.
Solution of Ammonia, two ounces.

Dissolve. (Sax.; Niemann)

This was Boerhaave's formula.—Swediaur prescribes fifteen grains of copper, and half an ounce of solution.—Saunders—fifteen grains of copper and one ounce and a half of solution.—Genev.—one dram of copper, and one ounce and a half of solution.

Boerhaave recommended this preparation as diuretic, in dropsical affections. He prescribed three drops, in the morning, to be taken with honey-water, doubling the dose each day, till the patient took twenty-four drops. It has also been employed in epilepsy, in the same manner.

SUB-DEUTO CARBONATE OF COPPER.

I. NATURAL.

1. *Cæruleum montanum, Cuprum Armenus, Ochra Veneris.*—Mountain Blue, Armenian Copper, Earthy blue Hydrocarbonate of Copper.

In masses or in powder of a blue colour.

2. *Lapis Armenia.*—Armenian Stone.

Gall.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

This appellation is given to quartzose or earthy stones penetrated with carbonate of copper, which tinges them with blue.

3. *Terra viridis, Viride montanum.*—Mountain Green, Earthy green Hydro-carbonate of Copper.

Wirtem.; Guibourt.

In earthy or pulverulent green masses.

II. ARTIFICIAL.

Calx Cupri viridis, Cuprum calcinatum.—Calcined Copper, Subcarbonate of Copper.

Swediaur.

R. Sulphate of Copper, any quantity.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the salt. Add to the solution

Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity,

or till no more precipitate is formed. Wash and dry this.

SUBCARBONATE OF COPPER AND OF AMMONIA. (Ferr.; Ph. Syph.)

R. Sulphate of Copper, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Dissolve, and filter the solution; then add

Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity,

or till it ceases to produce a precipitate: wash this, and dissolve it with a moderate heat in

Solution of Carbonate of Ammonia, four ounces,

and evaporate slowly to dryness. (Ferr.)

R. Subcarbonate of Copper, any quantity.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity

to effect a perfect solution. (Ph. Syph.)

INJECTION OF AMMONIACAL COPPER. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Subcarbonate of Copper and of Ammonia, six or eight drops.
Distilled Water, two ounces.

Dissolve.—It is sometimes useful in chronic uretritis.

PILLS OF SUBCARBONATE OF COPPER AND OF AMMONIA. (Ferr.)

R. Solid Subcarbonate of Copper and of Ammonia, two grains.
Liquorice Powder, one scruple.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make eight pills.—Dose, three or four, daily, in certain anoxmal fevers which resist every other means.

DEUTO-PHOSPHATE OF COPPER.

Phosphas Cupri. (NIEMANN)

R. Phosphate of Soda, any quantity.

Dissolve it in distilled water, and add a solution of sulphate of copper till it ceases to produce any precipitate.

This is reputed to be the mildest of all the preparations of copper.

SUPER-DEUTO-SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Sulphas Cupri, Cuprum vitriolatum seu *sulphuricum, Vitriolum cæruleum* seu *Veneris* seu *Cupri* seu *cyprium* seu *cyprinum.* —Bisulphate of Copper, Sulphate of Copper, Acid Sulphate of Deutoxide of Copper, Blue Vitriol, Copperas.

SYNONIMES:—Sur-deuto-Sulfate de Cuivre, Sulfate acide de Deutoxide de Cuivre, Sulfate acide de Cuivre, Bi-sulphate de Cuivre, Couperose bleue, Vitriol bleu, de Chypre, de Cuivre, *or* de Venus, FR.; Blauer Galitzenstein, Blauer Kupfervitriol, Schivefelsaures Kupfer, GERM.; Zungbar, ARAB.; Palmanicum, CYNG.; Blaue Vitriol, DAN.; Nilatota, DUK.; Vitriolo azul, SPAN.; Tutiya, HIND.; Koppervitrioor, DUT.; Vitriolo ceruleo, ITAL.; Vitriolo de Cobre, Caparrosa azul, PORT.; Tutthanjana, SANS.; Blæ Vitriol, SWED.; Turishu, TAM.; Turishie, TEL.

1. *That which is furnished by Commerce.*

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; COXE; GUIBOURT; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN.

This is in irregular prisms, transparent, and of a beautiful blue colour; it acquires a slight white efflorescence by exposure to the air, suffers aqueous fusion at a moderate heat, and is more soluble in warm than in cold water. Its taste is acrid, nauseous, metallic, and strongly astringent.

2. *The Purification of that of Commerce.*

GALL.; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS.

This is effected by dissolving it in boiling water, filtering the solution, and setting it aside to crystallize. (GALL.; BRUGNATELLI)

But the following method has been also proposed:

R. Sulphate of Copper, any quantity.

Dissolve it in three parts of hot water, and add to the solution one thirtieth of solution of barytes. Heat the liquor till it begins to boil; then filter, and crystallize. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS proposes, elsewhere, to precipitate the solution with caustic soda, to wash the deposit, and boil it with the rest of the liquor.

The object of these operations is the freeing of the salt from sulphate of iron, with which it is almost always mixed.

3. *Prepared according to various formulæ.*

ANT.; BELG.; BAVAR.; GALL.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

R. Copper-Filings, any quantity.
Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. Put the mixture into a glass retort placed in a sand-bath; and having effected the solution of the copper, distil to dryness. Dissolve the residuum in water, evaporate the solution, and crystallize.

The sulphate of copper is astringent, excitant, irritant, or poisonous, according to the dose and mode of application. It is employed internally as anti-spasmodic, febrifuge, and emetic; externally, as escharrotic, and styptic. Hæmorrhages, mucous discharges, such as in blenorrhœa and leucorrhœa, intermittent fevers, epilepsy, chorea, scrofula, atonic gangrene, and poisoning by opium and arsenic, are the principal cases in which it has been recommended to be employed.—Dose, from one eighth of a grain to one grain, or even two grains. [As an emetic it may be given from two to fifteen grains, in a small quantity of water. —EDIT.]

It is incompatible with the alkalis, the earths, and their subcarbonates, borax, the salts of lead, the acetate of iron, and with astringent vegetable infusions and tinctures.

TONIC POWDER. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphate of Copper, ten grains.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Kino, one dram.

Make a fine powder.—It is recommended in hæmorrhages and obstinate blenorrhœa. —Dose, from ten to fifteen grains.

ESCHARROTIC POWDER. (HERBIP.)

R. Sulphate of Copper, twenty-four grains.
Root of Valerian, } of each,
Valeriana Celtica, } half an ounce.

Mix.

ASTRINGENT POWDER. (ELLIS)

R. Sulphate of Copper, } of each,
Armenian Bole, } one ounce.
Camphor, two drams.

Mix.

One ounce of this powder is to be dissolved in one pound of water, and one dram of the filtered solution diluted with one ounce of water.—It is useful in the purulent ophthalmia of infants.

EMETIC POWDER. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphate of Copper, } of each,
Tartarized Antimony, } one ounce.
White Sugar, ten grains.

Mix.—It is violently emetic.

VERNIX'S POWDER. (CADET DE GASSICOURT.)

R. Sulphate of Copper, }
——— Zinc, }
Calcined Alum, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Lead, } two grains.
Terra sigillata, }

Mix. — It is employed externally, as styptic.

ANTI-PHTHYSICAL POWDER. (AMER; COXE)

R. Ipecacuanha, one scruple.
Sulphate of Copper, five grains.

Mix.

SEUTER recommends this in certain cases of pulmonary consumption.

EMETIC PILLS. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphate of Copper, } of each,
Ipecacuanha, } one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of five grains each.

They are extolled in phthisis pulmonalis. —Dose, from two to four, every second, third or fourth day, in the morning, fasting.

CORROBORANT PILLS. (PH. SYPH.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphate of Copper, ten grains.
Rhubarb, one dram.
Extract of Cichory, two drams.

Make thirty pills.

They are recommended in blenorrhœa.—Dose, from one to three.

TONIC PILLS. (ELLIS)

R. Sulphate of Copper, four grains.
Any vegetable Extract, thirty-two grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make sixteen pills.—Dose, one, four times a day, in intermittent fevers.

OINTMENT OF SULPHATE OF COPPER. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Sulphate of Copper, half a dram.
Lard, one ounce.

Mix.—This ointment is considered by ENGELHARDT to be the best application to external syphilitic ulcers.

ASTRINGENT ELECTUARY. (SAUNDERS)

R. Sulphate of Copper, twenty grains.
Opium, one grain.
Armenian Bole, } of each,
Catechu, } one dram and a half.
Syrup of Blue-berry, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

R. Sulphate of Copper, two drams.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve.

HAHNEMANN recommends it, in injections, in leucorrhœa. (NIEMANN)

We meet with other analogous solutions under the name of *Injection*:—PH. SYPH. prescribes four or six grains of sulphate, and four ounces of water.—SWEDIAUR—twenty or thirty grains of sulphate, and two pounds of water.—Under the name of *Gargle*:—PH. SYPH.—two grains of sulphate, and four ounces of water.—Under the name of *Collyrium*:—FORM. HÔP. FR.—three parts of sulphate, and one hundred of water.—RATIER—ten grains of sulphate, and one pound of water.

The proportion of the salt varies to infinity, according to circumstances. One part of the sulphate is soluble in four parts of water at ten degrees, R.

ANTI-PHTHISICAL JULEP.

Remedium anti-phthisicum Adairi. (AMER.; AUGUSTIN; COXE)

R. Sulphate of Copper, ten grains.
Sulphuric Acid, ten drops.
Water, five ounces.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

AMER.; and COXE prescribe three grains of sulphate, ten drops of acid, and two ounces of water.

Dose, half an ounce, every second day, in half a glassful of warm water, till vomiting supervenes. At the end of ten days, a pill of hemlock leaves is to be taken morning and evening.

CAMPHORATED SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Aqua camphorata Bateana. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphate of Copper, half an ounce.
Camphor, two drams.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Strain when cold.

This liquor, diluted with water, may be employed in lotions, injections, or collyriums.

Swediaur prescribes, under the name of *Collyrium cupratum*, a similar preparation, obtained by dissolving two grains of sulphate of copper in four ounces of camphor mixture.

AROMATIC SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Liquor Æris cinnamomatus, Mixtura styptica, Solutio cuprata. (Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Copper, one scruple.
Cinnamon Water, one pound and a half.

Dissolve.

Swediaur gives also another formula, in which four grains of sulphate are dissolved in twelve ounces of cinnamon water.—The first solution is recommended in obstinate hæmorrhages, particularly of the uterus, in the dose of from three to six drams, to be taken in an appropriate vehicle.—The second is recommended in hæmoptysis and epilepsy, in the dose of a spoonful, every hour; or in uterine hæmorrhage, in the dose of from three to six drams, three or four times a day.

INJECTION AGAINST PHYMOSIS. (Ph. Syph.; Augustin)

R. Sulphate of Copper, six grains.
Water, four ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Solution of Acetate of Lead, twenty drops.

Mix. (Ph. Syph.)

Augustin prescribes a scruple of each of the two salts, and four ounces of water.

It is a bad preparation.

CATHERETIC SOLUTION.

Liquor Æruginis. (Augustin)

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, } of each,
Sulphate of Zinc, } two drams.
——— Copper, }
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of decoction.

It is useful in repressing the cellulo-vascular growths of wounds, when too luxuriant.

TINCTURE OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Tinctura Cupri sulphurici. (Augustin)

R. Calcined Sulphate of Copper, eight ounces.
Dragon's Blood, two ounces.
Alcohol, thirty-two ounces.

Digest for four days, and strain.

It is extolled by Bishoprick, in hæmorrhages.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops, in an ounce of water or of wine.

LAPIS DIVINUS.

Collyrium de Salibus igne fusis, Cuprum aluminatum, Lapis ophthalmicus, Sulphas Cupri aluminosus camphoratus, Vitriolum camphoratum.—Pierre divine. (Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Niemann; Piderit; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Sulphate of Copper, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } sixteen parts.
Alum, }

Pulverize separately, then mix them intimately: fuse them in a glass vessel placed in a sand-bath, and add

Pulverized Camphor, one part.

Break the mass into pieces, when cold. (Bruns.; Ferr.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

Lusit. prescribes thirty-two parts of each salt, and one part of camphor.—Spielmann—sixty-four of each salt, and one of camphor.—Gall.—twenty-four of each salt, and one of camphor.

R. Sulphate of Copper, } of each,
Alum, } sixteen parts.

Pulverize and mix them; then fuse in an unglazed crucible, and add to the mass when a little cooled

Camphor, triturated with a little alcohol, one part.

Pour it upon an oiled stone, and break it into pieces. (Hisp.; Hass.; Lipp.; Piderit)

Bavar. prescribes thirty-two parts of each salt, and one part of camphor.

DETERSIVE AND RESOLVENT COLLYRIUM. (Gall.; Ferr.; Ratier; Van Mons)

R. Lapis divinus, one part.
Rose Water, thirty-two parts.

Dissolve, and filter. (Van Mons)

Gall. prescribes one dram of lapis, and two pounds of water.

R. Lapis divinus, one scruple.
Water, two drams.

Dissolve, and add

Sydenham's Laudanum, two drams.

Mix. (Ferr.)

R. Sugar-Candy, Florentine Iris, Lapis divinus, } of each, one dram.
Proof Spirit, one ounce.
Water, one ounce and a half.
Mix.

OPHTHALMIC SOLUTION. (NIEMANN)

R. Lapis divinus, half a scruple.
Muriate of Ammonia, five grains.
Rose Water, two ounces.
Mix.

THEDEN extolled this in ophthalmia attributed to atony of the vessels.

LAPIS MIRACULOSUS *seu* VULNERARIUS EXTERNUS. (SAX.; NIEMANN)

R. Pulverized Alum, one part.
——— Sulphate of Iron, six parts.
——— Copper, three parts.
——— Sub-acetate of Copper, one part.
——— Muriate of Ammonia, one half part.

Fuse together, and preserve the mass when cold.

AQUA MIRACULOSA. (NIEMANN)

R. Lapis Miraculosus, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.
Dissolve.

This solution has been celebrated in ophthalmia and contusions, as an excellent resolvent.

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF SULPHATE OF COPPER.

Aqua styptica seu *Cupri vitriolati composita* seu *vitriolica cærulea, Solutio Sulphatis Cupri composita.* (EDINB.; AMER.; FULD.; LIPP.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Alum, Sulphate of Copper, } of each, three ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds.
Add to the filtered boiled solution
Sulphuric Acid, one ounce and a half.
Mix. (EDINB.)

AMER.; COXE; and SWEDIAUR give the same formula.

HERBIP.; PIDERIT; and SPIELMANN prescribe three ounces of each salt, two pounds of water, and two drams of acid.—VAN MONS—one part and a half of each salt, twelve parts of water, and one part of acid.—FULD.; and LIPP.—three ounces of each salt, three pounds of water, and three drams of acid.

It is employed as a styptic.

CATHERETIC OINTMENT. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Lard, one ounce.
Resin, one pound.
Sub-acetate of Lead, Sulphate of Copper, } of each, two drams.
Alum, half an ounce.
Deuto-chloruret of Mercury, two scruples.
Mix.

SUB-DEUTO-SULPHATE OF COPPER AND OF AMMONIA.

Ammoniaretum seu *Ammoniuretum Cupri, Cuprum ammoniacale* seu *ammoniaco-sulphuricum* seu *ammoniacum* seu *ammoniatum* seu *sulphurico-ammoniatum, Deuto-sulphas Cupri et Ammoniæ, Sulphas Cupri ammoniacalis* seu *Ammoniacæ Cupratus* seu *super-ammoniaco-cupreus* seu *cupricus, Sub-sulphas ammonio-cupricus, Specificum antepilepticum Weismanni.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; GALL.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Cuprum Ammoniatum. (LOND.; DUBL.)

R. Sulphate of Copper, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, six drams.

Rub them together in a glass mortar till effervescence ceases, and they have united into a mass; enclose this in bibulous paper, dry it with a gentle heat, and preserve it in a well-stopped bottle.

Ammonaretum Cupri. EDINB.)

R. Sulphate of Copper, two parts.
Sub-carbonate of Ammonia, three parts.

Rub them perfectly together in a glass mortar, till effervescence has ceased, and they have united into a

violet-coloured mass; wrap this in bibulous paper, and dry it, first on a chalk stone, and then with a gentle heat, and preserve it in a well-stopped bottle.

AMER.; AMST.; LUSIT.; COXE; and VAN MONS give the same formula.

R. Sulphate of Copper, in powder, any quantity.
Solution of Sub-carbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity

to re-dissolve the green matter which is at first precipitated. Add to the liquor an equal quantity, at least, of alcohol; then set it apart to crystallize, and dry the crystals without heat. (BATAV.; BELG.; GALL.; GENEV.; SPIELMANN)

ANT.; BAVAR.; FENN.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; and VAN MONS prescribe the caustic ammonia instead of the sub-carbonate.—ROSS.; and BRUGNATELLI crystallize the solution without adding alcohol.

R. Sulphate of Copper, any quantity.

Dissolve it in the smallest quantity possible of water, and pour into the solution

Spirit of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity,

or, till a greenish precipitate is formed. Decant the liquor, and set it apart to crystallize. Add to the mother-liquor the fourth of its volume of rectified spirit, and let it crystallize again. (VAN MONS)

This salt is much employed in chemistry, as a re-agent in ascertaining the presence of arsenic; but it is not much used in medicine. However, according to the dose, it is astringent, tonic, irritant, or emetic and purgative: it becomes also, under certain circumstances, diuretic, and anti-spasmodic. It has been particularly recommended in epilepsy, chorea, hysteria, and in hydropic affections.—Dose, half a grain, gradually increasing it to three and even five grains, daily.

FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (BRERA)

R. Sub-sulphate of Copper and of Ammonia, one grain.
White Sugar, one dram.

Mix, and divide into four doses.—One to be taken every three hours.

TINCTURE OF COPPER. (NIEMANN)

R. Sulphate of Copper, half an ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.

Fuse them together in a crucible placed upon a very slow fire, stirring the mass with an iron rod, till the mass shall have acquired a blackish colour. Pulverize it immediately it becomes cool, pour upon it

Spirit of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity,

and preserve the tincture.

HELVETIUS prescribed it in epilepsy, rachitis, and vermical diseases.—Dose, from three to ten drops.

SOLUTION OF SUB-SULPHATE OF COPPER AND OF AMMONIA.

Liquor seu *Aqua Cupri Ammoniati.* (LOND.; DUBL.; SAX.; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Ammoniated Copper, one dram.
Distilled Water, one pint.

Dissolve, and filter. (LOND.)

R. Ammoniated Copper, one part.
Distilled Water, one hundred parts.

Dissolve, and filter. (DUBL.)

R. Sub-sulphate of Copper, and of Ammonia, half a dram.
Distilled Water, one ounce.

Dissolve. (NIEMANN)

NIEMANN reports to have rapidly cured with it, two cases of chorea.—Dose, five drops, to be gradually augmented.

SWEDIAUR indicates, under the name of *Injectio cuprata*, a liquor prepared with forty-eight drops of solution, and one pound of water; which he recommends in blenorrhœa and menorrhagia: but he does not give the proportions of the ammoniacal solution which he prescribes.

The salt requires one part and a half of cold water to dissolve it.

UNGUENTUM CUPRATUM. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Solution of Sub-sulphate of Copper and of Ammonia, from half a dram to one dram.
Simple Cerate, melted slowly, one ounce.

Mix.—It is applied as a stimulant to sluggish ulcers.

PILLS OF SUB-SULPHATE OF COPPER AND OF AMMONIA.

Pilulæ cæruleæ seu *cupratæ* seu *Cupri ammoniaci* seu *Sub-sulphatis ammonico-cuprici* seu *e Cupro ammoniaco* seu *Venereæ* seu *Ammoniureti Cupri.* (EDINB.; BATAV.; HAMB.; LUSIT.; SUEC.;

Herbip; Brera; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Ellis; Spielmann; Swediaur)

Pilulæ Ammoniareti Cupri. (Edinb.)

R. Ammoniaret of Copper, sixteen grains.
Crumb of Bread, four scruples.
Solution of Sub-carbonate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.

Beat together, and divide the mass into thirty-two equal pills.

Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Spielmann; and Swediaur prescribe the same.

R. Sub-sulphate of Copper and of Ammonia, thirty-two grains.
Crumb of Bread, eight scruples.
Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity.

Make sixty-four pills, each of which contains half a grain of the salt. (Lusit.; Herbip.)

Van Mons prescribes fifteen grains of the sub-sulphate, one scruple of sugar, two scruples of crumb of bread, and a sufficient quantity of solution of ammonia; to be made into thirty pills.

R. Sub-sulphate of Copper and of Ammonia, sixteen grains.
Extract of Henbane, one dram.
Pulverized Valerian Root, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty-two pills. (Hamb.)

R. Sub-sulphate of Copper and of Ammonia, sixteen grains.
Muriate of Ammonia, thirty grains.
Crumb of Bread, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty-two pills. (Hamb.)

These pills, like the preceding and those of Van Mons, contain half a grain of the sub-sulphate. The following, which deserve to be preferred, contain only one-sixth in each:

R. Sub-sulphate of Copper and of Ammonia, ten grains.

Mix them with a sufficient quantity of a mixture composed of an equal part each, of distilled water and of solution of ammonia. Add to the solution

Extract of Gentian, two drams.
Pulverized Cinchona, a sufficient quantity.

Make sixty pills. (Suec.)

R. Sub-sulphate of Copper and of Ammonia, half a dram.
Extract of Quassia, one dram and a half.

Make thirty pills.

Brera prescribes one grain of the salt, and a sufficient quantity of extract of gentian to make six pills.

These pills have been, as we are assured, frequently employed with success in epilepsy.—The dose of those which contain but one-sixth of a grain of the salt is from two to three, at once or at twice, in the day. That of the others is from one daily, at least at the commencement.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION.

R. Sub-sulphate of Copper and of Ammonia, five grains.
Rose Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve.—For chronic gonorrhœa.

DEUTO-NITRATE OF COPPER.

Nitras Cupri seu *Deutoxidi Cupri.* (Van Mons)

R. Sulphate of Copper, twelve parts.
Nitrate of Lime, eight parts.

Dissolve each salt separately in cold water. Mix the two solutions, and set the mixture aside for twenty-four hours; then pour off the clear liquor, evaporate slowly, filter, and set it aside to crystallize in a dry and cool place.

SUB-DEUTO-NITRATE OF COPPER AND OF AMMONIA.

Ammoniuretum Cupri. (Van Mons)

R. Deuto-nitrate of Copper, any quantity.

Dissolve it in an excess of water, and drop into the liquor solution of ammonia: collect and wash the precipitate, and add solution of ammonia to it till it is dissolved. Filter the liquor, and set it aside to crystallize in a warm sand-bath.

DEUTO-HYDROCHLORATE OF COPPER.

Hydrochloras Deutoxidi Cupri, Murias Cupri. (Van Mons)

R. Hydrochlorate of Potass, seven parts.
Sulphate of Copper, eleven parts and a half.

Reduce each separately to powder, and mix them together; then add gradually

Boiling Water, twelve parts.

When cold, filter and evaporate the liquor; separate the crystals of sulphate of potass which are formed, and those which are produced for twelve hours after: then set it aside for spontaneous crystallization in a dry and cold place.

This salt is not employed in medicine.

ÆTHER CYPRIACUS. (AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

R. Chloruret of Barium, ten parts.
Sulphate of Copper, twelve parts.
Sulphuric Æther, six parts.

Triturate the two salts together in a glass mortar, put the mixture into a stopped bottle, add the æther, and decant it when it has dissolved all the hydrochlorate of copper. (VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Copper, one part.
Distilled Water, twelve parts.

Dissolve, filter, and add solution of potass till no more precipitate is formed: collect, wash, and dissolve this in

Hydrochloric Acid,
a sufficient quantity.

Add to the liquor a quantity of nitric acid equal to one-sixth of the hydrochloric employed, and evaporate to dryness. Set the mixture apart in a moist place, that it may deliquesce, and mix the liquor with a treble quantity of sulphuric æther. (AUGUSTIN)

JOHN recommends it in epilepsy.

DEUTO-HYDROCHLORATE OF COPPER AND OF AMMONIA.

Murias Ammoniacæ æruginatus. (AMER.; BAVAR; GENEV.; SAX.; AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE; NIEMANN VAN MONS)

1. *In the solid state.* (AMER.; AUGUSTIN; COXE)

R. Hydrochlorate of Copper, } of each,
——————— Ammonia, } an equal part.

Dissolve them in water, and add solution of ammonia drop by drop till precipitate ceases to be formed: wash and dry it. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

2. *In the fluid state.*

Liquor Cupri Ammonio-muriatici seu *Kœchlini.*

R. Sulphate of Copper, one part.
Distilled Water, twenty parts.

Instil into the solution

Solution of Sub-carbonate of Potass,
a sufficient quantity,

or, till no more precipitate is formed: wash it several times in cold water, and dry it. Then

R. Of this Hydrate of Subcarbonate,
one part.

Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity to dissolve it. Add to the solution

Hydrochlorate of Ammonia,
fourteen parts.

Then dilute it with a sufficient quantity of water to make the total quantity amount to seventy parts. (BAVAR.)

This process is by BUCHNER, who directed thirty-five grains of subcarbonate of copper to be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of hydrochloric acid, one ounce of hydrochlorate of ammonia to be added, and the solution diluted with water to make the total weight amount to five ounces. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Hydrochlorate of Copper,
any quantity.

Dissolve it in water, and add solution of ammonia to the filtered liquor, with continual agitation, till no more precipitate is formed: dissolve this in a fresh quantity of alkali. (VAN MONS)

R. Hydrochlorate of Copper, one dram.
——————— Ammonia,
half an ounce.
Water, five ounces.

Filter the solution. (VAN MONS)

R. Ammoniuret of Copper, four ounces.
Hydrochloric Acid,
ten drams one scruple.

Dissolve. (SAX.; NIEMANN)

SAX. calls this *Tinctura Salis ammoniaci cuprifera.*

R. Lime Water, half a pound.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia,
two scruples.
Sub-acetate of Copper, four grains.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and filter. (AMER.; GENEV.; COXE)

AUGUSTIN prescribes half a dram of hydrochlorate of ammonia, four grains of sub-acetate of copper, and eight ounces of lime water.

This preparation has been recommended in epilepsy.—Dose, of the solid salt, from two to ten grains, twice or thrice a day, till nausea supervenes.

ANTI-MIASMATIC LIQUOR.

Mixtura seu *Aqua anti-miasmatica* seu *Cupri ammonio-muriatici.* (SAX.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Liquor of Hydrochlorate of Copper,
and of Ammonia, one dram.
Distilled Water, ten ounces.

Mix. (SAX.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

AUGUSTIN prescribes six drams of the liquor, and twenty ounces of water.

KŒCHLIN extolled this liquor in obstinate syphilitic diseases, either applied externally, in lotions, or, taken internally.—Dose, a spoonful, after each meal, followed by three spoonfuls of wine.—GÆLIS prescribes it in scrofula, and in convulsive cough, in the

dose of a tea-spoonful, to children.—SCHUBARTH recommends as anti-spasmodic and anti-syphilitic a mixture of six drams of the liquor of hydrochlorate of copper and of ammonia, prepared according to BUCHNER'S process, and of twenty ounces of water; in the dose of a tea-spoonful to children, and a table-spoonful to adults.

MERCURIO-CUPROUS LIQUOR.

Liqueur muriatico-hydrargyro-cuprique ammoniacale. (RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. Copper Filings, two drams.
Solution of Ammonia, two ounces.

Digest without heat for five or six days, and decant. Then

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, two drams.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, two ounces.
Nitric Acid, fifteen drops.

Dissolve with heat.

Mix the two liquors together in such proportion that the precipitate which is at first formed, may become entirely re-dissolved. (RATIER)

R. Hydrochlorate of Copper and of Ammonia, of each, one dram
Mercury, and of Ammonia, and a half.

Dissolve separately each salt in three ounces of water; mix and filter the solutions. (VAN MONS)

COMPOUND ANTI-MIASMATIC LIQUOR. (RATIER; VAN MONS)

R. Mercurio-Cuprous Liquor, one part.
Distilled Water, eighty parts.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

RATIER prescribes three ounces of the liquor, and two pounds of water.

This latter solution has been employed as anti-syphilitic, either in lotions, or internally, in the dose of a spoonful, morning and evening, taking afterwards half a glass-ful of wine.

AQUA OPHTHALMICA CÆRULEA.

Aqua saphirina seu *Vitrioli cærulea* seu *Cupri ammoniaci* seu *ammoniacalis*, *Collyrium cæruleum* seu *exsiccans* seu *sapphiricum.* (AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BRUNS.; FERR.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; ROSS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Lime Water, four ounces.
Muriate of Ammonia, one scruple.
Sub-acetate of Copper, two grains.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and decant. (AMST.; BRUNS.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; WIRTEM.; COXE)

ANT.; ROSS.; HERBIP.; SPIELMANN; and VAN MONS prescribe one pound of lime water, three drams of muriate of ammonia, and five grains of sub-acetate of copper.

R. Lime Water, one pound.
Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.

Mix, and set apart in a copper pan for twenty-four hours; then filter. (FERR.; FULD.)

R. Distilled Water, one pound.
Muriate of Ammonia, } of each,
Sub-carbonate of Potass, } one dram.

Expose the solution to the open air in a copper pan, till it has acquired a blue colour; then filter it. (BRUNS.; HISP.; WIRTEM.)

HASS.; and PIDERIT prescribe one pound of water, and two drams of each salt.—SARD.—ten ounces of water, and one dram of each salt.

R. Copper Filings, one scruple.
Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.

Mix, and expose them to the air till the copper becomes corroded; then throw the mixture into

Lime Water, twelve ounces.

Agitate, and filter. (VAN MONS)

AUSTR. prescribes ten grains of filings, one dram of muriate, and one pound of lime water.

This collyrium is excitant and resolvent.

SUB-DEUTO-ACETATE OF COPPER.

Ærugo, *Cuprum aceticum*, *Acetas Cupri crudus* seu *imperfectus*, *Cuprum Aceto corrosum*, *Oxydum Cupri per Acidum vegetabile*, *subacetas Cupri* seu *Cupricus* seu *Cupri impurus*, *Superacetas Cupri impurus.*—Sub-acetate of Copper, Verdigris.

SYNONIMES:—Sous-deuto-acetate de Cuivre, Sous-acetate de deutoxide de Cuivre, Acétate de Cuivre avec excès de base, Verdet, Vert-de-gris, Acétate de Cuivre brut, Oxide de Cuivre vert, FR.; Grünspan, Spanisch Grün, GERM.; Zungar, ARAB.; Kobbergrænt, Spanskgrænt, DAN.; Cardenillo, SPAN.; Pitrai, HIND.; Kapergrœn, DUT.; Verde grise, Verde rame, ITAL.; Sennang, MAL.; Zungar, PERS.; Grynszpan, POL.; Pittalata, SANS.; Spanskgræna, SWED.; Vungalap-patchie, TAM.; Zenghaliepatsei, TEL.

DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BAVAR.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.;

Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Ainslie; Coxe; Guibourt.

The pharmacopolist never fabricates this salt. The Sardinian pharmacopœia is the only one which directs the manner of preparing it. But it is by no means in a pure state, as it is met with in commerce being always mixed with neutral deuto-acetate in the proportion of 56 of this to 44 of the other. It is pulverulent, of a pale green colour, unalterable by air, insoluble in water and in alcohol, and insipid.

Before employing it, it is subjected to a preparation which consists in reducing it to powder, and passing it through a very close sieve. (Amer.; Amst.; Hass.; Coxe; Piderit): or in submitting it to the same process as is followed in the preparation of chalk. (Dubl.)

By the first preparation the salt of commerce is simply minutely divided, but by that of Dubl. all the neutral acetate is taken up from it. After preparation it is called *Cupri Subacetas preparatum* (Dubl.), *Ærugo præparata*, *Viride Æris præparatum*.

OXYMEL OF SUB-ACETATE OF COPPER.

Linimentum Acetatis cuprici seu *Æruginis*, *Mel cupratum* seu *Superacetatis Cupri*, *Mellitum de Cupro acetatum*, *Oxymel Oxyduli Cupri* seu *Æruginis*, *Unguentum Ægyptiacum* seu *Acetatis Cupri cum Melle* seu *Subacetatis Cupri cum Melle* seu *Æruginis* seu *Oxydi Cupri melleum*. (Lond.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.; Van Mons)

Linimentum Æruginis. (Lond.)

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, in powder, one ounce.
Vinegar, seven fluid ounces.
Despumated Honey, fourteen ounces.

Dissolve the sub-acetate in the vinegar, and strain the solution through a linen cloth; then add the honey, and boil to a proper consistence.

Oxymel Æruginis. (Dubl.)

R. Prepared Sub-acetate of Copper, one ounce.
Vinegar, seven fluid ounces.
Despumated Honey, fourteen ounces.

Having dissolved the sub-acetate in the vinegar, and strained the solution, add the honey, and boil to the proper consistence.

Lusit.; Ph. Syph.; Coxe; and Swediaur give the same formula.

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, one part.
Vinegar, eight parts.

Boil down to one third; then filter, and add

Honey, eight parts.

Boil again slowly to the consistence of honey, and express through wool. (Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.)

Pol. prescribes one part of sub-acetate, six of vinegar, and six of honey.—Hass.—three of sub-acetate, four of vinegar, and eight of honey.

R. Crude Sub-acetate of Copper, five parts.
Vinegar, seven parts.
Honey, fourteen parts.

Boil them together, till the mixture has acquired a red colour. (Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Belg.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Suec.; Spielmann)

Van Mons prescribes one part and a half of sub-acetate, two parts of vinegar, and four of honey.—Lipp.—one of sub-acetate, three of vinegar, and six of honey.—Fuld.—two of sub-acetate, three of vinegar, and seven of honey.—Ross.—five of sub-acetate, five of vinegar, and fourteen of honey.—Herbip.—one of sub-acetate, one of vinegar, and three of honey.—Austr.; Genev.; Palat.; Wirtem.; and Piderit—three of sub-acetate, four of vinegar, and eight of honey.—Ferr.; and Brugnatelli—one of sub-acetate, six of vinegar, and sixteen of honey.

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, five parts.
Strong Vinegar, seven parts.
Honey, sixteen parts.
Calcined Alum, one half part.

Boil together over a slow fire, constantly stirring. (Sard.)

Bruns. prescribes one half part of alum, sixteen parts of vinegar, forty-eight of honey, and three of sub-acetate.

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, in powder, one part.
Super-tartrate of Potass, three parts.

Boil together with a sufficient quantity of water to dissolve the acetate; then strain the liquor, and evaporate it slowly to dryness. Set the residuum apart, in the open air, to liquify spontaneously, strain the liquid, and add to it

Honey, twelve parts.

Mix, and preserve. (Batav.)

The terms ointment and liniment given to this preparation by some pharmacopœias are inconsistent with its composition. The preparation should be rejected, as it is exceedingly uncertain, its ultimate composition varying according to the length of time it has been subjected to the action of heat; the acetate, and even the oxide, the vinegar, and the honey all becoming, in proportion, more or less decomposed. The product afforded by the formula of Amst.; Ant.; Bavar., &c.; is a mixture of metallic copper, of a small proportion of protoxide of copper, of acetous extractive without acetic or pyroacetic acid, of carbon, and of altered honey. It is therefore not surprising that the escharotic effects attributed to it should never be witnessed, and that it should shew itself to be, at most, a not very energetic stimulant. The other formulæ, and particularly the last, give very different products, but scarcely more caustic, although more decidedly stimulant. The formula of Gall. is precisely the same as that of Mesue, in whose works was first found the name of *Unguentum Ægyptiacum*, although Scribonius Largus more anciently described a similar preparation under the title of *Hygra*.

unguentum purpureum wurzii. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Root of Scrofularia, Leaves of Plantain, Herb of Great Celandine, of each, three drams.
Vinegar, five ounces.

Macerate for several days; then express, and add to the liquor

Sub-acetate of Copper, ten drams.
Tritoxide of Iron, two ounces.
Honey, eight ounces.

Mix.—This preparation, which very much resembles the preceding, has been recommended in the same cases, namely, gangrene and sphacelus, sanious, putrid, and fistulous ulcers, and to repress fungoid growths.

simple oxymel of sub-acetate of copper. (Van Mons)

R. Sub-acetate of Copper freed from Acetate by washing, one part.
Simple Oxymel, four parts and a half.

Dissolve, and evaporate the solution to the consistence of honey.

This forms a pure and simple solution of the salt.

anti-syphilitic mixture. (Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Oxymel of Sub-acetate of Copper, two drams and a half.
Pure Water, two ounces.

Triturate them together in a glass mortar, and preserve the mixture in a bottle.

Cirillo substituted this mixture for the phagedenic liquor, in the dressing of syphilitic ulcers. It is a slight stimulant, and rather more active at all times than that liquor, which should be proscribed, as should every other medicament whose intimate composition is not constant and well known.

detersive injection. (Spielmann)

R. Oxymel of Sub-acetate of Copper, one ounce.
Lime Water, twelve ounces.

Mix, and preserve the turbid liquor.

Plenk proposed it in the treatment of fistulæ.

gargarisma viride. (Van Mons)

R. Oxymel of Sub-acetate of Copper, two drams.
Alum, half a dram.
Barley Water, twelve ounces.

Mix.

Swediaur prescribes an analogous preparation, but more stimulating, under the title of *Liquor ad Ulcera Oris*.

R. Oxymel of Sub-acetate of Copper, half an ounce.
Tincture of Myrrh, one ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended for the dressing of syphilitic ulcers of the mouth and of malignant aphthæ, and also to remove freckles (*taches de rousseur*).

liniment of subacetate of copper. (Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, three or four grains.
Olive Oil, one ounce.

Mix by trituration.—It is stimulant, and is recommended as an application to certain syphilitic ulcers, and also in injections for gleet.

RESOLVENT COLLYRIUM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, dissolved in a few drops of vinegar, six grains.
Rose Water, eight ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, two drams.

Mix.—This is highly praised in chronic ophthalmia accompanied with abundant suppuration. It might be useful in certain cases of chronic uretritis.

OINTMENT OF SUB-ACETATE OF COPPER.

Unguentum cupratum seu *Æruginis* seu *Acetatis Cupri* seu *Subacetatis Cupri* seu *viride.* (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; BATAV.; COXE; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR; PH. SYPH.)

Unguentum Subacetatis Cupri. (EDINB.)

R. Resinous Ointment, fifteen parts.
Sub-acetate of Copper, one part.

Melt the ointment, sprinkle in the pulverized sub-acetate, and stir till cold.

Unguentum Æruginis. (DUBL.)

R. Ointment of White Wax, one pound.
Prepared Sub-acetate of Lead, half an ounce.

Make an ointment.

AMER.; and COXE give the same formula as EDINB.

PH. SYPH.; and SWEDIAUR give the same as DUBL.

BATAV. prescribes one part of sub-acetate, and twelve parts of ointment.—SAUNDERS—one of sub-acetate, and eight of water.

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, three or four drams.
Olibanum, two drams.

Having pulverized them, triturate them together with a little vinegar, and add

Turpentine, one dram.

Mix. (PH. SYPH.)

This ointment is exceedingly stimulant, and requires the greatest prudence in employing it.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF SUB-ACETATE OF COPPER.

Unguentum Malorum Insanorum. (HISP.

R. Rose Oil, three pounds.
Fruit of Elaterium, two pounds.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity; then add

Yellow Wax, nine ounces.

Add finally

Sub-acetate of Copper, levigated without water, two drams.

Keep it on the fire for a few moments, constantly stirring.

Emplastrum viride. (FENN.; FERR.; VAN MONS)

R. Resin, three parts.
White Wax, six parts.

Melt together. Add

Pulverized Super-acetate of Copper, one part.

Incorporate well. (VAN MONS)

FENN. directs six drams of sub-acetate to be added to two pounds of melted terebinthine wax-plaster.—FERR.—three ounces of resin to be melted with six ounces of oil, and two ounces each, of yellow wax and of sub-acetate to be added.

EMPLASTRUM VIRIDE COMPOSITUM.

Emplastrum de Scrophularia. (WIRTEM.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Scrophularia, } of each, eight ounces.
——— Digitalis, }
Lard, one pound.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, strain and add to the ointment

Yellow Wax, } of each, six ounces.
Resin, }
Venice Turpentine, } of each, one ounce.
Sub-acetate of Copper, }

Mix.

GREEN SPARADRAP. (VAN MONS)

R. Hard Turpentine, six parts.
White Wax, twelve parts.

Melt together, and add

Super-acetate of Copper, three fourths of a part.

Dip strips of linen in the mixture, and smooth their surfaces.

GREEN CERATE.

Ceratum viride seu *Æruginis, Cera viridis.* (BRUNS.; DAN.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; VAN MONS)

R. White Wax, one part.
Resin, two parts.

Melt together, and add

Sub-acetate of Copper, one half part.

When the ebullition has ceased, add

Turpentine, two parts.

Stir till completely cold. (VAN MONS)

Van Mons prescribes also, one part and a half of sub-acetate, sixteen parts of yellow wax, six of resin, and three of turpentine.—Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; and Brugnatelli—one of sub-acetate, twelve of yellow wax, six of resin, and four of turpentine.—Bruns.; and Wirtem.—one of sub-acetate, triturated with linseed oil, sixteen of wax, six of resin, and three of turpentine.—Spielmann—one of sub-acetate, sixteen of wax, six of resin, and six of turpentine.—Dan.—one of sub-acetate, twenty-four of wax, twelve of resin, and eight of turpentine.—Palat.—one of sub-acetate, triturated with one of olive oil, nineteen of yellow wax, and seven of turpentine, without resin.

This cerate is applied to corns. The stimulant property which the sub-acetate gives to it can only impede the effect of the wax or plaster, which is to provoke the separation of the corn, softened by the perspirable matter retained and accumulated around it. But the dry extraction of the corn is a more certain and speedy means, as well as less painful.

GOLDEN CERATE.

Cera inaurata. (Bruns.)

R. Yellow Wax, five ounces.
Red Chalk, } of each,
Sulphate of Zinc, } one ounce and a half.
Oxide of Copper, } of each,
Sub-acetate of Copper, } half an ounce.
Sub-borate of Soda, }

Mix.—This is applied to the same purposes as the preceding.

METZ'S BALSAM.

Balsamum viride Metensium, Oleum Oxydi Cupri viride. (Hisp.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann)

R. Olive Oil, one pound and a half.
Turpentine, three ounces.

Melt together over a slow fire, and add when cold

Pulverized Sub-acetate of Copper, four drams and a half.
Essential Oil of Cloves, one dram and a half.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Linseed Oil, } of each,
Olive Oil, } six ounces two drams.
Turpentine, two ounces
Essential Oil of Juniper, half an ounce.
Sub-acetate of Copper, three drams.
Aloes, two drams.
Sulphate of Zinc, one dram and a half.
Essential Oil of Cloves, one dram.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, three ounces.
Sulphate of Zinc, one ounce and a half.
Linseed Oil, } of each, six ounces.
Olive Oil, }
Oil of Bay, one ounce.

Triturate together, and add

Turpentine, two ounces.

Heat the mortar, and triturate well till the turpentine is incorporated: then add

Aloes, in powder, two drams.
Oil of Juniper, half an ounce.
—— Cloves, one dram.

Mix. (Spielmann)

It is applied to the same purposes as the oxymel of sub-acetate of copper.

GREEN OINTMENT. (Bavar.)

R. Burgundy Pitch, } of each, two pounds.
Resin, }
Yellow Wax, one pound.
Lard, two pounds.

Melt, and add

Sub-acetate of Copper, one pound and a half.
Spirit of Turpentine, four ounces.

Stir till the mass becomes cold.—It is employed for the same purposes as the preceding.

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, } of each,
Oxide of Zinc, } six drams
Camphor, dissolved in } six drams
Alcohol, }

Mix well with trituration, and pour upon the powder a melted mixture of

Lard, } of each, two ounces
Mutton Suet, }

Triturate together.

CORN PLASTER.

Emplastrum ad Verrucas seu *ad Clavos Pedum.* (Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip. Niemann; Pierquin; Swediaur)

R. Yellow Wax, } of each,
Gum Ammoniac, } two ounces
Melt together, and add
Sub-acetate of Copper, six drams

Mix. (Niemann; Pierquin; Swediaur.)

R. Galbanum, one ounce
Pitch, half an ounce
Simple Diachylon Plaster, two ounces
Sub-acetate of Potass, } of each,
Muriate of Ammonia, } one scruple

Dissolve the galbanum in vinegar, and evaporate the solution to the consistence

thick honey, strain, add the pitch and the plaster, and, towards the end, the muriate, then, lastly, the sub-acetate, both pulverized. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann)

The same remark applies to this plaster as to the Green Cerate above.

RESOLVENT PLASTER.

Emplastrum ad Lupiam. (Sainte-Marie; Spielmann)

R. Galbanum, one ounce.
Turpentine, two ounces.
Resin, four ounces.

Melt together, and add

Wheat Flour,
Pulverized Nut-galls,
——— Sub-acetate of Copper, } of each, one ounce.

Mix. (Spielmann)

Sainte-Marie prescribes four drams each, of galbanum, dissolved in vinegar, of nut-galls, and of sub-acetate of copper, and one ounce and a half each, of flour and of turpentine.

This plaster is said to be resolvent, applied to tumours (*loupes*) which appear in the neighbourhood of the joints, and principally of the knee. Before applying it, the part is to be washed several times a day, for fifteen days, with a saturated solution of muriate of soda.

ESCHAROTIC POWDER. (Ph. Syph.; Ellis; Swediaur)

R. Sub-acetate of Copper,
Savine, } of each, an equal part.

Mix. (Ellis)

R. Sub-acetate of Copper,
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each, an equal part.

Mix. (Ph. Syph.; Swediaur)

This powder laid upon excrescences of the genital organs, sometimes effects their separation.

LIQUOR AGAINST PTERYGIUM.

Liquor ad Parmum vel Unguem Oculorum consumendum. (Palat.)

R. Juice of Fennel, four ounces.
——— Celandine, three ounces.
——— Rue,
——— Wild Mallow, } of each, two ounces and a half.
Aloes,
Sub-acetate of Copper, } of each, one scruple.
Sulphate of Iron, two scruples.
Ginger,
Cinnamon, } of each, half a scruple.
Eel's-gall, half an ounce.
Ox-gall, two drams.
Sugar-candy, two scruples.
Honey, half an ounce.

Boil together the juices, and add the other substances.

DEUTO-ACETATE OF COPPER.

Æris Flores, Ærugo crystallisata, Æs viride crystallisatum, Acetas Cupri seu *cupricus, Crystalli Veneris, Cuprum aceticum, Flores viridis Æri, Subacetas Cupri* seu *cupricus.*—Crystallized Acetate of Copper.

Synonimes:—Deuto-acétate de Cuivre, Acétate de deutoxide de Cuivre, Acétate de Cuivre, Acéte de Cuivre, Cristauxide Venus, Verdet Cristallisé, Fr.; Essigsaures Kupfer, Grünspancrystalle, Germ.; Verdorame cristallino, Ital.; Grynszpan krystalizowani, Pol.

1. *That which is met with in Commerce.*

Edinb.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Gall.; Genev.; Hamb.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Sax.; Wurceb.

This is in rhomboidal prisms, of a bluish-green colour, slightly efflorescent, soluble in water and in alcohol, and of a sweet and styptic taste.

2. *Prepared according to various Formulæ.*

Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Palat.; Ross.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

R. Pulverized Sub-acetate of Copper, any quantity.
Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to effect the solution; filter the liquor, evaporate till a pellicle forms, and set it aside in a cool place that it may crystallize. (Hisp.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Palat.; Ross.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, any quantity.

Pour upon it at once three parts of boiling water, triturate for a short time, filter the liquor, and set it apart in a sand-bath to crystallize. (Van Mons)

If cold water is made use of, seven parts will be required. The residue is then bluish, while in the other case it is brown. The residue is pure sub-deuto-acetate of copper.

R. Neutral Acetate of Lead,

Dissolve it in water, and add to the liquor a solution of sulphate of copper till no more precipitate is formed; filter, evaporate, and crystallize. (Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Copper Filings, any quantity.
Acetic Acid, á sufficient quantity.

Digest till the metal is perfectly dissolved, and set aside the solution to crystallize. (Swediaur)

The medicinal properties of this salt are the same as those of the sulphate. It is seldom used.

RESOLVENT COLLYRIUM. (Ratier)

R. Acetate of Copper, ten grains.
Water, one pound.
Dissolve.

AQUA VIRIDIS. (Lipp.; Spielmann)

R. Sulphur, Alum, Acetate of Copper, of each, one dram.
Album Græcum, Tops of Savine, of each, half a dram.
——— Elder, one dram.
Flowers of St. John's-wort, Herb of Rosemary, ——— Rue, ——— Plantain, ——— Sage, Pennyroyal, of each, two handfuls.
Wine, Water, of each, twelve ounces.

Boil to the consumption of one fourth, and add to the remainder

Honey of Roses, two drams.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Pulverized Acetate of Copper, ——— Calcined Alum, of each, two drams.
Honey, half an ounce.
White Wine, one pound.

Mix and preserve. (Lipp.)

Hartmann extolled it much as an application to fœtid ulcers, syphilitic and scorbutic particularly.

SUB-DEUTO-ACETATE OF COPPER AND OF AMMONIA.

This salt is never made expressly, but it exists in the following preparations:

OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR.

Aqua celestis seu *sapphirina* seu *ophthalmica cærulea*, *Aqua* seu *Solutio Cupri ammoniacalis*, *Cupridum Ammoniacæ liquidum*. (Batav.; Hamb.; Hann.; Brugnatelli; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, four grains.
Solution of Sub-carbonate of Ammonia, twelve grains.
Dissolve, and add
Pure Water, eight ounces.

Mix. (Batav.; Hann.)

Swediaur prescribes twenty-four grains of sub-acetate, one ounce of solution of sub-carbonate, and seven ounces of water.—Ph. Syph.—one dram of sub-acetate, two ounces of solution, and one ounce of water to dilute three or four drops of the solution.

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, one scruple.
Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it. Add to the solution

Distilled Water, thirty-eight ounces.

Filter. (Van Mons)

Brugnatelli prescribes this process, but without the water.

R. Sub-acetate of Copper, five grains.
Solution of Ammonia, two drams.
Dissolve, and add
Cinnamon Water, six drams.

Mix. (Hamb.)

It is excitant, and is considered desiccative, and sedative.—A few drops are to be instilled upon the inflamed eye.

SPIRITUS CÆRULEUS. (Hann.; Sax.)

R. Herb of Wormwood, ——— Scordium, ——— Savine, Flowers of Lavender, of each, five ounces.
Proof Spirit, sixteen pounds.

Distil nine pounds, and add to the product

Sub-acetate of Copper, one ounce and a half,

dissolved in

Solution of Ammonia, one pound and a half.

Mix.—It is employed externally as resolvent, in contusions, ecchymoses, and luxations.

CUSCUTA.

Two species of this genus of plants are introduced in pharmacopœias:

1. *Cuscuta Epithymum*, Linn.—Heal-weed.

Synonimes. — Cuscute Epithym, Fr.; Flachsseide, Germ.; Kokotice, Bohem.; Varkruid, Dut.

Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin.

A parasitical plant common throughout Europe. (*Tetrandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Convolvulaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Sm. *Fl. Brit.* t. 283.)

The herb (*Herba Epithymi Cretici*) is employed. It is sometimes substituted for the following:

2. *Cuscuta Europæa*, Linn.—Dodder.

Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin.

A parasitical plant common in every part of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 194.)

The herb (*Herba Cuscutæ majoris* seu *Epithymi officinarum*) is employed. It consists of long, branching, capillary, leafless filaments, of a reddish colour, and furnished with tubercles instead of roots.

It is inodorous, and has an acrid, astringent, and bitterish taste.

These two plants are said to be aperient.

CYANUS SEGETUM, Cass.—BLUE-BOTTLE.

Synonimes:—Bluet des moissons, Barbeau, Aubifoin, Casse-lunettes, Fr.; Blaue Kornblume, Germ.; Cyano, Span.; Kornbleum, Dut.; Ciano, Ital.

Amst.; Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Zarda.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, Linn.; *Synantherea*, Cass.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 443.)

The flowers (*Flores Cyani* seu *Baptisiculæ*) are employed. The corolla is flosculous, of a beautiful blue colour, and almost devoid of taste and smell.

They used formerly to be employed in ophthalmia.

DISTILLED WATER OF BLUE-BOTTLE.
(Gall.; Palat.)

R. Flowers of Blue-bottle, five thousand parts.
Water, twelve thousand five hundred parts.

Distil ten thousand parts. Pour the product upon a similar quantity of fresh flowers, add ten thousand parts of water, and re-distil ten thousand parts. Repeat the operation a third time. (Gall.)

Palat. directs one part and a half to be distilled of a mixture of one part of flowers and two parts of water.

CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM, Linn.

Synonimes:—Cyclame, Pain de Pourceau, Fr.; Schweinbrod, Saubrod, Erdscheibwurz, Germ.; Swinsky worech, Bohem.; Varkensbrood, Dut.; Artanita, Span.; and Ital.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the south of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Lysimachiæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 195.)

The root (*Radix Arthanitæ* seu *Cyclaminis officinalis* seu *Panis porcini*) is employed. It is fleshy, very thick, orbicular, as large or larger than the fist; and furnished with numerous fibrils. It is inodorous, of a blackish colour externally, and white internally; its taste is acrid, sharp, bitter, and disagreeable.

When fresh it is laxative.—Dose, one dram, of the powder.

CYDONIA COMMUNIS, Poir.—QUINCE TREE.

Synonimes:—Cognassier, Fr.; Quitte, Germ.; Bedana, Arab.; and Pers.; Kutna, Bohem.; Qvæde, Dan.; Membrillo, Span.; Bekikey bij, Hind.; Kwee, Dut.; Cotogno, Ital.; Pigwa, Pol.; Marmelo, Port.; Quitten, Swed.

Lond.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.;

Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A tree originally of Crete, but naturalized in Europe, where it has produced several varieties by culture. (*Icosandria Pentagynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* V. 4. 342.)

The fruit and seeds are employed.

The fruit is called Quince (*Cydonia cotonea* seu *Fructus Cydoniæ*). It is pyriform, cottonny, yellowish, and odoriferous; its flesh is somewhat coriaceous, acid, slightly acerb, and aromatic. After being deprived of its rind and seeds, it is cut into slices, and dried.

The seeds (*Semenes Cydoniorum*) are long, angular, of an irregular figure, obtuse at one end, and acute at the other, flat on one side, and bulged on the other, shining and brown externally, and white internally; they are inodorous, very mucous, and of a sweet and mucilaginous taste.

The fruit is astringent; the seeds secrete from their surface an abundant mucilage.

CONSERVE OF QUINCES.

Conditum Cydoniorum. (Ferr.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Quinces, entire, any quantity.

Soften them by boiling in a sufficient quantity of water, then dry them a little to remove the superfluous quantity of water, and pour over them sugar boiled *à la plume* in sufficient quantity to cover them.

ROB OF QUINCES.

Rob seu *Gelatina* seu *Miva* seu *Panis* seu *Conserva Cydoniorum, Diacydonium simplex* seu *lucidum.* (Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Hass.; Palat; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Quinces, freed from cores and seeds, two parts.

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water: strain the pulp through a silk-sieve, and add

White Sugar, three parts,

previously boiled *à la plume* in the decoction, and evaporate slowly to the required consistence, constantly stirring. (Sard.)

Gall. directs six parts of quinces to be boiled in ten of water till reduced to one half, four parts of sugar to be added, the mixture to be clarified with white of egg, then to be boiled quickly, and set aside in a cool place.—Van Mons—ripe quinces to be scraped into a weight of water equal to their own, the mixture to be strained through close flannel, put over the fire, a sufficient quantity of sugar to be added to give the proper sweetness, and the whole evaporated to the consistence of jelly.—Palat.—six pounds of quinces to be boiled in fifteen of water till reduced to one half, five pounds of sugar to be added, and the mixture proceeded with in the manner directed by Gall.—Bruns.; Wirtem.; and Van Mons—two parts of pulp, and one of white sugar.—Hass.; and Piderit—an equal part of each.

R. Depurated Juice of Quinces, six parts.
White Sugar, one part.

Boil to the consistence of honey. (Bruns.; Fuld.; Wirtem.; Swediaur)

Sard.; Herbip.; and Spielmann prescribe one part of sugar, and three parts of juice.

R. Sugar, boiled *à la grande plume*, two parts.
Juice of Quinces, Water, } of each, one part.

Boil to the consistence of jelly. (Hisp.; Palat.)

It is slightly astringent, and stomachic.—Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

AROMATIC JELLY OF QUINCES.

Panis Cydoniorum compositus seu *cum Aromatibus, Diacydonium cum Speciebus, Miva Cydoniorum aromatica, Diacidonium aromaticum.* (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Conserve of Quinces, while hot, one pound.
Lemon Peel, cut small, half an ounce.
Compound Powder of Cinnamon, two drams.

Mix. (Sard.)

R. Jelly of Quinces, any quantity.

Suspend it in a bag containing

Pulverized Cinnamon, ——— Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, one dram and a half.
——— Saffron, ——— Cloves, ——— Ginger, ——— Mastic, ——— Mace, } of each, one scruple.

Preserve after sufficient maceration. (Spielmann)

R. Jelly of Quinces, one pound.
Pulverized Cinnamon, two drams.
——— Ginger, one dram.
——— Cloves, two scruples.
——— Galanga, ——— Mace, ——— Nutmeg, } of each, half a dram.

Mix. (Palat.)

R. Pulp of Quinces, strained, eight pounds.
White Sugar, four pounds.

Evaporate to the required consistence, and add

Cloves, Cinnamon, Fresh Lemon Peel, } two drams of each, six drams.

Mix. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Depurated Juice of Quinces, twenty pounds.
White Sugar, six pounds.

Boil to the consistence of honey, adding towards the end, a bag containing

Cinnamon, Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, three drams.
Saffron, Cloves, Aloe Wood, Mastic, Mace, Ginger, } of each, one dram and a half.

Preserve. (Palat.)

R. Juice of Quinces, one hundred and forty-four ounces.
White Sugar. seventy-two ounces.

Boil to a syrup, and add

Pulverized Nutmegs, ——— Cinnamon, } of each, four ounces.
——— Cloves, ——— Ginger, ——— Galanga, } of each, two ounces.
——— Nardus stricta (*Nard Celtique*), ——— Black Pepper, ——— Mace, ——— Zedoary, ——— Cubebs, ——— Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, one ounce.

Mix. (Spielmann)

JUICE OF QUINCES.

Succus Cydoniorum. (Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Hass.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Piderit)

R. Quinces, perfectly ripe, any quantity.

Rasp them, remove the seeds, and express the pulp between two layers of rye-straw, previously chopped and washed with warm water. Set apart the juice, strain it again, and preserve it in bottles under a stratum of oil.

The bottles may also be exposed to the vapour of burning sulphur, and fifteen grains of sulphate of lime added to every two pounds of juice. (Gall.)

SYRUP OF QUINCE.

Syrupus Cydoniorum seu *de Cydoniis, Mixa Cydoniorum.* (Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Lipp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Juice of Quinces, recently expressed, depurated and filtered, two pounds.
White Sugar, three pounds and a half.

Melt with a gentle heat. (Gall.)

Amst.; Batav.; and Belg. prescribe sixteen ounces of juice, and two pounds and a half of sugar.—Hisp.—one pound of juice, and two pounds of sugar.—Lipp.—one pound of juice, and twenty ounces of sugar.

R. Juice of Quinces, two parts.
White Sugar, three parts and a half.

Melt the sugar at a moderate heat in the juice at the moment of its being expressed. (Van Mons)

R. Juice of Quinces evaporated to the consumption of one third, one pound and a half.
White Sugar, two pounds and a half.

Make a syrup. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

Palat. prescribes three pounds of juice, and one pound and a half of sugar.

R. Depurated Juice of Quinces, two pounds.
Cinnamon, one dram.
Cloves, Ginger, } of each, half a dram.

Digest for six hours in a moderate heat. Add

Red Spanish Wine, ten ounces.

Strain, and add

White Sugar, four pounds.

Make a syrup. (Genev.)

WATER OF QUINCES.

Aqua Cydoniorum. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Quinces, bruised, any quantity.

Put them into a small cask, and after they have passed through the vinous fermentation, distil slowly; rectify the product, if necessary.

DECOCTION OF QUINCE SEEDS.

Decoctum Cydoniæ. (Lond.; Coxe.)

R. Quince Seeds, two drams.
Water, one pint.

Boil over a slow fire for ten minutes, and strain.

It is demulcent.

MUCILAGE OF QUINCE SEEDS.

Mucilago Cydoniorum seu *Seminum Cydoniorum.* (Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Sax.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Quince Seeds, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil slowly to the consistence of mucilage, and strain through a linen cloth. (Batav.)

Amst. prescribes one part of seeds, and twelve parts of water; to be boiled very slightly. (Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Brugnatelli; and Piderit—one of seeds, and eight of river or rose water: to be digested in a very moderate heat.—Swediaur—one part each of seeds and of boiling water.—Lusit.—one of seeds, and twenty-four of water; to be boiled slightly.—Belg.; and Coxe—one of seeds, and forty-eight of water; to be boiled slightly.—Bavar.—one of seeds, and forty of water; to be macerated for two hours.—Ant.—one of seeds, and forty of water; to be boiled for eight minutes.—Sax.; and Van Mons—one of seeds, and sixteen of rose-water, to be triturated slowly.—Bruns.—one of seeds, and one hundred and forty-four of water; to be digested in a moderate heat.—Herbip.—one of seeds, and six of warm water; to be digested in hot ashes.—Austr.—one of seeds, and twenty-four of water; to be triturated slowly.

It is demulcent, and is reputed slightly astringent. It is employed principally externally, in ophthalmia. One part of seeds are sufficient to form a thick mucilage by boiling with forty-eight parts of water.

ACIDULATED MUCILAGE OF QUINCE SEEDS.

Mucilago Seminum Cydoniorum acidulata, Linctus acidus. (Suec.)

R. Quince Seeds, half a dram.
Triturate them with
River Water, a sufficient quantity
to form a mucilage. To two ounces of this, strained, add
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, one dram.
Syrup of Black Currant, one ounce.
Mix.

PECTORAL LOHOCH. (Pierquin)

R. Quince Seeds, two handfuls.
Lily Water, } of each, two ounces.
Poppy Water, }
Syrup of Violets, one ounce and a half.
Make a lohoch.—Dose, two spoonfuls.

DEMULCENT MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Mucilage of Quince Seeds, one ounce.
Yolks of Eggs, two.
Honey of Roses, three ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, four, five, or six times a day.—Recommended by De Haen in aphthæ of the pharynx, dryness of the throat, and the hoarseness of phthysical patients.

CYNANCHUM MONSPELIACUM, Linn.—MONTPELLIER CYNANCHUM.

Synonimes:—Cynanche de Montpellier, Fr.; Rundblættriger Hundswürger, Germ.

Gall.

This plant grows in the maritime parts of the middle of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Apocyneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Cav. *Ic. rar.* I. t. 60.)

The herb (*Herba Cynanchi*) consists of glabrous, cylindrical, sarmentous stems, furnished with oval, rounded leaves, strongly cut in form of a heart, ordinarily obtuse, and terminated by an acute point; they are glabrous, and of an ash-grey colour.

CYNARA.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine.

1. *Cynara Cardunculus*, Linn.

Synonime:—Cardon d'Espagne, Fr.

Gall.; Bergius.

This plant is originally from the island of Crete and Barbary; it is cultivated in kitchen gardens. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æquales*, Linn.; *Synantherеæ*, Cass.; *Fig.* Mor. *Hist.* 3. S. 7. t. 33. f. 7.)

The flowers are employed; they are com-

posed of flosculous corollæ, of a purple-blue colour.

2. *Cynara Scolymus*, Linn.—Artichoke.

Synonimes:—Artichaut cultivé, Fr.; Artischoke, Germ.; Hirschuf, Arab.; Artisko, Dan.; Kunghir, Pers.; Alcachosa, Port.; Artisjok, Swed. Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ainslie; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin.

This plant is cultivated in kitchen gardens. (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 458.)

The flowers are employed; they are composed of flosculous corollæ, of a purple-blue colour.

CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE, Linn.—HOUND'S TONGUE.

Synonimes: — Cynoglosse, Langue de Chien, Fr.; Hundszunde, Germ.; Psy gazyk, Bohem.; Hunde-tungue, Dan.; Cynoglosa, Span.; Hondstong, Dut.; Lingua di Cane, Ital.; Psijerik, Pol.; Hundtonga, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hann.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant which is found in every part of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Borragineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flor. Medic. III. 146.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Cynoglossi* seu *Cynoglossæ majoris* seu *vulgaris*) is large, branching, fusiform, of a reddish-black externally, and whitish internally: its taste is mawkish and very disagreeable.

The herb consists of a hairy, branching stem, and of alternate, sessile, long, lanceolated, pubescent leaves, of a whitish-green colour. It has an odour similar to that of a goat, which disappears after desiccation. The taste is sweetish, mawkish, and rather nauseous.

It is said to be narcotic.

CYNOMORIUM COCCINEUM, Linn.—SCARLET MUSHROOM.

Synonimes:—Champignon de Malte, Fr.; Maltheserschwamm, Germ.; Hondsschaft, Dut.; Fongo Maltese, Gozzitano, Ital.

Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Ross.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A parasitical leafless plant of Sicily and of Martinique. (*Monœcia Monandria*, Linn.; *Fig.* Desc. *Fl. Ant.* 96.)

The plant (*Fungus Melitensis* seu *Herba Cynomorii*) forms an oblong, club-shaped, cylindrical, somewhat verrucose head, supported on a thick, rough pedicle. It is of a scarlet colour, inodorous, and of an astringent and slightly acid taste.

It is astringent.—Dose, one dram.

CYPERUS.

Three species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Cyperus esculentus*, Linn.—Edible Cyperus.

Synonimes:—Souchet comestible, Fr.; Essbare Cyperngras, Erdmandelcypergras, Germ.; Juncia, avellaneda, Span.

Ferr.; Brugnatelli.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Triandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Cyperaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Mor. *Hist. pl.* III. t. 11. fig. 10.)

The root (*Dulcichinum* seu *Bulbulus Thrasus*) is employed. It is tuberculous, oval, annulated, and adherent by long filaments. It is of a brownish-red without, and white within, and its taste is sweet, resembling that of a filbert.

It contains, according to Biroli, a considerable quantity of fixed oil and starch.

2. *Cyperus longus*, Linn.—Long Cyperus.

Synonimes:—Souchet long, Fr.; Langes Cyperngras, Wilder Galgaut, Germ.; Plany Galgaut, Bohem.; Juncia olerosa, Span.; Wilde Galigaan, Dut.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Ic. rar.* II. t. 297.)

The root (*Radix Cyperi longi* seu *Romani* seu *odorati*) is employed. It is long, knotty, articulated, bent, of the thickness of a goose-quill, brittle, of a deep brown colour without, and whitish within. It has a very weak, yet aromatic and agreeable odour, and a bitterish and aromatic taste.

3. *Cyperus rotundus*, Linn.—Round Cyperus.

Synonimes:—Souchet rond, Fr.; Runde Cypernwurzel, Germ.

Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Egypt, Syria, and of the East Indies. (*Fig.* Rottb. *Gram.* t. 14. f. 12.)

The root (*Radix Cyperi rotundi* seu *Orientalis majoris*) is employed. It is round, tuberculous, of the size of an olive, annulated, brown externally, and whitish internally. It has a strong, agreeable, and aromatic odour; and a bitter, styptic, and caustic taste.

AROMATIC VINEGAR.

Acetum Cyperi longi aromaticum.

R. Root of Long Cyperus, two pounds.
Petals of Red Roses, nine ounces.
Tops of Rosemary, } of each,
——— Thyme, } half an ounce.
——— Lavender, }
Seeds of Melitot-Trefoil, one pound and a half.
Jamaica Pepper, two ounces.
Benzoin, half an ounce.
Vinegar, ten pounds.

Digest, and distil till the product passes over with an empyreumatic odour.

DÆDALEA SUAVOLENS, Pers.

Synonimes:—Bolet odorant, Fr.; Wohlnechender Læcherschwamm, Germ.

Gall.; Hisp.; Wirtem.; Murray and Gmelin.

A fungus (*Boletus Salicis*) which grows on the trunks of old willows. (*Fig.* Bull. *Herb* t. 310.)

It is sessile, corky, and glabrous; its flesh, at first of a snowy whiteness, afterwards assumes a sooty tint and becomes zoned: its pores are reddish, very long and irregular. It has a very penetrating and agreeable odour, like anise.

It has been recommended in phthysis pulmonalis, in the dose of a scruple, in powder, four times a day. It may also be administered in the form of electuary.

ELECTUARY OF FRAGRANT BOLETUS.

Electuarium Boleti suavolentis. (Augustin)

R. Fragrant Boletus, half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, so much of it, that the patient may take from a scruple to a dram of the boletus.

DAPHNE.

Several species of this genus of plants are indicated in pharmacopœias:

1. *Daphne Mezereum.*—Mezereon, Spurge-Olive.

Synonimes:—Bois-gentil, Mézéréon, Fr.; Bergpfeffer, Kellerhals, Seidelbast, Germ.; Kielderhels, Tisbast, Kinsbast, Dan.; Mezereo, Ital.; Wylcze lyko, Pol.; Mezereao, Port.; Tibast, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.;

Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A shrub of the north of Europe. (*Octandria Monogynia*; Linn.; *Thymeleæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 3.)

The bark and fruit are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Mezerei*) of the root is thin and fibrous, of a brownish-red without, having a fine and greenish coloured epidermis, and white within. It is inodorous, and its taste is acrid and burning.

The fruit (*Baccæ* seu *Semines Coccognidii*, *Grana Cnidia* seu *Cocci Cnidii*) consists of round, smooth berries, of the size of a pea, enclosing an oleaginous, extremely acrid, yellow kernel under a shining-brown pellicle.

2. *Daphne Thymelea*, Linn.

Synonime:—Thymelée, Fr.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Bergius.

A shrub of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Pluck. *Alm.* 366. t. 229. f. 2.)

Its bark may be substituted for that of the preceding.

It has been recommended internally in affections of the osseous system consequent on syphilis. The seeds are drastically purgative; they are not much used.

The bark of these vegetables, applied to the skin, acts as rubefacient and vesicant.

Besides these, the *Daphne Gnidium*, Linn. (Garou, Fr.), is employed; as well as the *Daphne Laureola*, Linn. (Lauréole, Fr.) a shrub of the middle of Europe, possessing the same properties.

The first of these is required by Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Guibourt; and Murray and Gmelin: and the second by Ant.; Bavar.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Hann.; Suec.; and Brugnatelli.

DECOCTION OF MEZEREON.

Decoctum Daphnes Mezerei seu *Mezerei* seu *Corticis Mezerei*. (Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Genev.; Cast. Borus.; Suec.; Coxe; Niemann; Saunders; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Fresh Bark of Mezereon, two drams.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, adding towards the end

Liquorice Root, half an ounce.

Strain. (Edinb.; Dubl.)

The same formula is given by Amer; Suec.; Coxe; and Swediaur.

Suec. prescribes, with the epithet of *fortius*, another decoction, prepared in the same manner, with four ounces of the bark. —Niemann prescribes one ounce of bark, twelve ounces of water, and one ounce of liquorice; to be boiled down to eight ounces.—Cast. Borus.—two drams of bark, two pounds of water, and half an ounce of liquorice; to be reduced to eighteen ounces.—Ph. Syph.—six drams of bark, six pounds of water, and one ounce of liquorice; to be reduced to four pounds.—Brugnatelli—half a pound of bark, four pounds of water, and half an ounce of liquorice; to be boiled down to three pounds.—Saunders—two drams of bark, two of liquorice, and three pounds of water; to be reduced to two pounds.—Genev.—two drams of bark, two pounds and a half of water, and half an ounce of liquorice; to be boiled down to one half.

It is recommended to be taken in obstinate affections of the osseous system and of the skin, reputed to be syphilitic.—Dose, half a pound, in the course of the day.

STIMULANT GARGLE. (Augustin)

R. Mezereon Bark, two drams.
Water. a sufficient quantity

to obtain ten ounces of decoction. Add to it when strained

Honey, two ounces.
Solution of Ammonia, half a dram.

Mix.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF MEZEREON.

Decoctum Mezerei compositum. (Augustin; Van Mons)

R. Mezereon Bark, two drams.
Stalks of Bitter-sweet, half an ounce.
Root of Burdock, two ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil till reduced to three pounds, withdraw the decoction from the fire, adding to it

Grated Liquorice, two drams.

Strain. (Van Mons)

R. Sassafras Wood, } of each,
Guaiac Wood, } three ounces.
Mezereon Bark, } of each, one ounce.
Liquorice Root, }
Coriander Seeds, one dram.
Water, twenty pounds.

Boil down to ten pounds. (Augustin)

It is stimulant, and is recommended in painful syphilitic affections of the joints and bones, as well as in diseases caused by the abuse of mercury.—Dose, half a glassful, every four hours.

OINTMENT OF MEZEREON.

Unguentum Mezerei seu *epispasticum* seu *rubefaciens.* (Belg.; Gall.; Ferr.; Pol.; Sax.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Van Mons)

R. Mezereon Bark, one hundred and twenty-two parts.

Moisten it a little, and boil it to the consumption of the humidity, in a melted mixture of

Lard, three hundred and twenty parts.
Wax, thirty-eight parts.

Strain, set aside to cool, and beat the ointment. (Belg.; Gall.; Ferr.; Sax.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Mezereon Bark, one pound.
Lard, two pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, express, and add

Yellow Wax, two ounces.
Oil of Lemon, two drams.

Mix. (Pol.)

R. Mezereon Bark, Leaves of Ivy, Wild Clematis, } of each, one part.
Olive Oil, ten parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a sand-bath; then express, and add

White Wax, four parts.

Strain the mixture when melted. (Van Mons)

Lartigue has proposed the following process, which is also prescribed by Belg.:

R. Dried Mezereon Bark, five pounds.

Cut it small, and bruise it in a stone mortar, adding a little water; then put it into a pan, with

Water, three or four pounds,

set it over a slow fire, for one hour; then bruise it again: return it to the pan, and pour upon it

Olive Oil, ten pounds.

Apply heat till the water boils; stir frequently for twelve hours at least, and when the greater part of the water is dissipated, strain with strong expression. Then

R. Of this Oil, eight ounces.
White Wax, three pounds.

Melt together over a slow fire, and let the ointment cool slowly.

It will be proper to introduce here *the Ointment of the Resin of Daphne Gnidium.* (*Pommade de Resine verte de Garou*) of Coldefy-Dorly, of which the following is the formula:

R. Lard, ten ounces.
White Wax, washed in boiling water, one ounce.
Resin of Daphne Gnidium, half a dram.

Melt the lard and wax at a moderate heat, and dissolve the resin in the mixture.

It is a very energetic rubefacient. When it is desired to be employed as a liniment, two ounces of lard, two drams of white wax, and twenty-four grains of the resin are to be incorporated together: and from twelve to thirty-six grains, according to the extent of the part to which it is to be applied, should be rubbed in each time.

Coldefy-Dorly prepares the resin in the following manner:

R. Bark of Daphne Gnidium, chopped, three pounds.

Bruise it in an iron mortar, moistening it with alcohol till its texture becomes destroyed, and it has taken the appearance of a silky mass. Put this into a water-bath with

Alcohol (36 degrees), six pounds and a half,

and apply heat almost to ebullition; then let it become nearly cold, and express strongly. Repeat the maceration a second and third time with fresh alcohol, diminishing the quantity each time by two pounds. Mix and filter the tinctures; distil three-fourths of the alcohol in a water-bath; remove it from the fire, and let it cool for an instant, then filter and set aside the product. Evaporate the strained liquor to three-fourths; then, having suffered it to cool, decant and reject the liquid. Put the precipitate in a flask with two or three ounces of sulphuric æther, and agitate; treat in the same manner the precipitate remaining on the filter. Repeat this operation till the æther ceases to acquire a green tint. Then mix the tinctures, and evaporate them slowly in a water-bath.

TINCTURE OF THE RESIN OF DAPHNE GNIDIUM.

R. Resin of Daphne Gnidium, twenty-four grains.
Sulphuric Æther, half an ounce.
Alcohol (36 degrees), one ounce and a half.

Dissolve.—This tincture is employed alone or in combination as a liniment.

Coldefy-Dorly also prepares a waxed cloth with the resin. (*Taffetas de resine de Garou*)

R. Tincture of Cantharides, half an ounce.
Pulverized Sandarac, half a dram.
Oil of Lemon, six drops.

Dissolve, and add

Resin of Daphne Gnidium, forty-eight grains.

Spread four layers of this mixture upon a green waxed cloth.

This cloth is vesicant. Before applying it the part ought to be rubbed with spirit. It produces its effect in from eight to twelve hours.

The same pharmacologist has proposed a vesicant paper, of which the following is the mode of preparation:

R. Lard, four ounces.
White Wax, washed in boiling water, six drams.
Spermaceti, four drams.
Melt together, and add
Resin of Daphne Gnidium, twenty-four grains.

Spread a layer of this ointment rather warm upon glazed paper, and hold it before the fire that the ointment may be absorbed. Apply in the same manner two other layers, the first time, merely passing the paper before the fire, that, the surface only of the ointment being melted, it may acquire a gloss to indicate the side by which it is to be applied.

Coldefy-Dorly prepares another vesicant paper with eighteen grains of resin.

DATURA.

Two species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Datura Metel*, Linn.

Ferr.; Bergius; Brugnatelli.

A plant of Asia and Africa. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Solaneæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 364.)

The seeds (*Semines Nucis Metellæ*) are employed. They are flat, reniform, black, and of a repugnant and bitter taste.

This plant, though not much used, might be substituted for the following.

2. *Datura Stramonium*, Linn.;—Stramonium, Thorn Apple, Devil's Apple, Apple of Peru.

Synonimes:—Pomme épineuse, Stramoine, Fr.; Stachelnusskraut, Stechapfel, Tollkraut, Germ.; Gesskowa palice, Bodlawe gablko, Bohem.; Galurt, Dan.; Estramonio, Port.; and Span.; Dornappel, Dut.; Stramonio, Pomo spinoso, Ital.; Maszlag, Mal.; Tondera, Pol.; Durnischnichnik, Ross.; Spikklubbært, Swed.

Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is originally from America, but is naturalized in Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 232.)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Daturæ* seu *Stramonii* seu *Solani maniaci*) is composed of a thick, fistulous, very ramified stem, with slightly compressed branches, somewhat grooved, furnished with large, petiolated, alternate, glabrous, ovo-angular leaves, sinuated on the borders, the angles unequal and very acute. It has a virous and repulsive smell, and a bitter and nauseous taste.

The seeds are reniform, slightly compressed, and rugose; they are blackish without, and white within, inodorous, and of a nauseous taste.

This plant contains, according to Brandes, a peculiar alcaloid, *Daturinum*, *Daturina*, *Daturia*, which is the source of its activity.

The *Datura fastuosa*, Linn., is, according to Ainslie, employed in the East Indies; it exhibits the same properties.

It is excitant, and is reputed anti-spasmodic and narcotic. It is extolled in convulsive affections, neuralgia, and rheumatism.

Dose, from one to twenty grains, progressively increased, of the powder.

DECOCTION OF STRAMONIUM. (Ellis)

R. Leaves of Stramonium, two drams.
Milk, one pound and a half.
Boil down to two thirds.

FECULA OF STRAMONIUM. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Stramonium, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, and express; bruise also the residue with a little water, and express again. Mix the two liquors, set aside, decant, apply heat to coagulate the fecula, dry it with gentle heat, and pulverize it.

EXTRACT OF STRAMONIUM.

Extractum Stramonii. (AMER.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; ROSS.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; PIDERIT; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Capsules of Stramonium, gathered before their maturity, any quantity.

Cut them; then bruise them, adding warm water. Clarify the liquor with white of egg, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Herb of Stramonium, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, adding a little water; express the juice, and evaporate it immediately in a water-bath, stirring continually towards the end. (AMER.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FERR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; ROSS.; HERBIP.; COXE)

R. Fresh Leaves of Stramonium, one pound.

Bruise them in a marble mortar, and express the juice; boil the residue with

Water, three pounds,

for an hour. Express, mix the juice with the decoction, and evaporate. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Fresh Herb of Stramonium, any quantity,

Bruise it in a mortar, and express the juice; evaporate this, without skimming, till one fourth part of pulverized dry herb is required to give it the consistence of an extract. (BATAV.; BELG.; FENN.; SUEC.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Stramonium, any quantity.

Bruise them with a little water, and strain through a sieve; set the liquor aside, decant, coagulate at the fire, and strain again; then, having evaporated to the consistence of pilular mass, remove it from the fire, incorporate the fecula set aside, and evaporate again to the required consistence. (WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

It is anti-spasmodic, sedative, and narcotic.—Dose, one or two grains, once or twice a day.

EXTRACT OF STRAMONIUM SEEDS.

Extractum Stramonii e Seminibus. (HANN.; HASS.; VAN MONS)

R. Bruised Stramonium, one pound.
Spring Water, eight pounds.

Boil down to one fourth, and strain; boil the residue with

Spring Water, ten pounds,

till reduced to four, and strain. Mix together the two liquors, set aside for twenty-four hours, remove the supernatant oil, pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate with a moderate heat, constantly stirring, to the consistence of an extract.

Dose, from the fourth of a grain to one grain, twice or thrice a day.

PASTILLES OF STRAMONIUM.

Tablettes du Japon. (PIERQUIN)

R. Extract of Stramonium, half a grain.
——— Hemp, twenty grains.
Amber, Musk, } of each, a sufficient quantity.

Make pastilles of four grains each.

SYRUP OF STRAMONIUM.

Syrupus Anodynus. (HERBIP.)

R. Bruised Seeds of Stramonium, one ounce.
Vinegar, one pound.

Digest for two days, in a covered vessel, with frequent agitation; add when strained

White Sugar, two pounds.

Make a syrup.

VINOUS TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM.

Tinctura seu *Vinum Stramonii.* (HAMB.; HANN.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE; VAN MONS)

R. Bruised Stramonium Seeds, two ounces.
Malaga Wine, eight ounces.
Alcohol, one ounce.

Digest in a moderate heat, for several days; then express, and filter. (HAMB.; HANN.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

VAN MONS directs one ounce of seeds to be macerated, at a moderate heat, in one ounce of proof spirit, then four ounces of Madeira wine to be added, to be digested again, without heat, for several days, and then filtered.—SAINTE-MARIE—one ounce of seeds to be digested at a moderate heat for three or four days, in a mixture of one ounce of alcohol (15 degrees), and twelve ounces of Spanish wine.

It is superior, according to HUFELAND, to opium, as a soporific; it is said also to be a powerful aphrodisiac.—Dose, from six drops to a scruple, in any proper vehicle.

ALCOHOLIC TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Stramonii.* (AMER.; SAX.; ELLIS; HUFELAND)

R Juice of the Herb of Stramonium, recently expressed, Concentrated Alcohol, } of each, an equal part.

Infuse without heat for several days, and filter. (Sax.)

R. Seeds of Stramonium, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Digest for six days, and filter. (Amer.; Coxe)

Hufeland prescribes two ounces of seeds, and one pound of alcohol; to be infused for three days.

ANTI-RHEUMATISMAL TINCTURE. (Pierquin)

R. Stramonium Seeds, one ounce.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest, express, and add

Extract of Opium, one ounce.
Aromatic Camphorated Spirit, two ounces.

Mix.—It is stimulant and narcotic.—Dose, five drops, to be gradually augmented.—It is employed externally.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM.

Tinctura Stramonii Ætherea. (Hann.)

R. Stramonium Seeds, one part.
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, four parts.

Infuse without heat for three days in a stopped bottle, with occasional agitation; then decant.

Dose, ten drops, several times a day.

OIL OF STRAMONIUM.

Oleum Stramonii. (Gall.)

R. Bruised Leaves of Stramonium, one part
Olive Oil, two parts.

Digest in hot ashes for twenty-four hours, and express. Repeat the operation with fresh herb, boil slightly, and express again.

OINTMENT OF STRAMONIUM.

Unguentum Stramonii. (Amer.; Coxe; Pierquin)

R. Leaves of Stramonium, two ounces.
Lard, four ounces.
White Cerate, one ounce.

Boil slowly in a glass vessel. (Pierquin)

R. Leaves of Stramonium, five pounds.
Lard, fourteen pounds.

Boil slowly, till the leaves become crisp; then express, and to each pound of the product add

Yellow Wax, two ounces.

Melt. (Hamb.; Coxe)

DAUCUS CAROTTA, Linn.—CARROT.

Synonimes.—Carotte commune, Fr.; Mohrrübe, Germ.; Olessnjk, Bohem.; Gulerod, Dan.; Zanahoria, Span.; Gujer, Hind.; Karout, Dut.; Carota, Ital.; Marohew, Pol.; Cenovia, Port.; Garjara, Sans.; Morot, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant is cultivated in Europe, where it has produced several varieties. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 546)

The root and seeds are employed.

The root, *Carrot* (*Radix Dauci vulgaris* seu *sativi*), is straight, conical, fleshy, and of a red, white, or yellow colour, of various shades. It has a peculiar and aromatic odour, and a sweet and somewhat mucilaginous taste.

The seeds (*Semines Dauci sylvestris*) are small, flattened on one side, bulged on the other, of a grey colour, and furnished with margins fringed with down. Their odour and taste are rather aromatic.

The root is employed as demulcent, vermifuge, and anti-icteric, internally; and as emollient and antiseptic, externally.

The seeds are excitant, carminative, and diuretic.

CARROT POULTICE. (Gall.)

R. Carrot, rasped, any quantity.
Decoction of Hemlock, a sufficient quantity

to make a cataplasm.

JUICE OF CARROT.

Succus Carottæ. (Gall.)

R. Carrot, grated, sixteen parts.
Water, two parts.

Reduce to a pulp; express and clarify the juice.

EXTRACT OF CARROT.

Extractum seu *Rob Dauci* seu *Dauci Carottæ* seu *Dauci Radicis, Succus Dauci inspissatus.* (Ant.; Belg.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Swediaur)

R. Carrots, grated, two pounds.
Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, and then boil for one hour. Pour off the liquor when cold, and then express the pulp. Mix the two liquors, and when they have become sufficiently depurated by repose, evaporate to the proper consistence. (Belg.)

R. Carrots, grated, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity,

or, about one half. Boil till the root becomes soft, put it into a bag, and express the juice with force; then strain this through flannel, and evaporate it slowly, removing the scum, to the consistence of honey. (Fuld.; Lipp.; Sax.)

Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; and Swediaur direct the juice to be clarified, by giving it two or three boils, before evaporating it.

R. Depurated Juice of Carrot, nine pounds.
White Sugar, one pound.

Boil, constantly stirring, to the consistence of honey. (Ant.)

It is demulcent and pectoral.—It has also been extolled as an anodyne application to ulcerated cancer.

DELPHINIUM.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Delphinium consolida*, Linn.—Larkspur.

Synonimes:—Pied d'Alouette, Fr.; Rittersporn, Germ.; Kralowsky swalnjk, Rytjrska ostruha, Cernohlawek, Bohem.; Ridderspor, Dut.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A common plant of Europe. (*Polyandria Trigynia*, Linn.; *Ranunculaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 383.)

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb (*Herba Consolidæ regalis* seu *Calcitrippæ*) consists of a pubescent, branching stem, and of leaves, divided into three, which are again divided into several linear straps. It is inodorous, and has a bitter taste.

The flowers are blue, in loose racemes, placed at the ends of the stems and branches. They are without odour, and have a bitter, mucilaginous and rather styptic taste.

TINCTURE OF LARKSPUR.

Tinctura Delphinii. (Augustin)

R. Seeds of Larkspur, one ounce.
Alcohol, half a pound.

Digest in a moderate heat.—Dose, from ten to twenty drops, thrice a day; in spasmodic asthma.—Recommended by Blanchard.

2. *Delphinium Staphisagria*, Linn.—Stavesacre.

Synonimes:—Staphisaigre; Fr.; Læusesaamen, Germ.; Wssiwec, Plane wjno, Blessnjk, Bohem.; Luusurt, Dan.; Hierba Piojera, Span.; Luiskruid, Dut.; Erba contra i pidocchi, Ital.; Gnidosa ziele, Pol.; Alvarrez, Port.; Staffanfræ, Swed.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant. Batav.; Belg.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr. Genev.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip. Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 473.)

The seeds (*Semines Staphidis agriæ* seu *Staphisagriæ*; Stephanskœrner, Læusekœrner, Læusesaamen, Germ.) are employed. They are of a blackish-grey colour, flattish, triangular, sometimes tetragonal, rough, wrinkled, and bent. Each contains an oblong, yellowish white kernel. Their odour is very disagreeable; and their taste acrid, caustic, and bitter.

It contains, according to Lassaigne and Feneulle, a peculiar alcaloid, *Delphinium Delphia*, which is the source of its activity.

It is excitant, sialagogue, emetic, and purgative.

DECOCTION OF STAVESACRE.

Decoctum Seminum Delphinii Staphisagriæ (Niemann).

R. Stavesacre Seeds, bruised, one ounce.
Spring Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to one pound; add to the strained decoction.

Tincture of Opium, twenty-four grains.

Mix.—It is recommended by RANQUE in itch, to be applied as a lotion, by means of linen-rag, twice a day. If it irritates the skin too much, water may be added to it; in every case, one third of water is to be added at the eighth or ninth day. The disease is said to be cured with this application in ten or eleven days.

EXCITANT LOTION.

Lotio e Staphisagria. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Stavesacre Seeds, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for half an hour, strain, and add

Alcohol, half a pound.

Mix.—For obstinate diseases of the skin.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC GARGLE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Stavesacre Seeds, one ounce.
Mustard, three drams.
Hydromel, four ounces.
Oxymel of Squill, two ounces.

Mix.

POWDER AGAINST LICE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Stavesacre Seeds, } of each,
Long Pepper, } an equal part.

Mix.

OINTMENT AGAINST LICE.

Unguentum contra Pediculos Capitis. (BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Stavesacre Seeds, one part.
Lard, three parts.

Infuse with heat for several hours, and express. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Stavesacre Seeds, two drams.
Simple Cerate, six drams.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

BRUGNATELLI and NIEMANN prescribe two drams of stavesacre seeds, three drams of lard, and three drams of mutton suet.

R. Stavesacre Seeds, two drams.
Root of White Hellebore, one dram and a half.
Leaves of Tobacco, one dram.
Oil of Tobacco, a sufficient quantity.
Wax, a little.

Infuse, and add when strained,

Oil of Lavender, eight grains.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

DENTARIA.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias.

1. *Dentaria Digitata*, LMK.

SYNONIMES:—Dentaire digitée, Petite Dentaire, FR.; Zehrwurzel, Steinbrechwurzel, GERM.

WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Tetradynamia Siliquosa*, LINN.; *Cruciferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Garid. *Aix*, 152, t. 29.)

The root (*Radix Dentariæ minoris* seu *Violæ dentariæ* seu *Saniculæ albæ* seu *Symphyti dentarii*) is employed. It is composed of white and fleshy scales, and has an astringent taste.

2. *Dentaria pinnata*, LMK.

SYNONIME:—Dentaire pinnée, FR.

GALL.

A plant of the middle of Europe.

The root is employed; it is less scaly and more solid than that of the preceding.

These two plants were formerly reputed vulnerary.

DESVAUXIA FLUITANS, BEAUD.

SYNONIMES:—Fetuque flottante, FR.; Mannagras, Schwadin, GERM.

BRUNS.; BERGIUS.

This plant grows in the marshes of the north of Europe. (*Triandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Gramineæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Schreb. *Agrost.* p. 37, t. 3.)

The seed (*Semen Graminis Mannæ*) is employed. It is brown and shining.

It is emollient, and analeptic; but it forms an aliment rather than a medicament.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS, Linn.—CLOVE-PINK.

Synonimes:—Œillet commun, Fr.; Gartennelke, Germ.; Kramsky hrebjcek, Bohem.; Fiernellike, Dan.; Clavel plumario, Span.; Geplümde anjelier, Dut.; Garofano piamario, Ital.; Cravo palmario, Port.; Frægærds juglika, Fieder juglika, Swed.

Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Decandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Caryophylleæ*, Juss. *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 345.)

The petals of the flowers (*Flores Tunicæ* seu *Tunicæ hortensis* seu *rubræ* seu *Caryophyllorum rubrorum*) are employed. They are naked and crenelated. Their taste is sweet and slightly nauseous; their odour, which is agreeable, is dissipated by desiccation.

They formerly ranked among those medicaments which were called nervine.

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

conserve of clove-pink. (Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Petals of Clove-pink, freed from their claws, and reduced to pulp, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat together. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

Van Mons gives the same process; but directs the mass to be heated, to effect the more perfect mixture of the sugar.—Sard. —prescribes one part of petals and three parts of sugar boiled *à la grand plume*.

vinegar of clove-pink.

Acetum Tunicæ seu *Caryophylli*. (Gall.; Wirtem.)

R. Petals of Clove-pink, freed from their claws, one part.
Vinegar, sixteen parts.

Macerate for fifteen days, occasionally shaking; then strain and filter. (Gall.)

Wirtem. prescribes one part of petals and six parts of vinegar.

syrup of clove-pink.

Syrupus Tunicæ seu *Tunicæ florum* seu *Caryophylli rubri* seu *de Floribus Dianthi Caryophylli* seu *Caryophyllorum rubrorum*. (Edinb.; Amst.; Bruns.; Gall.; Genev.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Van Mons)

Syrupus Dianthi Caryophylli. (Edinb.)

R. Fresh Petals of Clove-pink, freed from their claws, one part.
Boiling Water, four parts.
Refined Sugar, seven parts.

Macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours; then strain the infusion, add the sugar, and form a syrup with a moderate heat.

R. Fresh Petals of Clove-pink, freed from their claws, eight ounces.
Boiling Water, sixteen ounces.

Digest for twenty-four hours at a very moderate heat; then strain without expression, and add to eight parts of the infusion
Sugar, sixteen parts.

Make a syrup. (Amst.)

Palat.; and Wirtem. prescribe sixteen ounces of sugar to nine ounces of saturated infusion.—Gall.—four pounds of flowers, eight of boiling water, twelve hours' infusion, and double the quantity of the product, of sugar.—Genev.—one pound of clove-pink, two pounds of water, twelve hours' maceration, and four pounds of sugar.

R. Fresh Petals, without claws, one part.
Cold Water, one half part.

Having bruised the petals, add the water, and after some time, pour upon the mixture
Boiling Water, one pound and a half.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, strain with slight expression, set aside and decant. Then

R. Of this Infusion, three parts.
Sugar, five parts and a half.

Dissolve without ebullition and skim. (Van Mons)

Bruns. directs one pound of petals to be bruised, and then infused in eighteen ounces of boiling water for several hours; the liquor then to be slightly expressed, and then boiled for a few minutes, with thirty ounces of sugar.

DICTAMNUS ALBUS, Linn.—FRAXINELLA, WHITE DITTANY.

Synonimes :—Fraxinelle, Dictamne blanc, Fr. ; Weisser Diptam, Spechtwurzel, Æschenwurzel, Germ. ; Dyptam, Tewdawa bjla, Bohem. ; Dictamo bianco, Ital. ; Dyptan, Pol. ; Dictamo branco, Port.

Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Fuld ; Genev. ; Hann. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Pol. ; Borus ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Wirtem. ; Bergius ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Spielmann ; Zarda.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn. ; *Rutaceæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 171.)

The root (*Radix Dictamni albi* seu *Fraxinellæ* seu *Diptamni officinalis* seu *Fraxini pumilæ*) is employed. It is long, thick, and branching. Its odour, strong and goatish (*hircine*), disappears in a great measure after desiccation. Its taste, aromatic and bitter, also disappears. The bark is only employed ; it comes to us in white quilled pieces, of the length of an inch, possessing a feeble odour, and bitterish taste.

It is excitant, and diaphoretic, and has been recommended in nervous fevers, and also in inveterate leucorrhœa.

Dose, a scruple, twice a day.

TINCTURE OF FRAXINELLA. (Fuld.)

R. Fresh Root of Fraxinella, two ounces.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for eight days, and filter.—Dose, from twenty to sixty drops.

DIERVILLA TOURNEFORTII, Mich.—YELLOW-FLOWERED UPRIGHT HONEY-SUCKLE.

Synonime : Dierville du Canada, Fr.

Ross. ; Murray and Gmelin.

A shrub of North America. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn. : *Caprifoliaceæ*, Juss. ; *Fig.* Zorn. *Ic.* pl. t. 424.)

The stalks (*Stipites Diervillæ*) are employed. They are round, of the size of a quill or larger, woody, and of a reddish-brown colour. They have a disagreeable odour, and an acrid and nauseous taste.

They are recommended as anti-syphilitic.

DIGITALIS.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias.

1. *Digitalis ferruginea*, Linn.

Ant.

. A plant of Italy, and of the Levant. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn. ; *Scrofulariæ*, Juss.)

The herb is employed. It consists of a stem furnished with sessile, oblong, lanceolate leaves, glabrous on their upper surfaces and hairy at their borders.

2. *Digitalis purpurea*, Linn. — Digitalis, Purple Foxglove.

Synonimes :—Digitale pourprée, Grande Digitali, Gantelée, Gants de Nôtre Dame, Fr. ; Rother Fingerhut, Purpurfingerhut, Purgirfingerhut, Fingerkraut, Waldschollkraut, Meerstachelkraut, Waldglæcklein, Waldglocke, Unsern Frauen Handschun, Germ. ; Rodfingerhat, Dan. ; Paarsch vingerhoed, Dut. ; Guantelli, Digitali, Digitella, Ital. ; Paluszniczek, Pol. ; Deda letra, Port ; Fingerborrsært, Suec.

Lond. ; Dubl. ; Edinb. ; Amer. ; Amst. ; Ant. ; Austr. ; Batav. ; Bavar. ; Belg. ; Bruns. ; Dan. ; Mil. Copen. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Fenn. ; Form. Hôp. Fr. ; Fuld. ; Genev. ; Hamb. ; Hann. ; Hass. ; Lipp. ; Olden. ; Lusit. ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Cast. Borus. ; Ross. ; Sax. ; Suec. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Wurceb. ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin ; Paris ; Spielmann.

The herb (*Herba Digitalis*) is employed. It consists of a simple, cylindrical, straight, hairy stem, and of oval, or lanceolated, obtusely-pointed, petiolated leaves ; which are

whitish and tomentose underneath, green and rather wrinkled above, and dentated on the margin. It has a somewhat virous odour, and a disagreeable, nauseous, acrid, and bitter taste.

It contains, according to LEROYER, an alcaloid, *Digitaline*, which is the source of its activity.

In an excessive dose, it occasions nausea, emesis, catharsis, then vertigo, delirium, convulsion, and finally, death. In a less strong dose, it induces irritation of the gastric passages, evidenced by the nausea and colical affections which it then occasions; at the same time it augments the urinary secretion and accelerates the circulation. At a still less dose, it generally diminishes the number of pulsations of the heart and arteries, in a progressive manner; which effect frequently continues for some time after the digitalis has ceased to be taken.

It is employed as a sedative, in nervous affections, asthma, hæmoptysis, and towards the end of pulmonary catarrhs; as a diuretic, in hydropical affections; as an excitant, in scrofula; as a contra-stimulant, in internal inflammations, particularly in acute peripneumonia.

Dose, from one grain to six grains or more, progressively, of the powder.

In the following formulæ, the *Digitalis purpurea* is that which is referred to.

POWDER OF DIGITALIS.

Pulvis Digitalis purpureæ. (MIL. COPEN.; CAST. BORUS.; AUGUSTIN; VAN MONS)

R. Dried Leaves of Digitalis, White Sugar, } of each, one dram.

Make a powder. (VAN MONS)

This is to be divided into twenty-four doses; one to be taken once, twice, or thrice a day, in dropsy, particularly in ascites.

R. Leaf of Digitalis, one grain.
White Sugar, one scruple.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

For one dose.

R, Leaf of Digitalis, two grains.
Root of Sweet Flag, five grains.
White Sugar, thirteen grains.

Mix. (CAST. BORUS.; AUGUSTIN)

To be taken at twice.

R Leaf of Digitalis, one grain.
Tartaric Acid, three grains.
Camphor, two grains.
Sugar, ten grains.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

DIURETIC POWDER. (FULD.; BRERA; HUPELAND)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, Cinnamon, } of each, one scruple.
White Sugar, Acetate of Potass, } of each, four scruples.

Mix. — Dose, from fifteen to twenty grains. (FULD.)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, fifteen grains.
Nitrate of Potass, three drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, four drams.

Mix, and divide into six parcels, one to be taken every two hours. (BRERA)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, one grain.
Peroxide of Manganese, three grains.
Liquorice Powder, half a scruple.

Mix.—For one dose, to be repeated every four hours. (BRERA)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, Squill, } of each, one grain.
Oil of Juniper, two drops.
Borated Cream of Tartar, Liquorice, } of each, one scruple.
Cinnamon, two grains.

Mix.—To be repeated twice or thrice a day.

NAUSEANT POWDER.

Pulvis deprimens et nauseam ciens. (BRERA)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, one scruple.
Ipecacuanha, eight grains.

Mix, and divide into eight parcels.—Dose, one, every two hours.

SEDATIVE POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, eight grains.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, four grains.
Sugar, one ounce.
Oil of Peppermint, four drops.

Mix, and divide into eight or ten parcels. —It is recommended in palpitation of the heart.—Dose, one parcel every evening in a glassful of water.

ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Assafœtida, Castor, } of each, half a dram.
Root of Valerian, two scruples.
Leaf of Digitalis, ten grains.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Sugar Candy, one dram.

Mix, and divide into twenty-four parcels. Dose, one parcel in a little sweetened water, morning and evening; in the convulsions resulting from hydrocephalus, in children of from one to three years of age.

PURGATIVE AND DIURETIC POWDER. (BORIES)

R. Sulphate of Soda, two drams.

Acetate of Potass, thirty grains.
Squill, } of each, five grains.
Leaf of Digitalis, }
Resin of Jalap, six grains.

Mix.—To be taken at one dose, in the morning, fasting, in aperient broth.

ANTI-HYDROPIC POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, } of each,
Sub-borate of Soda, } two drams.
Leaf of Digitalis, one scruple.

Mix, and divide into twelve parcels.—Dose, one at the commencement, then two, three, and even four, in a glassful of any proper liquid.

BOLUSES OF DIGITALIS. (BRERA)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, sixteen grains.
Despumated Honey,
a sufficient quantity.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one, every two hours.

PILLS OF DIGITALIS. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Extract of Digitalis, any quantity.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of half a grain each. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Extract of Digitalis, any quantity.
Fecula of Digitalis,
a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. (VAN MONS)

Dose, two or three, to be gradually increased to twelve, twice a day.

R. Leaf of Digitalis, } of each, one dram.
Assafœtida, }
Compound Tincture of Lavender,
a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of two grains each. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

One or two to be taken every morning.

PIERQUIN prescribes one dram of digitalis, one dram of assafœtida, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of amber; to be divided into fifty pills.

R. Leaf of Digitalis, three grains.
Supertartrate of Potass, } of each,
Florentine Iris, } half
Nitrate of Potass, } a scruple.

Make three pills. (PIERQUIN)

To be taken in one day, at equal intervals.

The digitalis is to be progressively augmented to fifteen grains without increasing the proportion of the other ingredients.

HYDRAGOGUE PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, } of each,
Squill, } one dram.
Extract of Buck-bean, }

Make seventy pills.—Dose, from three to nine, daily, in hydrothorax.—This is a large dose.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Camphor, } of each, one dram.
Gum Ammoniac, }
Rhubarb, }
Tartarized Antimony, six grains.
Leaves of Digitalis, one ounce.
Extract of Hemlock, } of each,
——— Wormwood, } three drams.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make one hundred and twenty pills.—Dose, from one to six, morning and evening, augmented gradually. Each pill contains two grains of digitalis.

RESOLVENT AND DIURETIC PILLS.

Pilulæ resolventes, diureticæ ac deprimentes. (BRERA)

R. Gum Ammoniac, four scruples.
Soap, } of each, half a dram.
Extract of Hemlock, }
Aqueous Extract of Aloes, }
Extract of Rhubarb, }
Leaf of Digitalis, one dram.
Oxymel of Squill, } of each, a sufficient quantity.
Liquorice Powder, }

Make pills of six grains each.—Dose, three, morning and evening, in engorgements of the abdominal viscera with preternatural action of the heart.

SEDATIVE PILLS. (ELLIS)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, } of each,
Opium, } six grains.
Conserve of Roses,
a sufficient quantity

to make twelve pills.—Dose, one every four hours; in asthma.

RESOLVENT BOLUSES.

Boli resolventes et deprimentes. (BRERA)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, fifteen grains.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury,
eight grains.
Rob of Juniper, one dram.

Make four boluses.—Dose, one every four hours; in meningitis and encephalitis.

R. Proto-chloruret of Mercury, six grains.
Tartarized Antimony, two grains.
Leaf of Digitalis, twelve grains.

Despumated Honey, } of each,
Liquorice Powder, } a sufficient quantity,

to make four boluses.—Dose, one every four hours, in hæmoptysis accompanied with engorgement of the abdominal viscera.

DIURETIC AND ANTI-SPASMODIC BOLUSES. (BRERA)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, } of each,
Squill, } twelve grains.
Extract of Henbane, six grains.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one, every two hours, in angina pectoris accompanied with engorgement of the abdominal viscera.

SEDATIVE MIXTURE.

Mixtura deprimens. (BRERA)

R. Emulsion of Bitter Almonds, six ounces.
Leaf of Digitalis, twenty grains.

Mix.—To be taken in doses of a spoonful; in inflammation of the chest.

DIURETIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura deprimens et valde diuretica. (BRERA)

R. Emulsion of Bitter Almonds, one pound.
Leaf of Digitalis, one scruple.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.

Mix.—To be taken in the same cases as the preceding.

EXTRACT OF DIGITALIS. (HANN.; SAX.; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Herb of Digitalis, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, sprinkling it with a little water; express the juice, and immediately evaporate it in a water-bath, stirring continually, towards the end, with a spatula. (HANN.)

R. Leaves of Digitalis, any quantity.

Bruise them with a little water, and strain through a sieve; set the juice aside, decant, coagulate it at the fire, and strain again. Evaporate to the consistence of a pilular mass; remove it from the fire, incorporate the fecula set apart, and again evaporate to the proper consistence. (SAX.; VAN MONS)

DECOCTION OF DIGITALIS.

Decoctum Digitalis. (COXE; VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Digitalis, one part.
Water, thirty parts.

Boil down to twenty-four parts; then strain, decant when cold, and add

Proof Spirit, four parts

Mix. (VAN MONS)

COXE directs one dram of digitalis to be exposed to a moderate heat with a sufficient quantity of water to obtain eight ounces of strained liquor, the vessel to be removed from the fire as soon as ebullition commences, set apart for a quarter of an hour, and then the liquor to be strained.

DIURETIC INJECTION. (PIERQUIN)

R. Digitalis, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain, after sufficient coction, four ounces of strained liquor.

CHRESTIEN recommends it to be injected in rectum thrice a day, gradually augmenting the quantity of digitalis.

DIURETIC POTION. (AUGUSTIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, one scruple.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil down to six ounces, and add when strained

Syrup of Marshmallows, two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls, in the course of twenty-four hours.—If it produces nausea and vomiting, a scruple or half a dram of HOFFMAN'S anodyne liquor is to be added. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, one scruple.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil down to eight ounces, and add when strained

Proof Spirit, half an ounce.

Mix one ounce of this liquor with

Distilled Water of Peppermint, } of each,
——— Parsley, } one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours, in dropsy. (AUGUSTIN)

FOWLER'S AQUEOUS TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Fresh Leaves of Digitalis, two ounces.
Pure Water, one pound.

Boil till reduced to seven ounces and a half. Strain, and add

Tincture of Cardamoms, half an ounce.

Mix.—This concentrated decoction is valuable in cases where the alcoholic tincture may not be employed.

INFUSION OF DIGITALIS.

Infusum Digitalis seu *Digitalis purpurea.* (LOND.; EDINB.; AMER.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Dried Leaves of Digitalis, one dram.

Boiling Water, half a pint.
Spirit of Cinnamon, half a fluid ounce.

Macerate the leaves in the water for four hours; then strain, and add the spirit. (LOND.)

R. Dried Leaves of Digitalis, one dram.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.
Spirit of Cinnamon, one ounce.

Macerate the leaves in the water for four hours; then add the spirit, and strain. (EDINB.)

AMER.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and ELLIS give the same formula as LOND. NIEMANN and SWEDIAUR also give the same, but allow any other aromatic spirit to enter into it.

Dose, one ounce to adults.

YPEY has recommended an infusion of two drams of digitalis in a pound of water, to be taken in doses of a spoonful, every three hours, till it occasions nausea and alvine dejections. (NIEMANN)

EXPECTORANT MIXTURE.

Mixtura deprimens et expectorans. (BRERA)

R. Leaf of Digitalis, thirty grains.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain four ounces of infusion. Add to it when strained
Almond Emulsion, three ounces.
Sub-hyrosulphate of Antimony, six grains.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken slowly, in pneumonia and pleurisy.

HYDRAGOGUE POTION. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Digitalis, from half a dram to one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity to obtain seven ounces of infusion. Add to it when strained
Vinous Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
Syrup, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, every hour; in phthysis, dropsy, and particularly in hæmorrhage.

R. Digitalis, one dram.
Cinchona, six drams.
Boiling Water, ten ounces.

Infuse, and add when strained

Borated Tartar, one ounce.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
SYDENHAM'S Laudanum, thirty drops.

Mix.—Dose, three spoonfuls, in the day.

DIURETIC INFUSION. (HAMB.)

R. Leaves of Digitalis, two drams.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Infuse in a covered vessel, strain when cold, and add

Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
Spirit of Nitric Æther, two drams.

Mix.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC HYDROMEL.

Hydromel asthmaticum. (PALAT.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Digitalis, half a pound.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest, express, and add to one pound and a half of the liquor

Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in four ounces of Vinegar, one ounce.
Honey, four ounces.
Tincture of Benzoin, two drams.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls. Anisated spirit of ammonia may be added, if there is occasion.

REMER'S TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Digitalis, one dram.

Digest for twenty-four hours in

Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity

to obtain one ounce of strained liquor, to be expressed strongly. (NIEMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of leaves, and sixteen parts of solution to be digested for twenty hours.

It is recommended in spasmodic cough, in the dose of twenty drops.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS.

Tinctura Digitalis composita. (VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Digitalis. two ounces.
Spirit of Bitter Almonds, sixteen ounces.

Infuse, express, and filter.

SYRUP OF DIGITALIS.

Oxysaccharum Digitalis, Syrupus Digitalis seu *Digitalis aceticus.* (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Dried Leaves of Digitalis, one part and a half.
Distilled Vinegar, eight parts.

Infuse in a covered vessel placed in a warm water-bath, for twelve hours. When cold, express, and add

White Sugar, one part and a half.

Dissolve with a very moderate heat. (VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves of Digitalis, one part.
Vinegar, eight parts.

Macerate without heat for eight days; strain, and add

Sugar, one part and a half.

Filter on the following day. (Van Mons)

Swediaur prescribes two ounces of digitalis, sixteen of vinegar, and thirty of sugar

R. Herb of Digitalis, one ounce.
Distilled Vinegar, eight ounces.

Digest with a moderate heat, and express. Add to six ounces and a half of the liquor

Sugar, ten ounces.

Boil and skim.—Dose, a tea-spoonful or more. It is extolled by Martius, in phthisis pulmonalis. (Augustin; Niemann)

WINE OF DIGITALIS. (Lusit.; Pierquin)

R. Dried Leaves of Digitalis, one ounce.
White Wine, two pounds.

Macerate for four days, and strain. (Lusit.)

Pierquin prescribes one ounce of digitalis, and four ounces of Madeira wine, to be digested for several hours in a moderate heat.

It is prescribed in cases where the tincture is thought to be too stimulating.

TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Digitalis* seu *Digitalis purpureæ*. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Ant.; Austr.; Belg.; Gall.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hamb.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Hufeland; Niemann; Pierquin; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Dried Leaves of Digitalis, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (Lond.)

R. Smaller Leaves of Digitalis, dried and coarsely powdered, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, one pint.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (Dubl.)

R. Dried Leaves of Digitalis, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, eight ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (Edinb.)

Gall. prescribes one part of leaves, and four parts of alcohol (22 degrees); to be digested for six days.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—one of digitalis, and eight of alcohol (22 degrees).—Amer.; and Coxe give the same formula as Dubl.—Belg.—one part of digitalis, and four parts of alcohol (15 degrees).—Austr.—one of digitalis, and eight of alcohol (0.910).—Ant.—one of digitalis, and four of alcohol (20 degrees).—Hamb.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; and Pierquin give the same formula as Edinb.—Hufeland—one part of digitalis, and six parts of alcohol.

R. Juice of Digitalis, recently expressed, Rectified Spirit, } of each, an equal weight.

Digest without heat for several days, and filter. (Sax.)

R. Dried Leaves of Digitalis, two drams.
Rectified Spirit, eight ounces.
Distilled Water, four ounces.

Digest in a moderate heat, express, and filter. (Fenn; Hann; Pol.; Borus; Suec.; Niemann)

Van Mons prescribes one part of digitalis, four parts of proof spirit, and one of water; to be digested without heat for several days.—Swediaur—two of digitalis, four of alcohol, and four of water; to be digested for four hours in a moderate heat.

It is recommended in hydrothorax, anasarca, hæmoptysis, and phthisis pulmonalis.—Dose, thirty drops in an ounce of mint water; to be repeated twice or thrice a day, gradually augmenting the quantity till nausea supervenes.

PLANCHE'S TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS.

R. Leaves of Digitalis, dried in a stove, and pulverized, two ounces,
Alcohol (20 degrees), twelve ounces.

Digest for four days in a stove at the temperature of from 25 to 30 degrees, R.; then strain with strong expression, and pour upon the residuum.

Alcohol (20 degrees), eight ounces.

Digest as before, and express. Mix the two tinctures, filter, and distil in a water-bath, so as to leave twelve ounces of tincture.

Dose, from three to six drops, in any proper liquid.

MACLEAN'S TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS. (Niemann)

R. Herb of Digitalis, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, eight ounces.

Digest for eight days, in a moderate heat.—Dose, thirty drops at most. Maclean

prepares another tincture with four ounces each, of fresh herb and of rectified spirit. The dose is the same.

HARLESS'S TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Digitalis, one ounce.
Alcohol, } of each
Cinnamon Water, } three ounces.

Digest for four days, and filter.

AUGUSTIN, who prescribes this tincture under the name of *Tinctura Digitalis semi-spirituosa*, gives another, under that of *Tinctura Digitalis spirituosa*, of which the following is the formula.

R. Leaves of Digitalis, one ounce.
Concentrated Alcohol, } of each, three
Vinous Cinnamon Water, } ounces.

Strain at the expiration of three days.—Dose, from ten to thirty drops.

SEDATIVE MIXTURE.

Mixtura Digitalis camphorata. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Tincture of Digitalis, one dram and a half.
——— Henbane, one dram.
Emulsion of Camphor, four ounces.

Mix.—A tea-spoonful to be taken every hour.

EXPECTORANT POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Tincture of Digitalis, half an ounce.
——— Opium, forty drops.
Water, two ounces and a half.

Mix.—A tea spoonful to be taken three or four times a day, in hæmoptysis and incipient phthisis.

DIURETIC POTION. (ELLIS; DISP. CHA. PARIS; RATIER)

R. Tincture of Digitalis, one dram.
Infusion of Tea, four ounces.
Honey of Squill, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken in doses of a spoonful. (RATIER)

R. Infusion of Digitalis, four ounces.
Tincture of Digitalis, } of each,
Acetate of Potass, } one dram.
Tincture of Opium, ten drops.

Mix.—A spoonful to be taken three or four times a day. (ELLIS)

R. Decoction of Pellitory of the Wall, four ounces.
Tincture of Digitalis, half a dram.
Wine of Squill, two drams.
Alcoholized Nitric Æther, twenty-four drops.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, one ounce.

Mix. (DISP. CHA. PARIS)

TROMMSDORF'S TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS. (OLDEN.; NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Digitalis, one ounce.
Alcohol, eight ounces.

Digest for eight days, at a temperature of 10 degrees, R.; strain, and add

Sulphuric Æther, two ounces

Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Digitalis, } of each,
Spirit of Sulphuric Æther, } one
Concentrated Alcohol, } ounce.

Digest for four days without heat in a covered vessel, shaking frequently, and filter.

Dose, from ten to thirty drops or more.

FLITTNER'S TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS.

Tinctura Digitalis aquoso-ætherea. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Leaves of Digitalis, three ounces.
Water, eighteen ounces.

Macerate for twenty four hours, and then evaporate the strained infusion in a water-bath till three ounces of it only remain. Infuse the residuum of the preceding operation in

Sulphuric Æther, six ounces,

for twenty-four hours; then strain with expression, and mix the liquor with the aqueous tincture.

Dose, from ten to fifteen drops.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS.

Tinctura Digitalis ætherea. (BELG.; GALL.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Leaves of Digitalis, powdered, one part.
Sulphuric Æther (46 degrees), four parts.

Macerate for two days, in a stopped bottle, and pour off. (BELG.; GALL.; HANN.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

VAN MONS prescribes one part of herb and three parts of æther.—POL.; BORUS.; and SAX.—one of herb and eight of æther.

Dose, twenty drops or more, being gradually augmented, thrice a day.

DIURETIC TINCTURE. (HUFELAND)

R. Oil of Juniper, half a dram.
Nitric Æther, } of each,
Ætherial Tincture of Digitalis, } three drams.

Mix—Dose, from twenty to thirty drops, every three hours.

OINTMENT OF DIGITALIS. (FULD.; HAMB.; SAX.; HERBIP.; HUFELAND; SWEDIAUR)

R. Bruised Herb of Digitalis, one part.
Lard, two parts.

Digest for two days; then boil over a slow fire to the consumption of all humidity, and strain. (SAX.)

FULD. prescribes sixteen ounces of herb and twenty of fresh butter.—HERBIP.—four ounces of herb and one pound of lard.

R. Juice of Digitalis, } of each,
Lard, } an equal part.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity. (HAMB.)

HUFELAND prescribes one part of juice and two parts of fat.—SWEDIAUR—four ounces of lard and one pound of juice. It is employed as an application to chronic ulcers.

PLASTER OF DIGITALIS. (FENN.; VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Wax, one part.
Resin, } of each, one half part.
Olive Oil, }

Melt together, and add to the mixture when nearly cold.

Pulverized Leaves of Digitalis, one part.

Mix. (FENN.)

R. Yellow Wax, four parts.
Resin, two parts.
Olive Oil, one part.

Melt together, and add

Green Fecula of Digitalis, four parts.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity; strain, and stir till cold. (VAN MONS)

DIPSACUS.—TEAZLE.

Two species of this genus of plants are spoken of in pharmacopœias.

1. *Dipsacus Fullonum*, LINN.—Teazle, Fuller's Thistle.

SYNONIMES:—Cardère cultivée, Chardon à foulon, Chardon à bonnetier, FR.; Bubendistel, Weberkarden, GERM.; Wollerskarden, DUT.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

This plant is cultivated in many places. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Dipsaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 50.)

The herb and flowers are employed,

The Herb (*Herba Cardui Veneris*) consists of a stem furnished with oval, lanceolated leaves, spiny on their principal under nervure, and united downwards into a kind of deep basin. The flowers form together into large oval conical heads; the scales of the receptacle are close and reflected at the summit.

2. *Dipsacus Sylvestris*, LINN.—Wild Teazle.

SYNONIME.—Cardère sauvage, FR.

GALL.

The herb and flowers are employed.

The herb differs from the preceding in the stem being less strong, and the basin formed by the leaves being less deep.

The paleæ of the flowers are straight and long, terminated by a subulate point.

These two plants are esteemed stomachic.

DORONICUM.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Doronicum Pardalianches*, LINN.—Leopard's-bane.

SYNONIMES:—Doronic à feuilles en cœur, Mort aux Panthères, Fr.; Gemsenwurz, Schwindelwurz, Gemsen Kraut, Leopardenwürger, GERM.; Kamzykowi Koren, BOHEM.; Doronico, ITAL.; and SPAN.; Reebokkruid, DUT.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; LIPP.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the mountainous districts of the middle of Europe. (*Syngenesia, Polygamia, Superflua*, LINN.; *Synantherœ*, CASS.; Flore Medic. III. 152.)

The Root (*Radix Doronici officinalis* seu *latifolii* seu *Romani*) is employed. It is thickish, fibrous, annulated, of a yellowish-grey externally and white in-

ternally. It is almost destitute of smell; its taste is sweetish, slightly astringent and aromatic.

2. *Doronicum plantagineum*, Linn.

Synonime.— Doronic à feuilles de plantain, Fr.

Gall.

This plant is common in the woods of Europe.

Its root may be substituted for that of the preceding species.

These two roots have been reputed at one time to be poisons, at others, counterpoisons. They were formerly believed to destroy leopards.

They have been employed in vertigo, epilepsy, and amenorrhœa.

DRACONTIUM FŒTIDUM, Willd.—SKUNK-CABBAGE, SWAMP-CABBAGE.

Synonime:—Pothos fètide, Fr.

Coxe.

A plant of North America. (*Gynandria Polyandria*, Linn.; *Aroïdeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Journ. Compl. t. III. p. 90.)

The root consists of very numerous cylindrical, long fibres of the thickness of two or three lines, and of a red-brown colour. It has, in common with the whole of the plant, the scent of the pole-cat, exceedingly diffusible and penetrating.

It is employed in America, as an anti-spasmodic, either in the form of powder or of decoction.

DROSERA.—SUNDEW.

Two species of this genus are used in medicine.

1. *Drosera longifolia*, Linn.—Long-leaved Sundew.

Synonime:—Rossolis à feuilles longues, Fr. Gall.

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Pentagynia*, Linn.; *Capparideæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Mor. *Hist.* l. 15. t. 4. f. 2.)

This species scarcely differs from the following, except by its oval, oblong leaves.

2. *Drosera rotundifolia*, Linn.—Round-leaved Sundew.

Synonimes:—Rossolis à feuilles rondes, Rosée du Soleil, Herbe à la rosée, Fr.; Sonnenthan, Germ.; Soelang, Dan.; Roviada, Span; Zonnedaauw, Dut.; Rugiosa del sole, Ital.; Rosgozk, Pol.; Rosolina, Port.; Mariæ fileshaar, Swed. Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is common in the marshes of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 470.)

The herb (*Herba Roris Solis* seu *Rorellæ*) is employed. It consists of a star of round viscous leaves, with long petioles, glandulous, and furnished with reddish fringes at the summit. It is almost without odour, and its taste is bitter, acrid, and even caustic.

It is a violent stimulant, and is epispastic externally. It was formerly prescribed internally in dropsy, diseases of the lungs, ophthalmia, and intermittent fevers. The kind of acrid dew which exudes from its glandules was much esteemed by the alchymists.

DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA, Linn.—PERSIMMON.

Synonime: Plaqueminier de Virginiè, Fr.

Amer.; Coxe.

A Tree of North America. (*Polygamia, Diœcia*, Linn; *Ebenaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Cat. *Carol.* 2. t. 76.)

The bark and fruit are employed.

The inner bark is extremely bitter. It has been employed with success, according to Breckel, in intermittent fevers.

The fruit is an oval, succulent berry, of the size of a plum, and of an agreeable taste.

DRYMIS WINTERI, Forst.—WINTER'S BARK TREE.

Synonimes:—*Wintera aromatica*, Edinb.; *Drymis aromatica*, Dubl.—Ecorce de Winter, Canelle de Magellan, Fr.

Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Saunders; Spielmann.

A tree of South America. (*Polyandria, Polyginia*, Linn.; *Magnoliaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Desc. Flor. Ant. I. 40.)

The bark (*Cortex Winteranus* seu *Magellanicus Cinnamomum Magellanicum*) is employed. It is thick, rolled into quills of about three or four inches long, unequal, of an ash-colour without, reddish or cinnamon coloured within, compact, hard, and rugose. It has a very penetrating odour, and an acrid, aromatic, pungent, and even burning taste.

It is an energetic stimulant, and anti-scorbutic.

Dose, from a scruple to half a dram of the powder.

TINCTURE OF WINTER'S BARK.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Corticum Winteranorum.* (Bruns.)

R. Pulverized Winter's Bark, four ounces.
Rectified spirits, one pound and a half.

Digest for four days, and filter.

ECHIUM VULGARE, Linn.—VIPER'S BUGLOSS.

Synonimes:—Vipèrine, Fr.; Natterkoph, Germ.; Slangenkund, Dut.; Bruns.; Gall.

A very common European plant. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Borragineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic.* pl. t. 149.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Viperinæ*) has a styptic taste.

The herb consists of a tuberculous stem, bristled with hairs, and furnished with lanceolated, sessile, hispid, entire leaves.

EMETINE, EMETINUM.

Bavar.; Gall.; Ferr.; Niemann.

R. Pulverized Ipecacuanha, one ounce.
Sulphuric Æther (60 degrees), two ounces.

Digest for several hours in a moderate heat; then triturate, macerate, and boil the residue with

Alcohol, (40 degrees), four ounces.

Strain; repeat this last operation twice or thrice with fresh alcohol. Mix together the alcoholic tinctures, and evaporate to dryness. Macerate the extract in a sufficient quantity of cold distilled water, to take up all the soluble matter which it contains; filter the solution, and evaporate it to dryness. (Gall. Ferr.; Niemann)

Bavar. gives the same process, but omits the preliminary maceration in æther.

Pectoral Pastiles. (Ferr.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Fee; Henri; Magendie; Pierquin)

R. Emetine, thirty two grains.
Sugar, four ounces.
Carmine, a sufficient quantity.

Make pastilles of nine grains each.—Dose, one every hour.

emetic pastilles. (Ferr.; Bories; Fee; Henri; Magendie; Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Emetine, thirty-two grains.
Sugar, two ounces.

Make pastilles of eighteen grains each.—Dose, one, fasting, for children; three or four, for adults.

This formula is for coloured or impure emetine; if pure emetine is employed, eight grains only are required to four ounces of sugar, to be formed into pastilles of nine grains each.

EMETIC MIXTURE. (FERR.; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Emetine, four grains.
Infusion of Orange Leaves, two ounces.
Syrup of Orange Flowers, half an ounce.

Mix.—A spoonful to be taken every half hour.

If pure emetine is employed, the following formula should be followed: (CADET DE GASSICOURT; FEE; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Pure Emetine, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of Nitric Acid, one grain.
Infusion of Linden, three ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix. (FERR.; MAGENDIE)

Dose, a spoonful, every quarter of an hour, till vomiting takes place.

SYRUP OF EMETINE. (FERR.; BORIES; ELLIS; FEE; HENRI; MAGENDIE)

R. Emetine, sixteen grains.
Simple Syrup, one pound.

Dissolve the emetine in a very small quantity of pure water, filter the solution, and mix it intimately with the syrup.

ELLIS; and MAGENDIE also prescribe four grains of pure emetine to one pound of syrup.—Dose, a tea-spoonful.

EQUISETUM.—HORSE TAIL.

Four species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias.

1. *Equisetum arvense*, LINN.—Common Horse-tail.

SYNONIMES:—Prêle des champs, Queue de cheval, FR.; Kaunenkraut, Schlachtholm, Schaftheu, GERM.; Hestehade, DAN.; Akkerig paadreestaart, DUT.; Coda de Cavallo, ITAL.; Koszcka, POL.; Cavalinha, PORT.; Ræfrumpa, SWED.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe. (*Cryptogamiæ*, LINN.; *Equisetaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Curt. *Fl. Lond.* t. 285.)

The stem, improperly called herb (*Herba Equiseti* seu *Equiseti minoris*), is employed. It is round, slightly grooved, simple, articulated, leafless, of a reddish-white colour, and furnished with a denticulated sheath (*gaîne*) at each articulation. It has a slightly saline and styptic taste.

2. *Equisetum hyemale*, LINN.

GALL.; BERGIUS.

A common European plant.

The stem (*Herba Equiseti majoris*) is employed. It is round, naked, and somewhat branching at the summit.

3. *Equisetum palustre*, LINN.

GALL.

A plant of Europe.

It has an angular stem and simple leaves.

4. *Equisetum fluviatile*, LINN.

GALL.

A plant of Europe.

Its leaves are nearly simple, and its stem is striated.

ERIGERON.—FLEA-BANE.

Four species of this genus are employed in medicine:

1. *Erigeron acre*, LINN.—Blue-flowered Flea-bane.

SYNONIMES:—Vergerette âcre, FR.; Blaues Flækrant, Beschreykrant, Berufskrant, Baues Dürrwurz, GERM.; Shero Synstraal, DUT.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant is common in every part of Europe. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua*, LINN; *Synanthereæ*, CASS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 381.)

The flowering herb (*Herba Conyzæ cæruleæ* seu *minoris* seu *Senecionis cærulei* seu *Asteris conyzoïdes*) is employed. It consists of an angular, hairy, red, branching stem, furnished with alternate, linear, lanceolate, entire, hairy leaves, and bearing alternate, unifloral, axillary peduncles, which form at

its extremity, a simple, loose, leafy raceme. Its taste is bitter.

It is stimulant, but not much used.

2. *Erigeron Canadense*, Willd.—Canadian Flea-bane.

Amer.; Coxe.

3. *Erigeron Philadelphicum*, Willd.—Philadelphian Flea-bane.

Amer.; Coxe.

4. *Erigeron viscosum*, Linn.—Viscous Flea-bane.

Synonimes:—Vergerette visqueuse, Fr.; Coniza mayor, Olivarda, Span.

Hisp.

The three latter species do not differ from the first in a medicinal point of view. The officinal name of the last species is *Herba Conyzæ Majoris.*

ERYNGIUM.—ERYNGO.

Three species of this genus of plants are employed.

1. *Eryngium aquaticum*, Linn.—Water Eryngo.

Synonimes:—Button Snake Root.—Panicaut aquatique, Fr.

Amer.; Coxe.

A plant of North America. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Pluk. *Alm.* 13, t. 175, fig. 2.)

The root is employed; it is compared to that of contrayerva.

2. *Eryngium campestre*, Linn.—Common Eryngo.

Synonimes:—Panicaut des champs, Chardon-roland, Fr.; Brachdistel, Feldmannstreu, Radendistel, Mannstreuwurzel, Eberwurzel, Germ.; Macka horuj, Muzska wjra, Bohem.; Mandstroe, Dan.; Cardo corredor, Span.; and Port.; Kruisdistel, Dut.; Eringio, Ital.; Nicolaiek ziele, Pol.; Krustestel, Swed.

Amst.; Batav.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Hann.; Palat.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant grows in all parts of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 135.)

The root (*Radix Eryngii* seu *Syringii* seu *Asteris inguinalis* seu *Capituli Martis* seu *Acus Veneris*, seu *Cardui voluntatis aculcati*) is employed. It is of about the thickness of the finger, long, fleshy, blackish without and yellowish-white within. It is nearly inodorous; its taste is sweet, agreeable, and slightly aromatic.

It was formerly reputed diuretic.

3. *Eryngium maritimum*, Linn.—Sea Eryngo, Sea-holly.

Synonimes:—Panicaut maritime, Fr.; Meersmannstreu, Meerstrandmannstreu, Germ.; Strandmannstræ, Dan.; Zeekruisdistil, Dut.; Eringio marino, Ital.; Blæ, Sjotistel, Swed.

Dubl.; Brugnatelli; Coxe.

A plant which grows on the sea-shores of Europe.

The root (*Radix Eryngii marini*) is employed. It is very long; it has an agreeable odour, and a sweetish and rather mucilaginous taste.

CONSERVE OF ERYNGO. (Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Root of Eryngo, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.

Macerate for several days, then boil till the root becomes soft, and clarify in the decoction

Sugar, one pound and a half.

Boil the root in the syrup, and either let it remain in it, or dry it in a stove. (Sard.)

Palat.; and Wirtem. direct the root to be softened in water, by boiling; to be then set apart to drip, and then covered with sugar boiled *à la grande plume.*

ANTI-SITIC ELECTUARY. (Pierquin)

R. Conserve of Eryngo, } of each,
——— Bugloss, } two ounces.
——— Violet, } of each,
——— Borage, } one ounce.
Alkermes Confection, half an ounce.
Syrup of Apples, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, the volume of a filbert, against thirst.

ERYSIMUM.

Three species of this genus of plants are spoken of in pharmacopœias :

1. *Erysimum Alliaria*, LINN.—Sauce-alone.

SYNONIMES : — Alliare commune, FR. ; Knoblauchkrant, GERM. ; Czesnekowa bylina, BOHEM. ; Aliaria, SPAN. ; Kpoflockruid, DUT.

BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FULD. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN ; ZARDA.

A common plant of Europe. (*Tetradynamia Siliquosa*, LINN. ; *Cruciferæ*, JUSS. ; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 91.)

The herb (*Herba Alliariæ*) is employed. It consists of a round stem, bearing alternate, petiolate, cordiform, smooth leaves. When bruised, it exhales a garlic odour. Its taste is bitter and alliaceous. As desiccation remove both these properties, it is only employed in the fresh state.

It is stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, and anti-scorbutic.

2. *Erysimum Barbarea*, LINN. — Winter Cress.

SYNONIMES :—Herb de Sainte-Barbe, FR. ; Winterkresse, Senfkraut, Barbenhederick, GERM. ; Winterkress, DUT.

GALL. ; BERGIUS ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; SPIELMANN.

A plant common throughout Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 985.)

The herb (*Herba Barbareæ*) is employed. It consists of a smooth, branching stem, furnished with leaves, the superior of which are oval and dentate, and the inferior, lyre-shaped, with a rounded terminal lobe. It has a slightly acrid, bitterish taste resembling that of cress.

It is excitant and anti-scorbutic.

3. *Erysimum officinale*, LINN.—Wild Mustard.

SYNONIMES :—Vélar des boutiques, FR. ; Wegseuf, Hederich, Wasserseuf hederich, GERM. ; Vild Senep, DAN. ; Jaramago, SPAN. ; Steenraket, DUT. ; Erisamo, ITAL. ; Gorczyca-pelna, POL. ; Erysimo, PORT. ; Væggkreffa, SWED.

ANT. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; FULD. ; GENEV. ; LIPP. ; POL. ; SAX. ; WIRTEM. ; BERGIUS ; BRUGNATELLI ; GUIBOURT ; MURRAY and GMELIN ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 32.)

The herb and seeds are employed.

The herb (*Herba Erysimi vulgaris*) is composed of a round and branching stem, furnished with alternate leaves, irregularly toothed and jagged. It has a scarcely sensible odour, but its taste is acrid, and similar to that of cress.

The seeds are round, small, angular, and of an acrid and burning taste.

It is stimulant.

CONSERVE OF WILD MUSTARD.

Conserva Erysimi. (FULD.)

R. Fresh Herb of Wild Mustard, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat together.

SYRUP OF WILD MUSTARD.

Syrupus Erysimi seu *de Erysimo.* (BRUNS. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; FULD. ; LIPP. ; SWEDIAUR)

R. Juice of Wild Mustard, recently expressed and depurated, } of each, an
Despumated Honey, } equal part.

Make a syrup. (BRUNS.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes an equal part each, of juice, and of simple syrup.—FULD. ; and LIPP.—three parts of juice and one part of despumated honey.

R. Fresh Leaves of Wild Mustard, half a pound.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours, filter, and add to the liquor,

White Sugar, a double quantity.

Make a syrup. (GALL.)

Dose, from one ounce to three ounces.

R. Leaves of Wild Mustard, four ounces.
Water, two pounds.

Distil six ounces, and dissolve in the product

Sugar, one pound.

Express the residuum of the alembic, and dissolve in the liquor,

Sugar, two pounds.

Evaporate to the consistence of a syrup, and mix it with the preceding. (FERR.)

COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD MUSTARD.

Syrupus de Erysimo compositus seu *de Erysimo Lobelii.* (HISP.; BELG.; GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Herb of Wild Mustard, forty-eight ounces.
Dill, } of each,
Root of Elicampane, } one ounce.

Beat them together in a mortar, express the juice, depurate it by repose, and add

White Sugar, seven-eighths.

Make a syrup in a covered vessel. (BELG.)

R. Wild Mustard, } of each, six handfuls.
Hyssop, }
Fresh Root of Elicampane, three ounces.
Water, thirty ounces.

Bruise, express the juice, clarify by boiling for a few moments, and infuse in it when strained

Root of Florentine Iris, four ounces.

Strain without expression, set aside, decant, and add

White Sugar, forty-eight ounces.

Make a syrup. (VAN MONS)

R. Flowering Wild Mustard, three ounces.
Fresh Leaves of Borage, } of each, two ounces.
Maidenhair, }
Tops of Rosemary, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil till reduced to six pounds; strain, and add

White Sugar, three pounds.
Honey, one pound.

Clarify, boil to the consistence of thick syrup, and add

Juice of Wild Mustard, six ounces.

Strain. (HISP.)

R. Fresh herb of Wild Mustard, three ounces.
Root of Elicampane, } of each, two ounces.
Colts-foot, }
Herb of Borage, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Cichory, }
Maidenhair, }
Four Cordial Flowers, } of each, two drams.
Flowers of Rosemary, }
French Lavender, }
Seeds of Anise, six drams.
Raisins, two ounces.
Spring Water, two pounds and a half.
Juice of Wild Mustard, six ounces.

Boil till reduced to eighteen ounces. Strain with expression, and add

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Make a syrup. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

PALAT. directs the various substances to be boiled in a mixture of six ounces of juice of iris, four pounds of hydromel, and four pounds of boiling water, till reduced to three pounds, and two pounds of sugar to be dissolved in the strained liquor.

R Fresh Root of Elicampane, one ounce.
German Iris, three ounces.
Liquorice, } of each,
Colts-foot, } one ounce.
Herb of Wild Mustard, ten handfuls.
Jerusalem Oak, seven handfuls.
Colts-foot, } of each,
Golden-Hair, } six handfuls.
Hyssop, }
Endive, } of each,
Borage, } four
Moldavian Mint, } handfuls.
White Horehound, } of each,
Scabious, } two
Blessed Thistle, } handfuls.
Germander, } of each,
Wallflower, } one handful and
Betony, } a half.
Thyme, }
Flowers of Violet, } of each,
Borage, } one
Bugloss, } handful.
Roses, }
French Lavender, }
Sage, two handfuls.
Corinth Raisins, } of each,
Figs, } six ounces.
Bay Berries, }
Seeds of Anise, } of each,
Fennel, } half an ounce.
Caraway, }
Cumin, }
Barley, one ounce.
Water, two hundred ounces.

Boil till there remains only one hundred and fifty ounces of liquid. Add to it when strained,

Depurated Juice of Wild Mustard, } of each, twelve
Vinegar, } ounces.
Honey, thirty-six ounces.
White Sugar, ninety-six ounces.

Boil to the consistence of syrup. (SPIELMANN)

R. Depurated Juice of Wild Mustard, three pounds.
Fresh Flowers of Hyssop, } of each, one
Colts-foot, } handful.
Root of Elicampane, } of each, one
Liquorice, } ounce and a half.

Macerate for one day, then distil six ounces of liquid, in a water-bath, express the residue, and clarify it with

White Sugar, three pounds.

Add the distilled water, and make a syrup. (SARD.)

R. Pearl Barley, Raisins, Liquorice, grated and bruised, } of each, two ounces.
Herb of Borage, ——— Cichory, } of each, three ounces.
Water, twelve pounds.

Boil to the consumption of one fourth; then express lightly, and pour the boiling liquor upon

Fresh Herb of Wild Mustard, three pounds.
Root of Elicampane, four ounces.
Canadian Maidenhair, one ounce.

Dried Tops of Rosemary, ——— French Lavender, } of each, half an ounce.
Seeds of Anise, six drams.

Macerate for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel; then distil in a water-bath, half a pound of liquor, with which and

Sugar, one pound

make a syrup in a water-bath. Express lightly, and strain that which remains in the cucurbit; clarify the liquor, and add

White Sugar, three pounds,

and make a syrup. Mix this while hot with the preceding. (GALL.)

ERYTHRÆA

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine.

1. *Erythræa Centaurinum*, PERS.—Lesser Centaury.

SYNONIMES:—Petite Centaurée, FR.; Rother Aurein, Tansengüldenkraut, GERM.; Zeme zluc mensj, BOHEM.; Agarum, FR.; sindgilden, DAN.; Centaurea menor, PORT.; and SPAN.; Duizendguldenkruid, DUT.; Centaurea minore, ITAL.; Centurzye mnieysza, Tysiacznik, POL.; Tnsengyllen, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Gentianeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 154.)

The flowering tops (*Herba et Flores* seu *Comæ floridæ* seu *Summitates* seu *Cacumina cum Floribus Centaurii minoris* seu *febrifugi* seu *Fellis Ferræ*) are employed. They consist of opposite branches, furnished with glabrous, lanceolated, opposite leaves; the branches are terminated by corymbs of deep-rose coloured flowers. They are inodorous, and have a bitter taste.

They are tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.

Dose, from a scruple, to one dram of the powder; of the juice from one to two ounces.

BITTER ANTI-ARTHRITIC POWDER. (GALL.)

R. Root of Gentian, ——— Round Birthwort, } of each, two parts.
Flowers of Lesser Centaury, four parts.
Leaves of Germander, ——— Ground Pine, } of each, two parts.

Make a powder.

CONSERVE OF LESSER CENTAURY. (PALAT.)

R. Flowers of Lesser Centaury, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat together.

DISTILLED WATER OF LESSER CENTAURY. (GALL.; PALAT.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Lesser Centaury, one part.
Water, four parts.

Distil two parts. (GALL.; FERR.)

PALAT. prescribes one part of flowers, and two parts of water; one part and a half to be distilled.

BITTER SPECIES. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; HUFELAND; NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Lesser Centaury, ——— Fumitory, ——— Buck-bean, ——— Germander, } of each, an equal part.
Hops,

Mix. (NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Fumitory, ——— Germander, ——— Buck-bean, ——— Cichory, ——— Ground Pine, Tops of Lesser Centaury, Hops, Leaves and Tops of Blessed Thistle, } of each, an equal part.

Mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Tops of Milfoil,
——— Lesser Centaury,
Herb of Buck-bean,
——— Peppermint,
Fennel, } of each, an equal part.

Mix. (Hufeland)

VULNERARY SPECIES. (Fuld.)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury,
——— Milfoil,
Herb of Ground Ivy,
——— Buck-bean, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.

DECOCTION OF LESSER CENTAURY. (Ratier)

R. Flowering Tops of Lesser Centaury, two drams.
Water, two pounds.

Boil a little.—It is recommended as tonic and stomachic.

SALINE FEBRIFUGE DECOCTION.

Decoctum febrifugum salinum. (Van Mons)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury,
Chamomile Flowers, } of each, one handful.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain three pounds of strained decoction. Add to it

Sulphate of Potass,
Honey, } of each, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, three glassfuls, daily.

It is cathartic and febrifuge, and is recommended in tertian and quartan fevers; but principally in dropsies.

INFUSION OF LESSER CENTAURY.

Infusum Centaurii minoris. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Niemann)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, six drams.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse and strain. (Niemann)

Form. Hôp. Fr.; and Disp. Cha. Paris prescribe one ounce of tops, and one pound of water.—To be taken by glassfuls.

SYRUP OF LESSER CENTAURY. (Wirtem.)

R. Fresh Flowers of Lesser Centaury,
Boiling Spring Water, } of each, one pound.

Infuse for one night; then express, and pour the liquor upon

Fresh Flowers of Lesser Centaury, one pound.

Macerate for one night; then express, clarify with white of egg, and add to every nine ounces of the liquor

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Make a syrup.

TINCTURE OF LESSER CENTAURY.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Centaurii minoris.* (Bruns.; Dan.; Wirtem.)

R. Flowering Tops of Lesser Centaury, four ounces.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest, express, and pour the tincture upon

Tops of Lesser Centaury, two ounces.

Digest again, express, and filter. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

Dan. prescribes one part of herb, four parts of alcohol, and three days' digestion in a moderate heat.

It is esteemed stomachic and anthelmintic, and is also prescribed in intermittent fevers.—Dose, one dram or more.—Two drams of it have been known to excite diarrhœa.

BITTER ESSENCE. (Wirtem.)

R. Herb of Tansey, one ounce.
——— Scolopendrium,
——— Blessed Thistle,
——— Lesser Centaury,
——— Gentian,
——— Patience, } of each, three drams.
Fresh Peel of unripe Oranges, half an ounce.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Digest, express, and filter.

It is tonic, stomachic, carminative, and anthelmintic.—Dose, from fifty to seventy drops, in wine.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF LESSER CENTAURY.

Extractum Centaurii minoris. (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, one pound.
Cold Water, two pounds.

Macerate for two days, stirring from time to time; then strain, set aside, decant, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. (Pol.)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury,
Cold Water, } of each, one part.

Macerate for twelve hours, then add

Boiling Water, four parts.

Strain and clarify the liquor when cold, then place it over the fire, and when it begins to thicken, pass it through a sieve, and finally evaporate it, constantly stirring. (Van Mons)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, any quantity.

Bruise it in a mortar, and express the

juice; digest the residue with one half of boiling water for half an hour: depurate the liquors by repose, mix them together, and evaporate. (Bavar.)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, any quantity.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity.

Infuse, strain, and evaporate over a slow fire to the proper consistence. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place, and then boil a little. Express, and evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly; boil the residue with

Water, four parts.

Mix the two liquors, set aside for twenty-four hours, and evaporate to the required consistence. (Sax.)

R. Flowering Tops of Lesser Centaury, two pounds.
Boiling Water, ten pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours in a covered vessel, then boil for one hour; decant when cold, express the herb; mix together the two liquors, and after the mixture has become depurated by repose, evaporate it to the required consistence. (Batav.; Belg.; Lipp.)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil lightly for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil the residue with

Water, four parts,

and express. Mix the two liquors, decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate over a slow fire, to the proper consistence. (Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.)

Austr. directs the herb to be exhausted by several successive ebullitions, and the decanted liquors to be evaporated in a water-bath.—Suec.—one part of herb to be boiled with two parts of water, and a second time with fresh water; the decoction to be mixed and evaporated in a water-bath.

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, one pound.
Pure Water, ten pounds.

Boil for two hours, then express and set aside the liquor; after sufficient rest, strain it through flannel, and evaporate till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers. (Amst.)

Ross. directs one part of the tops to be boiled in six parts of water, and the decoction to be strained or evaporated.—Hisp.—the tops to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, and the decanted decoction to be evaporated slowly.—Ant.—two pounds of the tops to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in ten pounds of water, and the decoction to be decanted and evaporated.—Ferr.—one pound of the herb to be boiled in three pounds of water, and the decoction to be evaporated after having been clarified with white of egg.

R. Flowering Tops of Lesser Centaury, bruised, eight pounds.

Macerate for three days, in an alembic, then distil about two ounces of liquid in a water-bath. Pour upon the residue triple its weight of water, and after six hours' digestion, reduce it to one third by boiling. Express the herb, clarify and strain the liquor, and having evaporated to the consistence of solid electuary, add the distilled liquor when it is only warm. (Sard.)

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF LESSER CENTAURY. (Herbip.)

R. Tops of Lesser Centaury, one pound.
Water, eight pounds.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for three days at a moderate temperature, then express, set aside, and decant the liquor. Distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the remainder to the consistence of an extract.

FEBRIFUGE EMULSION. (Niemann)

R. Bitter Almonds, from one dram and a half to two drams.
Water of Chamomile Flowers, from one ounce and a half to two ounces.

Make an emulsion, and add to it when strained

Extract of Lesser Centaury, from one to two drams.

Mix.

BITTER WINE.

Vinum Vincetoxici amarum. (Augustin)

R. Root of Madder,
——— Swallow-wort,
Lesser Centrury, } of each, one ounce,
Rhenish Wine,
Water, } of each, one pound and a half.

Boil down to two thirds, and add to the strained liquor

Syrup of Orange Peel, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, a glassful, morning and evening; in jaundice.

2. *Erythræa Chilensis*, Pers.

Synonimes : —Canchalagua, Cachenlagua, Chance lagua, Span.

Hisp.

A plant of Chili.

The herb is employed. It is very bitter.

It is reputed aperitive, sudorific, stomachic, vermifuge, and febrifuge. It is taken in the form of infusion.

ERYTHRONIUM FLAVESCENS, Del.

Synonime :—Erythrone à fleurs jaunes, Fr.

Amer. ; Coxe.

A plant of North America.

It is given as an emetic ; but, after it has been exposed to heat, it is merely alimentary.

EUPATORIUM.

Several species of this genus of plants are inserted in pharmacopœias. We shall cite the following of them :

1. *Eupatorium Aya-pana.*—Vent.

Synonime :—Aya-pana, Fr.

Ferr. ; Brugnatelli ; Coxe ; Guibourt.

A plant of Brazil. (*Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis*, Linn ; *Synantherea*, Cass. *Fig.* Vent. *Jard. Malm.*)

The root, branches, and leaves are employed.

The root is slender, fibrous, and covered with very numerous fibrillæ. It is of a clear yellow colour externally, and white internally.

The branches are sarmentose, nodose, or articulated.

The leaves are fragile, thin, narrow, lanceolated, and of a deep green colour.

Its odour is aromatic, as is also its taste, mixed with a slight astringency.

infusion of aya-pana. (Brugnatelli)

R. Leaves of Aya-pana, six.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and decant.

It is recommended by Alibert in slight scorbutic affections.

2. *Eupatorium cannabinum*, Linn.—Common Eupatorium, Hemp Agrimony.

Synonimes :—Eupatoire commune, Eupatoire d'Avicenne, Herbe de Sainte Cunégonde, Fr. ; Wasserhand, Wasserdost, Germ. ; Kunigundsurt, Dan. ; Eupatorio, Ital. ; and Span. ; Koniginne Kruid, Dut. ; Sandrirk, Pol. ; Flocks, Swed. Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Gall. ; Ferr. ; Genev. ; Wirtem. ; Herbip. ; Brugnatelli ; Guibourt ; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant which grows in all parts of Europe. (*Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 157.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Eupatorii* seu *Cannabinæ aquaticæ* seu *Trifolii cervini* seu *Origani aquatici*) is thickish, and furnished with whitish fibres. It has a strong and disagreeable odour, and an acrid and nauseous taste.

The herb consists of a reddish, hairy stem, furnished with petiolated, opposite leaves, somewhat pubescent underneath, of an ashy-green colour, and divided into three lanceolated, dentated lobes.

3. *Eupatorium Teucrifolium*, Willd.—Wild Horehound.

Synonime :—Eupatoire à feuilles de Germandrée, Fr.

Amer. ; Coxe.

A plant of the United States of America.

4. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, Willd.—Thorough-stem Cresswort, Bone-set Indian Sage.

Amer. ; Coxe.

A plant of North America.

5. *Eupatorium purpureum*, Willd.—Purple Eupatorium, Gravel Root.

Amer. ; Coxe.

A plant of North America.

The herbs of these three plants are employed. They are more or less tonic or stimulant.

INFUSION OF THOROUGH-STEM CRESS-WORT.

Infusum Eupatorii perfoliati. (AMER.; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Thorough-stem Cress-wort, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Macerate for two hours, in a slightly covered vessel, and strain.

It is bitter, and is liable to excite vomiting.

EUPHORBIA.—SPURGE.

A great number of the species of this genus of plants are inserted in pharmacopœias. We shall quote the following:

1. *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, LINN.—Cypress Spurge.

SYNONIMES:—Euphorbe Cyprès, FR.; Cypressenwolfsmilch, GERM.; Cypressig wulfsmelk, DUT.

GALL.; WIRTEM.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

This plant is very common throughout Europe. (*Dodecandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 162.)

The root (*Radix Esulæ minoris* seu *Tithymali Cyparissiæ* seu *Cupressini officinalis Linariæ admodum similis*) is employed. It is composed of many large fibres, the bark of which is only prescribed. It has a brownish-yellow colour, and an extremely acrid and burning taste.

2. *Euphorbia corollata*, LINN.—Large-flowering Spurge.

SYNONIME:—Euphorbe à grands fleurs, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

This plant is common in the United States of America.

The root is employed. It is emetic.

3. *Euphorbia palustris*, LINN.—Marsh Spurge.

SYNONIMES:—Euphorbe des marais, FR.; Sumpfwolfsmilch, GERM.; Mærassig wolfsmelk, DUT.; Vargmjælk, SWED.

AUSTR.; HISP.; GALL.

A common plant of Europe, growing on watery banks or shores. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 467.)

This species, as well also as the *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, LINN.; the *Euphorbia sylvatica*, LINN. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Austr.* IV. t. 375.); and the *Euphorbia Peplus* (*Fig.* Bull. *Herb.* t. 79.), may be substituted for the *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, which is itself not much used: they are all indigenous to France, and are indicated by the French pharmacopœia.

4. *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*, LINN.—Ipecacuanha Spurge.

SYNONIME:—Euphorbe vomitive, FR.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of the United States of America. (*Fig.* Big. *Med. Bot.* III. p. 109.)

The root is employed; it is cylindrical, slender, and of a yellowish-grey colour; its ligneous axis is much thicker than the bark, in which alone resides the emetic property.

5. *Euphorbia Lathyris*, LINN.—Caper Spurge.

SYNONIMES:—Epurge, FR.; Springkraut, GERM.

BRUNS.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant is found in all parts of Europe. (*Octandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 19.)

The seeds (*Semines Cataputræ minoris* seu *Tithymali latifolii* seu *Lathyridis majoris*) are employed. They are oval, obliquely truncated at one end, and somewhat larger than a hemp-seed. Within an envelope of a grey-brown colour, wrinkled, brittle, and insipid, there is a white and oleaginous kernel, the taste of which is at first sweet, but soon becomes acrid and biting.

They are drastically purgative.—Dose, ten grains.

OIL OF CAPER SPURGE.

Oleum Cataputræ minoris. (HENRI)

R. Seeds of Caper-Spurge, any quantity.

Bruise and enclose them in a close linen bag; express, set aside, and decant or filter the oil.

R. Seeds of Caper Spurge, any quantity.

Triturate together to form a paste, and

treat it with alcohol at 50 degrees; filter, and evaporate the tincture, which leaves the oil for residuum.

R. Bruised Seeds of Caper-Spurge, Æther, } of each, four ounces.

Macerate for twenty-four hours at the ordinary temperature; decant, filter, and evaporate the strained liquor in a water-bath: preserve the oil which remains.

This oil is strongly purgative. CALDERINI gives three drops of it to children of two or three years, and from four to eight drops to adults. If the patient is irritable, eight drops are prescribed in emulsion. It may also be prescribed in syrup, in pills, or in olive oil.

According to CHEVALLIER, the oil of the *Euphorbia Cyparissias* possesses nearly the same properties.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS, LINN.—EYE BRIGHT.

SYNONIMES: Euphraise, FR.; Augentrost, GERM.; Oientrœst, DAN.; Eufrasia, ITAL.; and SPAN.; Ovgentroost, DUT.; Ægentroest, SWED.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This plant is common in Europe. (*Didynamia Angiospermia*, LINN.; *Pedicularicæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 162.)

The herb (*Herba Euphrasiæ* seu *Euphragiæ* seu *Ophthalmica*) is employed. It consists of a branching, hairy stem, of a deep-brown colour, furnished with alternate, oval, glabrous, striated, nearly sessile leaves, acutely and deeply dentated. It is almost destitute of odour; and it has a bitterish, slightly aromatic and styptic taste.

It is feebly astringent.

DISTILLED WATER OF EYE-BRIGHT.
(GALL.; PALAT.; SARD.)

R. Herb of Eye-bright, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil one half. (PALAT.)

SARD. directs two thirds to be distilled.

GALL. directs five thousand parts of herb, and twelve thousand five hundred parts of water to be mixed together, and ten thousand parts to be distilled; then ten thousand parts of fresh herb to be added to the product, and lastly, the same quantity to be distilled again.

OPHTHALMIC POWDER.

Tragea ophthalmica. (WIRTEM.)

R. Eye-bright, ten ounces.
Prepared Wood-lice, half an ounce.
Mace, Cubebs, } of each, one dram.
Fennel, three drams.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
White Sugar, three ounces.

Triturate and mix.

EUONYMUS EUROPŒUS, LINN.—SPINDLE TREE.

SYNONIMES:—Fusain d'Europe, Bonnet de prêtre, FR.; Spèndelbaum, GERM.; Beenœd, DAN.; Bonnetro, SPAN.; Pepenboom, DUT.; Fussagine, ITAL.; Trzmiel, POL.; Barretta de Clerigo, PORT.; Alster, SWED.

GALL.

A shrub of Europe. (*Pentandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rhamneæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Bull. Herb. t. 135.)

The fruit (*Fructus Euonymi*) is employed.

It is a capsule with four obtuse lobes, of a shining red colour, and of an acrid and nauseous taste.

ERVUM LENS.—LENTIL.

Synonimes:—Lentille, Fr.; Linse, Germ.; Lentecchia, Ital.; Lins, Swed.

Gall.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is cultivated in Europe. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 95.)

The seed (*Semen Lentis*) is employed. It is orbicular, flattened, bulging on both sides, and of a yellowish colour.

The decoction of it was formerly prescribed in variola. This decoction, when weak, is slightly astringent.

EXTRACTUM CARNIS.—OSMAZOME, EXTRACT OF MEAT.

Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons.

R. Beef, one part.
Alcohol, four parts.

Cut the meat into small pieces, and expose it for twelve hours to a current of dry air, then digest it with the alcohol in a warm place; at the expiration of an hour, let the vessel become cold, and filter the liquor. Distil off the alcohol, strain the residue through flannel, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (Van Mons)

R. Muscles without fat, any quantity.

Chop them very finely, add cold water to the mass, and knead it well; then strain through a linen cloth; and heat the liquor, skim it when it boils: lastly filter, and evaporate it to the consistence of extract. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

It is stimulant, and possesses an agreeable taste. It is good to recall the appetite of convalescents.

Dose, one dram.

FABA VULGARIS, Cand.—GARDEN BEAN.

Synonimes:—Fève de Marais, Fr.; Saubohne, Germ.; Valakabœrner, Dan.; Habas, Span.; Fuinboonen, Dut.; Faba, Ital.; Fava, Pol.; Bœnor, Swed.

Ant.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is originally from Persia. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.)

The stems, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The stems (*Stirpites Fabarum*) are quadrangular, simple, and furnished with winged leaves composed of from four to six oval, oblong, glabrous leaflets.

The flowers are white, spotted with black.

The seed is oblong, flattish, and umbilicated at the larger extremity. Under a thick pellicle it contains a green and bitter kernel.

FAGUS SYLVATICA, Linn.—BEECH TREE.

Synonimes:—Hêtre des forêts, Fr.; Gemeine Buche, Germ.; Bog, Dan.; Hoya, Span.; Buikeboom, Dut.; Faggia, Ital.; Buk, Pol.; Faga, Port.; Bœk, Swed.

Dan.; Gall.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This tree is common throughout Europe and North America. (*Monœcia Polyandria*, Linn.; *Amentaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Nouv. Duh. II. t. 24.)

The fruit, *Beech-nut* (*Nux Fagi*; Faîne, Fr.), is employed. It consists of two triangular nuts enclosed in a spiny involucrum, and containing each, a white, oleaginous kernel, of an agreeable taste.

FECULA MARANTÆ.—ARROW-ROOT.

Synonimes:—Arrowroot, Salep des Indes occidentales, Fr.; Kuaka nestrasteh, Duk.; Tikhur, Hind.; Kua, Kughei, Mal.; Kuamau, Tam.

Amer.; Ainslie; Coxe; Guibourt.

This fecula is less white, but finer and softer to the touch than starch; it is inodorous and insipid.

It is obtained, in America, from the tubercles of the root of the *Maranta arundinacea*, Linn., a plant of Jamaica (*Monandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Amomeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Jam. 22, No. 4, t. 149, f. 2.); and, in the East Indies, from those of the *Curcuma augustifolia*, Roxb., a plant of Malabar (*Monandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Scimatineæ*, Juss.)

It is simply nutritive, and is not to be considered to possess any advantage, as an aliment, over the fecula of potatoes, nor, as a medicament, over starch.

FECULA TAPIOKA.—TAPIOCA.

Synonimes:—*Panis Cassaviensis.*—Tapioca, Pain de Cassave, Sagou blanc, Fr.;

Amer.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Coxe; Guibourt.

This is an amylaceous, white or greyish substance, in angular irregular pieces of different sizes, transparent or semi-transparent, and somewhat farinaceous at the surface.

It is the washed and dried deposit of the expressed juice of the root of the *Jatropha Manihot*, K., a shrub of warm climates of America (*Monœcia Decandria*, Linn.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Pluk. *Alm.* t. 205. fig 1.)

FEL BOVINUM.—OX-GALL.

Synonimes:—Bile de bœuf, Fr.; Ochsengalle, Rindsgalle, Germ.; Oxegalde, Dan.; Stiere gal, Dut.; Fiele di bue, Ital.; Zolc wolowa, Pol.; Oxgalla, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Spielmann.

It is a greenish-yellow liquid, more or less thick and viscous, of a nauseous and peculiar odour, and of a repulsive, bitter taste.

It contains, according to Tiedemann and Gmelin, an odorous principle, cholesterine, biliary resin, biliary asparagine, picromel, a colouring matter, four other undetermined animal matters, mucus, bicarbonate of ammonia, margarate, oleate, acetate, cholate, bicarbonate, phosphate, and sulphate of soda, chloruret of sodium, and phosphate of lime. It is bitter, stomachic, and vermifuge. Dose, of fresh bile, half an ounce, several times a day.—It may be dissolved in Madeira wine, or as Reil prescribed it, mixed with cinnamon water, in the proportion of half an ounce of gall to three ounces and a half of the water.

INSPISSATED OX-GALL.

Fel Tauri inspissatum, Extractum Bilus seu *Fellis.* (Amst.; Austr.; Bavar.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Herbip.; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Ox-gall, any quantity.

Dilute it with an equal quantity of water; boil, skim, and strain it through a thick cloth; then evaporate it in a water-bath to the consistence of an extract. (Gall.)

Van Mons directs it to be previously clarified with white of egg.—The other pharmacopœias speak neither of removing the scum, nor of clarifying, but direct the evaporation to be proceeded with at once.

It is bitter, tonic, digestive, and antacid.—Dose, half a scruple.

It is also employed, dissolved in water, against specks of the cornea and pterygium.

EXTRACT OF OX-GALL. (VAN MONS)

R. Ox-gall, one part.

Evaporate it slowly to the consistence of a solid extract. Macerate this for several days in

Alcohol, three parts.

Filter, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of a soft extract.

PURGATIVE POWDER.

Pulvis Saponis Compositus. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Inspissated Ox-gall, one grain.
Medicinal Soap, } of each,
Root of Common Arum, } three grains.

Mix.—For one dose, to a new-born infant.

ABSORBENT PILLS.

Pilulæ Fellis Tauri amaræ. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Inspissated Ox-gall, }
Extract of Gentian, } of each,
Rhubarb, } three drams.
Iron, one dram.

Make the mass into pills of two grains each.—Dose, from eight to twelve, before and after dinner.

CARMINATIVE PILLS.

Globuli carminativi, Pilulæ Bilis. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Venice Soap, two ounces.
Ox-gall, }
Cumin, } of each, one ounce.
White Sugar, }
Nitrate of Potass, half an ounce.

Make boluses of ten grains each. (WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN prescribes four ounces of soap, one ounce and a half of gall, half an ounce of nitre, and two ounces of sugar.

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, }
Rhubarb, } of each, one dram.
Extract of Ox-gall, two drams.

Make pills of four grains each. (PALAT.)

STIMULANT INJECTION.

Injectio Fellea. (AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN)

R. Ox-gall, one dram.
Infusion of Soap wort, three ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, ten grains.

Triturate together.

To cleanse the external auditory passage.

COSMETIC LIQUOR. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Ox-gall, four ounces.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, four drams.
Water, two pounds.
Essence of Roses, two or three drops.

Mix.—The face is to be washed with a little of this liquor, night and morning.

BITTER DROPS. (HAMB.)

R. Ox-gall, two drams.
Peppermint Water, }
Whytt's Stomachic } of each,
Elixir, } one ounce.

Mix.

RESOLVENT LINIMENT.

Linimentum ex Felle Tauri, Unguentum Fellis bovini compositum. (ANT.; HAMB.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Ox-gall, eight ounces.
Muriate of Soda, one ounce and a half.
Walnut oil, two ounces.

Expose the mixture for some time to a moderate heat. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE.)

AUGUSTIN and NIEMANN prescribe eight ounces of gall, three ounces of muriate, and three ounces of oil.—BRERA—eight ounces of gall, one spoonful of muriate, and two ounces of oil.—BORIES; and PIERQUIN—four ounces of gall, three ounces of oil, and seven drams of ammonia:—ANT.—thirteen ounces of gall, three of salt, and fourteen of oil.

R. Ointment of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Ox-gall, } of each, three drams.
White Soap, }
Oil of Petroleum, two drams.
Camphor, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a dram.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Inspissated Ox-gall, } of each,
Extract of Digitalis, } half an ounce.
Cherry-laurel Water, six drams.

Mix. (HAMB.)

This liniment has been recommended to resolve scrofulous tumours.

ACOUSTIC BALSAM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Ox-gall, two drams.
Oil of Almonds, one dram.
FIORAVENTIS Balsam, half a dram.

Mix.

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum juglandinum cum Felle Tauri seu *ad Maculas Corneæ.* (AUGUSTIN)

R. Walnut Oil, two drams.
Inspissated Ox-gall, half a dram.
Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, two grains.

Mix.

RESOLVENT CATAPLASM. (CADET DE GASSICOURT ; PIERQUIN ; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Pulp of Boiled Potatoes, one handful.
Vinegar, eight ounces.
Ox-gall, two table-spoonfuls.

Boil to a proper consistence.

It is applied to indolent tumours.

FERMENTUM CEREVISIÆ.—YEAST, BARM.

SYNONIMES : — Levure de la Bière, FR. ; Gæscht, GERM. ; Espuma de Cerbeza, SPAN. ; Fermento de Cervogia, ITAL.

LOND. ; EDINB. ; DUBL. ; AMER. ; BAVAR. ; GALL. ; HASS. ; OLDEN.

The scum which rises to the surface of the wort of beer while fermenting.

It is formed of beer, of leaven properly so called, of a little starch, and perhaps also of hordein.

The French reduce it to a firm and brittle paste, by inspissation, after washing it to deprive it of the beer and of the bitter principle of the hop which it contains.

CATAPLASM OF YEAST.

Cataplasma Fermenti. (LOND. ; COXE ; CADET DE GASSICOURT ; HENRI)

R. Yeast of Beer, half a pint.
Flour, one pound.

Mix, and expose the mass to a gentle heat till it begins to swell. (LOND. ; COXE)

R. Yeast of Beer, } of each, half a pound.
Honey, }
Flour, a sufficient quantity

to make a soft paste. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Linseed Meal, four ounces.
Yeast of Beer, two ounces.
Galbanum, triturated with Yolk of Egg, one ounce.
Pulp of roasted Garlic, two drams.
Ointment of Resin, one ounce.
Oil of Lily, a sufficient quantity.

Make a soft paste. (HENRI)

FERRUM.—IRON.

Mars, Chalybs, σίδηρος.

SYNONIMES :—Fer, FR. ; Eisen, GERM. ; Jern, DAN. ; and SUBC. ; Hierro, SPAN. ; Loha, HIND. ; Yzer, DUT. ; Ferro, ITAL. ; Zelazo, PORT. ; Scheljeso, RUSS. ; Ayas, SANS.

LOND. ; DUBL. ; EDINB. ; AMER. ; AMST. ; ANT. ; AUSTR. ; BATAV. ; BAVAR. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; DAN. ; HISP. ; GALL. ; FENN. ; FERR. ; FULD. ; FORM. HÔP. FR. ; GENEV. ; HAMB. ; HANN. ; HASS. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; LUSIT. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; ROSS. ; SAX. ; SUEC. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; WURCEB. ; COXE ; GUIBOURT ; PARIS ; PIDERIT.

A solid, hard, bluish-grey metal, grained, slightly lamellated, very ductile, more tense than any other known, attractible by the magnet, magnetizable by percussion, electricity, and situation ; it oxidizes in damp air ; burns with a very brilliant flame ; is fusible at above 130 degrees of the pyrometer ; it has a slight taste, and an odour which is developed in a sensible manner by rubbing. Its specific gravity is 7.788.

PREPARED IRON FILINGS.

Chalybs preparatus, Ferri Scobs seu *Ramenta, Ferrum pulveratum* seu *preparatum, Limatura Ferri* seu *Martis depurata* seu *preparata* seu *purificata, Limatura Chalybis* seu *Martis* seu *Ferri, Pulvis Ferri alcoholisatus, Limatura Ferri alcoholisata.* (EDINB. ; AMER. ; AMST. ; ANT. ; AUSTR. ; BATAV. ; BAVAR. ; BELG. ; BRUNS. ; DAN. ; GALL. ; FERR. ; FULD. ; HANN. ; HASS. ; LIPP. ; OLDEN. ; POL. ; BORUS. ; SAX. ; WIRTEM. ; HERBIP. ; BRUGNATELLI ; COXE ; PIDERIT ; SPIELMANN ; SWEDIAUR)

R. Iron Filings, any quantity.

Place a sieve over them ; then by means of a magnet, draw them through it. (EDINB.)

R. Filings of Iron, free from rust, any quantity.

Separate by means of a magnet, all the particles which this latter will take up, pulverize them as finely as possible, and preserve the powder for use. (Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Hass.; Herbip.; Coxe; Piderit)

The magnet is not effectual in establishing the purity of iron-filings, as it will readily raise particles which are partly iron and partly copper. Indeed, Henkel has ascertained that it exercises its action even upon a mass which results from the melting together of one part of iron with two parts of copper.

The other pharmacopœias direct well selected iron-filings to be simply pulverized and sifted.

Tonic, corroborant, and resolvent virtues are attributed to metallic iron. It has been recommended in all diseases which are supposed to result from inertia of the circulatory system, general debility, or from diminution of excitability, as chlorosis, leucorrhœa, amenorrhœa, rachitis, dyspepsia, pyrosis, jaundice, &c.

Dose, from ten grains to one dram, twice or thrice a day.

AROMATIC MIXTURE OF IRON.

Mixtura Ferri Aromatica. (Dubl.)

R. Lanceolated Cinchona Bark, in coarse powder, one ounce.
Calumba Root, bruised, three drams.
Cloves, bruised, two drams.
Iron Filings, half an ounce.

Digest in a close vessel for three days, with frequent agitation, with

Peppermint Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain twelve ounces of strained liquor. Add to this

Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, three ounces.
Tincture of Orange Peel, three drams.

Mix.

POWDER OF IRON FILINGS.

Pulvis martialis seu *Ferri Limati.* (Augustin; Brera)

R. Iron Filings, ten grains.
White Sugar, one dram.

Mix.—For one dose, to be repeated four times a day, in chlorosis and amenorrhœa. (Brera)

R. Iron Filings, } of each, half a dram.
Cinnamon, }
White Sugar, three drams.

Mix, and divide into twelve doses; one to be taken every three hours. (Augustin)

R. Iron Filings, } of each, two drams.
Winter's Bark, }
Chamomile Flowers, half an ounce.

Mix, and divide into twenty-four doses; one to be taken every three hours. (Augustin)

ANTI-CACHECTIC POWDER. (Bruns.; Fuld.)

R. Prepared Iron Filings, } of each, two ounces.
Orange Peel, }
White Sugar, }
Root of Common Arum, one ounce.

Make a very fine powder, without the sugar, which is to be added at the time of the powder being taken, if added before, the powder attracts the moisture of the atmosphere, and the iron becomes rusted. (Bruns.)

R. Prepared Iron Filings, half an ounce.
——— Oyster Shells, } of each,
Powdered Root of Arum, } two drams.
——— Cinnamon, two scruples.

Mix. (Fuld.)

Dose, from one to two scruples.

Herbip. gives under the same title, the following formula, which is different:

R. Prepared Iron Filings, half an ounce.
Root of Calumba, } of each,
——— Rhubarb, } one dram.
Oil of Cinnamon, eight drops.
Sugar, a sufficient quantity

to incorporate the oil.

This latter formula resembles the following. As to the rest, all the powders into which iron filings enter, scarcely differ from each other except in their names and in the proportions of the stimulant substances with which the metal is combined.

ENGLISH MARTIAL POWDER. (Wirtem.)

R. Levigated Iron Filings, six drams.
Cassia Lignea, } of each,
Nutmegs, } half an ounce.
Cloves, } of each, two drams.
Mace, }
White Sugar, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, one dram.

TONIC AND ANTI-SPASMODIC POWDER.

Pulvis tonico-anti-spasmodica martialis. (Brera)

R. Calumba, twelve grains.
Valerian, two scruples.

Iron Filings,	eight grains.
Cinnamon,	six grains.

Mix.—For one dose, to be repeated thrice a day.

TONIC FERRUGINOUS POWDER.

Pulvis tonico-martialis. (FULD.; BRERA; RATIER)

R.	Prepared Iron Filings,	of each,
	Orange Peel,	one dram.
	Red Cinchona,	two drams.

Mix. (FULD.)

RATIER prescribes one scruple of filings, half a dram of cinnamon, and one dram of cinchona.

Dose, one scruple.

R.	Iron Filings,	twelve grains.
	Cinchona,	one scruple.
	Cinnamon,	six grains.

Mix.—For one dose, to be repeated four times a day. (BRERA)

R.	Iron Filings,	one dram.
	Cinchona,	half an ounce.
	Calumba,	one dram.
	Cinnamon,	one scruple.

Mix, and divide into eight doses; one to be taken thrice a day. (BATAV.)

TONIC AND STOMACHIC POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R.	Iron Filings,	of each,
	Cinchona,	two drams.
	Cinnamon,	one dram.
	Supertartrate of Potass,	four drams.

Mix, and divide into twenty-four doses; one to be taken morning and evening.—It is recommended principally in chlorosis.

EMMENAGOGUE POWDER. (BRERA; SAINTE-MARIE)

R.	Iron Filings,	four drams.
	Supertartrate of Potass,	three drams.
	Cinnamon,	one dram.
	Sugar,	three ounces.

Mix.

TRONCHIN prescribed the dose of a sewing-thimble full to be taken twice or thrice a day, in a little water, to re-establish suppressed menses, or to render them more abundant and regular. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R.	Iron Filings,	six grains.
	Socotrine Aloes,	two grains.
	Magnesia,	half a dram.

Mix.—For one dose, to be repeated thrice a day, at intervals of four hours. (BRERA)

ANTI-CHLOROTIC POWDER. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R.	Iron Filings,	of each, two drams.
	Anise,	
	Castor,	
	Cinnamon,	of each, two drams.
	Nutmeg,	

Mix, and divide into twenty doses; one to be taken morning and evening.

FERRUGINOUS PILLS. (AMER.; FULD.; HERBIP.; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; ELLIS; SPIELMANN)

R.	Levigated Iron Filings,	two ounces.
	Extract of Wormwood,	a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of six grains each. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SPIELMANN)

SYDENHAM recommended them in chlorosis, dyspepsia, and hysteria.—Dose, three or four, morning and evening.

ELLIS prescribes sixteen grains of iron and enough of extract of gentian to make six pills; one to be taken thrice a day.

R.	Iron Filings,	six drams.
	Extract of Gentian,	three drams.
	Powdered Cinnamon,	one dram.
	Syrup of Orange Peel,	a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (FULD.)

Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

R.	Iron Filings,	half an ounce.
	Powdered Calumba,	four scruples.
	——— Rhubarb,	of each,
	——— Cinnamon,	two scruples.

Make pills of three grains each. (HERBIP.)

R.	Iron Filings,	one ounce.
	Myrrh,	half an ounce.
	Aromatic Powder,	two drams.
	Simple Syrup,	a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (LUSIT.)

R.	Iron Filings,	one ounce,
	Myrrh,	of each, two drams.
	Soap,	
	Simple Syrup,	a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of six grains each. (AMER.; COXE

TONIC PILLS.

Pilulæ e Galbano martialæ. (AUGUSTIN; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R.	Iron Filings,	of each, two drams.
	Extract of Lesser Centaury,	
	Gum Ammoniac,	

Syrup of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of six grains each.—Dose, one or two before dinner, to promote digestion. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Iron Filings, fifteen grains.
Galbanum, half a dram.
Gum Ammoniac, one scruple.
Extract of Gentian, one dram and a half.
Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, ten grains.
Oil of Mint, six drops.

Make pills of two grains each.—Dose, five, thrice a day or oftener; in hypochondria. (Augustin)

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Iron Filings, one dram.
Black Hellebore, one scruple.
Extract of Gentian, two drams.
Syrup of Saffron, a sufficient quantity.

Make sixty pills.

Dose, two, thrice a day, with infusion of chamomile or of balm.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (Bruns.)

R. Medicinal Soap, six drams.
Extract of Black Hellebore, three drams.
Myrrh, one dram.
Iron Filings, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Cardamoms, } of each,
——— Peppermint, } eight drops.

Mix together.

R. Medicinal Soap, } of each, one ounce.
Iron Filings, }
Extract of Black Hellebore, } of each, one dram and a half.
——— Bryony, }
——— Lesser Centaury, }
Opoponax, }
Sagapenum, }
Myrrh, }
Galbanum, }
Essential Oil of Mint, twenty drops.

Make a pilular mass.

STOMACHIC BOLUSES. (Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Iron Filings, two drams.
Cinnamon, one dram.
Ox-gall, one ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity

to make sixteen boluses.

Dose, two daily, with infusion of chamomile.—They are principally recommended in chlorosis.

STOMACHIC PILLS. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Iron Filings, one dram.
Extract of Gentian, } of each, three drams.
——— Ox-gall, }
Rhubarb, }

Make a pilular mass.

Dose, from sixteen to twenty-four grains, three hours before dinner, and again four or five hours after.

FERRUGINOUS APERIENT PILLS.

Pilulæ aperientes Stahlii. (Spielmann)

R. Iron Filings, two ounces.
Aqueous Extract of Aloes, one ounce.
Compound Extract of Colocynth, half an ounce.

Mix.—Dose, fifteen grains. These pills are rather purgative than tonic.

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES.

Boli martiales emmenagogi seu *anti-chlorotici emmenagogi tonici* seu *ex Rose marino.* (Augustin; Brera)

R. Leaves of Rosemary, half a dram.
Iron Filings, } of each, ten grains.
Myrrh, }
Aromatic Powder, two grains.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity

to make one bolus. (Augustin)

To be taken morning and evening, with a cupful of infusion of horse-radish; in the melancholy and mania produced by amenorrhœa.

R. Iron Filings, one scruple and a half.
Socotrine Aloes, eight grains.
Rob of Elder, a sufficient quantity

to make six boluses.—To be taken in the course of the day. (Brera)

R. Calumba, } of each, two drams.
Cinnamon, }
Iron Filings, one dram.
Extract of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity

to make twelve boluses.—Dose, one, every four hours. (Brera)

CHALYBEATE PILLS.

Pilulæ Cachecticæ. (Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Iron Filings, one ounce.
Cinnamon, six drams.
Aloes, one dram.
Syrup of Saffron, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each.—Dose, from two to six, daily. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Iron Filings, five drams.
Gum Ammoniac, six drams.
Aqueous Extract of Aloes, half an ounce.
Essential Oil of Anise, } of each,
——— Cloves, } half a dram.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Wirtem.)

Dose, from fifteen grains to half a dram.

ASTRINGENT PILLS. (AUGUSTIN; PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Iron Filings, eight drams.
Myrrh, } of each,
Olibanum, } one dram
Extract of Tormentil, } and a half.
Root of Valerian, one ounce.

Make pills of three grains each. (PIERQUIN)

R. Iron Filings, } of each,
Extract of Tormentil, } two drams.
Olibanum, }
Myrrh, one scruple.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Extract of Cinchona, two drams.
——— Quassia, } of each,
Venice Turpentine, } one dram.
Alum, }
Iron Filings, half a dram.

Make a pilular mass. (AUGUSTIN)

They are recommended by QUARIN in chronic discharges of the urethra.—Dose, from fourteen to twenty grains, thrice a day. At the same time the vertebral column is to be rubbed with stimulant liniments.

LOZENGES OF IRON.

Tabulæ martiales seu *instaurantes*. (BRUNS.; GALL.; FULD.; SARD.; PIDERIT; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. White Sugar, six ounces.
Water, four ounces.

Boil *à la plume*, and add

Pulverized Cinnamon, four scruples.
——— Iron-Filings, one ounce.

Make thirty-six logenzes, each of which contains two grains of iron. (FULD.; PIDERIT)

GALL. prescribes half an ounce of filings, one dram of cinnamon, five ounces of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth; to be made into lozenges of twelve grains each, containing each about one grain of iron.—SARD.—one ounce of filings, five ounces of sugar, one dram of cinnamon, and mucilage of tragacanth; these lozenges contain twice the quantity of iron of the preceding.—SAINTE-MARIE—four drams of filings, two drams of cinnamon, and four ounces of sugar; to be made into twenty-eight tablets: or, two ounces of iron, four of sugar, one of anise, and a sufficient quantity of tragacanth; to make sixty lozenges.

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, one ounce.
Cinnamon, one dram and a half.
Lesser Cardamoms, } of each,
Orange Peel. } half a dram.
Levigated Iron Filings, five drams.
White Sugar, boiled *à la plume* with rose-water, six ounces.

Make lozenges. (BRUGNATELLI)

The dose of these lozenges varies, of course, in proportion to the quantity of iron contained in each.

FERRUGINOUS PASTILLES. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Porphyrized Iron Filings, } of each, half
Chocolate Paste, } an ounce.
Pulverized Saffron, one dram.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make pastilles of twelve grains each.

Dose, three or four, daily; in leucorrhœa and in chlorosis.

EMMENAGOGUE PASTILLES. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Senna, in powder, two ounces.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Infuse for half an hour, in warm ashes; then strain the infusion, and add

White Sugar, four ounces.

Put it again on the fire, boil to the consistence of syrup, and add

Iron Filings, one ounce.

Pour it upon paper sprinkled with cinnamon powder, and divide the mass into thirty-two pastilles.

Dose, two daily, morning and evening.

CHALYBEATE ELECTUARY. (WIRTEM.; SAUNDERS)

R. Iron Filings, half an ounce.
Stomachic Electuary, two ounces and a half.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make an electuary. (SAUNDERS)

R. Iron Filings, seven ounces.
Cinnamon, } of each, six drams.
Nutmegs, }
Rhubarb, four drams.
Aromatic Species, six drams.
Sugar, dissolved in quince juice, and boiled *à la plume*, } of each, one pound.
Despumated Honey, }

Mix.—Dose, one dram.

TONIC PECTORAL ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN)

R. Iron Filings, three drams.
Cinchona, } of each, one dram.
Rhubarb, }
Sulphate of Potass, half a dram.
Rob of Elicampane, } of each,
Despumated Honey, } half an ounce.

Mix.

EMMENAGOGUE ELECTUARY. (PIERQUIN)

R. Iron Filings, six drams,
Senna, } of each, two drams.
Rhubarb, }
Jalap, }
Black Oxide of Iron, half an ounce.
Extract of Castor, two scruples.
Wood-lice, two drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a dram and a half fasting.

MESENTERIC ELECTUARY.

Electuaire d' Aloes, de Muriate de Mercure et de Fer. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Iron Filings, } half an ounce.
Senna, six drams.
Rhubarb, } of each,
Cornachine Powder, } three drams.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, } of each,
Root of Arum, } two
Socotrine Aloes, } drams.
Compound Syrup of Apples,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram. It is purgative, alterative, and resolvent, and is extolled in chlorosis, jaundice, and abdominal obstructions.

CARBURET OF IRON.

Graphites, Plumbago, Supercarburetum Ferri.—Plumbago, Black Lead.

SYNONIMES:—Carbure de Fer, Graphite, Crayon noir, Plombagine, FR.; Graphit, Reissblei, GERM.; Blyaut, DAN.; Grafito, Lapizplomo, SPAN.; Tekenloot, DUT.; Piombagine, ITAL.; Blyerts, SWED.

ANT.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; SAX.; SUEC.; NIEMANN.

In blackish-grey masses, soft, and even unctuous to the touch, marking paper; it is inodorous and insipid, easily cut with a knife, and acquires a metallic lustre by being rubbed; its fracture is unctuous and brilliant.

It is considered slightly astringent and desiccative, and has been recommended particularly by WEINHOLD, in the treatment of herpes; but it has never obtained much credit, and is now scarcely used at all.

POWDER OF CARBURET OF IRON. (FERR.)

R. Carburet of Iron, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } any quantity.

Triturate together for a long time.—Dose, from two scruples to four drams, daily.

ELECTUARY OF CARBURET OF IRON. (NIEMANN)

R. Carburet of Iron, one ounce.
Honey, four ounces.

Triturate together.—Dose, a tea-spoonful morning and evening.

PILLS OF CARBURET OF IRON. (NIEMANN)

R. Carburet of Iron, } of each,
Extract of Bitter Sweet } one dram.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury,
twelve grains.
Sulphuretted Hydrosulphate
of Antimony, six grains.
Juice of Liquorice,
a sufficient quantity.

Make sixty pills.

These pills are not without efficacy, which they owe to the mercury and antimony.—Dose, five, thrice a day.

OINTMENT OF CARBURET OF IRON. (NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Pulverized Carburet of Iron, six drams.
Lard, ten drams.

Mix by trituration. (NIEMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes one ounce and a half of carburet and three ounces of lard,

It is applied to herpetic eruptions.

PLASTER OF CARBURET OF IRON. (NIEMANN)

R. Carburet of Iron, two drams.
Soap Plaster, one ounce.

Incorporate the powder with the softened plaster.

ANTI-HERPETIC OINTMENT.

Linimentum anti-herpeticum. (BRERA)

R. Carburet of Iron, half an ounce.
Oxide of Zinc, one dram.
Lard, one ounce.

Triturate together.

ANTI-PSORIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura anti-scabiosa. (BRERA)

R. Carburet of Iron, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } one dram.

Triturate together, and add

Decoction of Barley, one pound.

Mix.—To be taken at four doses. It has been employed successfully in a case of psoric-syphilitic herpes.

SULPHURET OF IRON.

Ferrum Sulphuratum, Sulphuretum Ferri, Pyrites Ferri artificialis. (DUBL.; ANT.; BATAV.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.;

HANN.; PALAT.; SAX.; SUEC.; COXE; VAN MONS)

Heat a bar of iron in a strong fire excited by the blast of bellows, and rub it upon a roll of sulphur: let the sulphuret of iron drop into water, then separate it from the sulphur, dry it and preserve it in a well stopped bottle. (DUBL.)

Rub a roll of sulphur upon a bar of iron heated to redness; receive the sulphuret, which flows drop by drop, into water; then pour this off, and dry the powder quickly. (FENN.; SUEC.)

R. Iron Filings, two parts.
Sublimed Sulphur, one part.

Mix them together, and project the mixture into an earthen crucible heated to redness; suddenly increase the heat, and when the melted mass has become cold, reduce it to powder. (ANT.; BATAV.; GALL.; SAX.)

COXE prescribes three parts of filings and one part of sulphur.—HANN.—an equal part of each.

R. Iron Filings, two parts and a half.
Pulverized Sulphur, one part and a half.

Mix together, pass through a sieve, and add a sufficient quantity of water to form a consistent paste; at the expiration of twelve hours, moisten the mass again, but less than at the former time; thirty-six hours after this, triturate it in a mortar, and enclose the powder in a flask stopped with emery. (FERR.; VAN MONS)

SULPHURET OF POTASS AND OF IRON.

Sulphuretum Potassæ et Ferri. (ANT.; HASS.; SAX.)

R. Pure Iron Filings, one part.
Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Sublimed Sulphur, } two parts.

Melt together in a crucible; pour the mass upon an oiled marble slab, and break it into pieces when cold.

DEUTOXIDE OF IRON.

Oxydulum Ferri nigrum, Ferrum, Oxydulatum nigrum, Oxydum ferroso-ferricum, Oxydum Ferri nigrum, Oxodes Ferri, Hyperoxodes Ferri nigrum, Oxydum ferricum, Oxydum ferrosum.—Black Oxide of Iron.

1. NATURAL.

Magnes.—Magnet, Load-stone.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

This substance, distinguished by its peculiar property, called magnetic, is in fragments of a blackish-grey colour, hard yet not difficult to be broken, exhibiting an unequal fracture.

2. ARTIFICIAL.

Æthiops martialis.—Æthiops martial.

DUBL.; EDINB.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; BERGIUS; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

Oxidum Ferri nigrum purificatum. (EDINB.)

R. Scales of the oxidized Iron, found at the anvil of blacksmiths, any quantity.

Purify them by applying a magnet, which will attract the thinner and purer scales only, and leave the larger and less pure.

Ferri Oxydum nigrum. (DUBL.)

R. Scales of the oxidized Iron, found at the anvil of blacksmiths, any quantity.

Purify them by applying a magnet. Reduce them to powder, and separate the finer particles by treating it in the manner directed for the preparation of chalk.

After the process of LEMERY.

R. Prepared Iron Filings, any quantity.

Put them into a large glass or earthern vessel, and pour upon them

River Water, a sufficient quantity, to cover them by several fingers' breadth; stir frequently, and leave the vessel always open, replacing the water as it becomes evaporated. At the end of several weeks, collect on a filter the very fine black powder which mixes with the water when agitated, and dry it quickly in an alembic. (ANT.; HISP.; GALL.; SUEC.; SPIELMANN)

It is better to employ a machine which keeps the filings in continual motion under the surface of the water.

After the process of CAVEZZALI.

R. Iron Filings, any quantity.

Sprinkle it with water, and at the end of an hour, collect it into a heap on an iron plate; twelve hours afterwards, sprinkle it with hot water; at the expiration of twelve more, moisten it again; then, after twenty-

four hours, triturate the mass with cold water, pour off the turbid liquor, set it aside, place the deposit upon a filter, and when it has lost the greater part of its humidity, put it into a narrow and deep earthen vessel, and dry it with a gentle heat. (Swediaur ; Van Mons)

After the process of Guibourt.

R. Iron Filings, any quantity.

Triturate them in a mortar, then put them into a large earthen pan, and wash them till the water comes off perfectly insipid : then press the filings, incline the pan to let the water drip from them, and return the pan to its horizontal position. Stir frequently the filings with an iron spatula, moistening them with water from time to time so as to keep up always the same degree of humidity. At the expiration of four or five days, wash the mass, filter the turbid water, express the separated oxide, and dry it quickly in a stove. (Gall. ; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

The product of this process does not differ from that of the preceding.

R. Red Oxide of Iron, any quantity.
Olive Oil, a sufficient quantity,

to moisten slightly the oxide. Distil to dryness in a glass retort, with a gradually augmented heat. Triturate the residue when cold, and preserve it. (Fenn. ; Genev. ; Hann. ; Olden ; Pol. ; Borus. ; Sax. ; Brugnatelli ; Van Mons)

This process approaches that which Save has proposed for obtaining æthiops from the beaten scales of iron.

R. Iron Filings, any quantity.

Heat them to redness in a crucible, and sprinkle them occasionally with a little water, waiting each time till it becomes decomposed or evaporated and the metal reddens again. Continue to proceed thus till the mass becomes black and opaque : finally, triturate this while hot, and preserve the powder after having sifted it. (Batav. ; Belg. ; Van Mons)

Brugnatelli proposes a similar process, which consists in throwing pieces of red hot iron into pure water, collecting the scales which are deposited at the bottom of the vessel, purifying them by means of a magnet, and finally levigating them.

Gay-Lussac, to determine the composition of the deutoxide of iron, obtained it by exposing fine iron wire to the vapour of water, in a porcelain tube heated to redness, till it ceased to disengage hydrogen.

R. Sulphate of Iron, any quantity.

Dissolve it in distilled water, and add subcarbonate of potass or of soda to the solution, till no more precipitate is formed. Filter the liquor, and dry the precipitate ; form this into a paste with linseed oil, and calcine the mass slowly till the oil becomes consumed. Preserve the residuum. (Austr. ; Bavar. ; Ross.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, any quantity.

Dissolve it in distilled water, and add solution of sub-carbonate of soda to the liquor till no more precipitate is formed ; dry this slowly, and add to it diluted acetic acid in the proportion of three to eight. Distil the mixture with a strong heat in a reverberatory furnace, and preserve the oxide which remains in the retort. (Gall. ; Brugnatelli)

This process, like the fourth and the sixth, give for a product an oxide mixed with carbon.

R. Red Oxide of Iron, in powder, any quantity.

Put it into a narrow and deep earthen vessel, and burn alcohol upon it till it is converted into black oxide. Boil it for an instant in water, pour off the liquid, and dry the powder with a moderate heat. (Brugnatelli)

After the process of Vauquelin.

R. Red Oxide of Iron, one part
Iron Filings, two parts.

Mix, and calcine for an hour in a covered crucible ; withdraw the mass when cold, and reduce it to powder. (Ferr. ; Fee ; Swediaur)

This process, followed on a large scale, would not perhaps always give a homogeneous product.

Bucholz recommended seventy-two parts of red oxide, and twenty of filings.

Thenard says that in some laboratories the black oxide of iron is obtained by making a paste with iron filings and water, and sprinkling it with the sixteenth of its weight of nitric acid (36 degrees). We think this method belongs to Ingenhousz. Thenard observes that the preparation of this oxide might be dispensed with, as it is so abundant in nature, and so frequently in a pure state. It is certainly remarkable that so many processes should have been invented for the preparation of a medicament which is really of very little importance.

The black oxide does not seem to be much superior to the filings, which also are not much employed.—Dose, from ten to fifteen grains.

CACHECTIC POWDER.

Pulvis aromatico-ferratus. (Swediaur ; Van Mons)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, four parts.

Cinnamon, one part.
White Sugar, eight parts.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, three parts.
Aromatic Powder, six parts.
White Sugar, eight parts.

Make a powder. (Swediaur)

It is extolled in rachitis and leucorrhœa.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram, twice a day, to adults; to children, from six to ten grains.

FERRUGINOUS POWDER.

Pulvis ferratus. (Swediaur)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, one ounce.
Root of Arum, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Lime, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, four scruples.
White Sugar, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, five, ten, or thirty grains, twice or thrice a day. It is recommended in dyspepsia, pyrosis, leucorrhœa, and rachitis.

TONIC POWDER. (Bories)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, } of each,
Socotrine Aloes, } two drams.
Nut-galls, three drams.
Grey Cinchona, two ounces.

Mix.—This powder is recommended as stomachic and emmenagogue.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains, in the first spoonful of soup. It is a bad preparation.

CHALYBEATE PILLS. (Genev.; Augustin; Van Mons)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, any quantity.
Extract of Wormwood,
a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of six grains each.—They are tonic, febrifuge, and hydragogue.—Dose, from five to nine, thrice a day. (Van Mons)

They are recommended in chlorosis and dropsy, and also after intermittent fevers.

R. Black Oxide of Iron, one ounce.
Aloes, two scruples.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (Genev.)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, } of each,
Extract of Cascarilla, } two drams.
Syrup of Cinnamon,
a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of two grains each. Rosenstein extols them in lientery. (Augustin.)

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS. (Ratier)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, one part.
Soap, } of each, two parts.
Valerian, }

Syrup of Mugwort, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of six grains each.—Dose, from four to eight, daily.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, } of each,
Winter's Bark, } one dram.
Dry Extract of Ox-gall, } of each,
Extract of Lesser Centaury, } three drams.

Make pills of four grains each.

Vicq D'Azyr prescribed from four to six of them, daily; in obstructions of the abdominal viscera.

EMMENAGOGUE BOLUSES.

Boli incitantes emmenagogi seu *martiales emmenagogi* seu *anti-chlorotici emmenagogi incitantes.* (Brera)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, thirty grains.
Sulphate of Quinine,
from six to twelve grains.
Powdered Rose Petals,
a sufficient quantity.
Extract of Horehound,
one dram and a half.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one, every two, three, or four hours.

R. Black Oxide of Iron,
from fifteen to twenty-five grains.
Extract of Savine,
from six to twenty grains.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one every two hours.

STOMACHIC BOLUSES.

Boli incitantes stomachici. (Brera)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, one scruple.
Extract of Gentian, one dram.
Despumated Honey, } of each,
Powdered Rose Petals, } a sufficient quantity.

Make eight boluses.—Dose, one, every four hours.

FERRUGINOUS BOLUSES.

Boli e Ferro compositi. (Swediaur)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, } of each,
Chamomile Flowers, } seven grains.
Myrrh, } of each, eight grains.
Castor, }
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—For one dose; in dysmenorrhœa.

FERRUGINOUS LAXATIVE PILLS.

Pilulæ e Ferro laxantes. (Swediaur)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, } of each,
Aloes, } half a dram.
Gum Ammoniac, one dram.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each.—Dose, from two to four, once or twice a day.

DEOBSTRUENT PILLS. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, } of each,
Extract of Aloes, } half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, six drams.
Oil of Cloves, } of each,
—— Anise, } ten drops.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each.—Dose, from two to four, once or twice a day.

FERRUGINOUS LOZENGES.

Tabulæ martiales seu *Ferri compositæ.* (ANT.; FERR.; VAN MONS)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, one ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.
White Sugar, five ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make lozenges. (ANT.)

VAN MONS prescribes four parts of oxide, one part of cinnamon, thirty-two parts of sugar, and mucilage of gum arabic.

R. Black Oxide of Iron, one ounce and a half.
Chocolate, fifteen ounces.

Make seventy-two lozenges. (FERR.)

ALCALINE FERRUGINOUS ELECTUARY.

Electuarium Alkalino-ferratum. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, half an ounce.
Sub-carbonate of Potass, two scruples.
———— Lime, } of each,
Ginger, } two drams.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, the volume of a nutmeg, morning and evening. It is said to be useful in chlorosis and leucorrhœa, when induced by debility or acidity of the primæ viæ.

TONIC ELECTUARY.

Electuarium tonico-resolvens. (BRERA)

R. Cinchona, one ounce.
Black Oxide of Iron, two drams.
Sublimed Muriate of Ammonia, one dram.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken, in six doses, in the course of the day. It is employed in obstinate intermittents accompanied by chlorosis or abdominal engorgements.

RESOLVENT ELECTUARY.

Electuarium resolvens martiale diureticum. (BRERA)

R. Soap, one dram.
Extract of Hemlock, twelve grains.
———— Squill, one scruple.
Black Oxide of Iron, one dram.
Oxymel, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

It is prescribed in dropsical affections connected with engorgements of the abdominal viscera.

TRITOXIDE OF IRON.

Peroxydum Ferri, Oxydum Ferri rubrum seu *ferricum, Colcothar.*—Peroxide of Iron, Red Oxide of Iron, Astringent Saffron of Mars.

NATURAL.

1. PURE AND DRY.

Oxydum ferricum crystallisatum nativum, Ferrum hæmatites, Hæmatites Lapis Ochra rubra.—Red Ocre, Bloodstone.

SYNONIMES:—Hématite, Fer ologiste concretionné, H.; Péroxide de Fer stalactique et mammelonné, B., Ocre rouge, Rouge de montagne, FR.; Blutstein, Braunroth, GERM.; Hematites roja, Blodsten, SWED. EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; GUIBOURT; SPIELMANN.

In brown-red masses mammelated or concreted at the surface, formed internally of fibres diverging from the centre to the circumference, compact, and very hard; its powder is red.

2. PURE AND HYDRATED.

A.

Ætites.—Eagle-stone.

SYNONIMES:—Aétite, Pierre d'Aigle, Hydrate de Tritoxide de Fér, Fer oxidé géodique, H.; Hydroxide de Fer globulaire, Fr.; Adlerstein, GERM. HISP.; WIRTEM.; GENEV.; SPIELMANN.

In spherical or ovoid pieces, rough and of a shagreen-like surface, very compact internally, but less hard and sometimes even hollow in the centre.

B.

Ochra lutea.—Yellow Ocre.

SYNONIMES:—Ocre jaune, Hydroxide de Fer, FR.; Ockergelb, GERM. BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; GUIBOURT.

A substance of an earthy appearance and brownish-yellow colour, giving a yellow powder.

C.

Umbra.—Umber.

SYNONIME :—Terre d'Ombre, FR.

BRUNS.; GUIBOURT.

A brown variety of the preceding.

3. IMPURE.

Chalcitis.

SYNONIMES :— Chalcitis, Colcothar natif, FR.

GALL.

A mixture of tritoxide and of sulphate of iron, and almost always containing sulphate of copper. It is produced by the spontaneous decomposition of the sulphuret of iron in the earth.

PREPARATION OF THE NATURAL OXIDE.

R. Chalcitis, any quantity.

Calcine it for some time in an earthen vessel, and then reduce it to powder. (PALAT.)

R. Red Ocre, any quantity.

Having pulverized and levigated it, mix it with a great quantity of water, and separate the subtle powder by setting aside the decanted turbid liquor. (HERBIP.)

PALAT.; and SARD. direct the levigated powder to be made into pastilles or trochiscs.

PALAT. directs the same process for the eagle-stone.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO VARIOUS FORMULÆ.

EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

1. *Colcothar Vitrioli, Sulphas Ferri Calcinatum, Ferrum vitriolatum ustum, Terra Vitrioli dulcis, Crocus Martis vitriolatus* seu *adstringens, Chalcitis, Caput mortuum Vitrioli.*

Oxydum Ferri Rubrum. (EDINB.)

R. Dried Sulphate of Iron, any quantity.

Expose it to a violent heat till it is converted to a red-coloured substance.

Ferri Oxydum Rubrum. (DUBL.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, any quantity.

Expose it to heat till the water of crystallization is dissipated; then expose it to a more violent heat till no more acid vapour is disengaged. Wash the red oxide which is formed, with water, till this ceases to indicate, by the test of litmus, the presence of any acid, and then dry it on bibulous paper.

R. Sulphate of Iron, any quantity.

Calcine it in a crucible placed in a strong fire, till it is converted into a deep-red mass; wash well and preserve it. (AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

The washed residuum of sulphate of iron sublimed in a retort, constituted the *Terra Vitrioli dulcis.* That of the calcination of the natural sulphate of iron, which contains zinc and copper, was formerly called *Gilla,* and was administered as a very mild emetic. It is deservedly no longer used.

R. Pure Iron, any quantity.

Dissolve it in

Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity.

Evaporate the solution to dryness. Calcine the residuum, wash it well and dry it. (FULD.)

R. Iron Filings, any quantity.

Expose them in a crucible to a red heat, till they become converted into a mass of a fine red colour. Reduce it to fine powder. (ANT.; PALAT.)

Magisterium Vitriolis Martis.—Magistery of the Sulphate of Iron.

R. Sulphate of Iron, any quantity.

Having dissolved it in water, filter the solution, and precipitate it with that of subcarbonate of potass. Wash well the precipitate, calcine it to redness, and preserve it. (PALAT.)

Crocus Martis sulphuratus.—Saffron of Mars by Sulphur.

R. Iron Filings, } of each, any quantity.
Sulphur, }

Calcine the mixture in an earthen pan, stirring it frequently with an iron spatula. Repeat the operation till the metal is converted into a red powder: wash and dry it. (SARD.)

BRUNS.; and WIRTEM. prescribe four parts of filings and twelve of sulphur.—

PALAT. directs the calcination to be effected on a sulphuret obtained by rubbing a red hot bar of iron with a roll of sulphur.

Crocus Martis aperitivus antimoniatus Stahlii.—Stahl's aperitive antimoniated Saffron of Mars.

R. Scoriæ of Martial Regulus of Antimony, any quantity.

Place them in a cellar till they fall into powder; mix this with water, pour off the turbid liquor, set it aside, dry the powder, and detonate it with thrice its weight of nitrate of potass: wash well and preserve the product. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

The red oxide of iron is rather more astringent and consequently more active than the black: but it is more employed in the arts than in medicine, in which it is rarely employed except externally.

ANTI-OPHTHALMIC LINIMENT. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, half a dram.
Viper's Fat, half an ounce.

Mix.—It is recommended as slightly stimulant, in chronic ophthalmia.—Lard or cerate is equally as proper as the fat.

STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

Emplastrum stypticum seu *roborans* seu *defensivum rubrum.* (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, } of each,
Burgundy Pitch, } half an ounce.
Olive Oil, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the oxide with the oil, and incorporate it with the pitch melted and become nearly cold. Two scruples of opium are somtimes added. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

PLASTER OF RED OXIDE OF IRON.

Emplastrum Oxydi Ferri rubri seu *defensivum.* (EDINB.; AMER.; FERR.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; COXE)

R. Plaster of Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, twenty-four parts.
White Resin, six parts.
Yellow Wax, } of each,
Olive Oil, } three parts.
Red Oxide of Iron, eight parts.

Triturate the oxide with the oil, and then incorporate them with the other ingredients melted together. (EDINB.; AMER.; COXE)

CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribes eight ounces each, of litharge plaster, of diapalm plaster, and of oxide, and a sufficient quantity of oil.—FERR.—one pound of litharge plaster, three ounces of resin, one ounce and a half each, of wax and of oil, and four ounces of oxide.

This plaster is reputed maturative and desiccative.

ASTRINGENT CATAPLASM. (BORIES)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, half a dram.
Dragon's Blood, one dram.
Sarcocolla, two drams.
Armenian Bole, one ounce.
White of Egg, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—It is applied to arrest external hæmorrhage, after having washed the wound with a little alcohol.

ASTRINGENT BOLUSES. (BORIES)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, half a dram.
Armenian Bole, two scruples.
Hartshorn Shavings, three drams.
Extract of Tormentil, one dram.
Syrup of Mint, a sufficient quantity.

Make four boluses.—Dose, one, every three hours, in a spoonful of red wine.

ASTRINGENT POWDER. (BORIES)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, half a dram.
Dragon's Blood, one dram.
Sarcocolla, two drams.
Armenian Bole, one ounce.

Mix.—This powder may be substituted for the cataplasm cited above. The bleeding surface is to be sprinkled with it, and lint wetted with warm alcohol, placed over it.

ANTI-CACHECTIC POWDER. (PALAT.; SPIELMANN)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, prepared by Sulphur, one ounce.
Root of Arum, } of each,
Mother of Pearl, } two drams.
Hartshorn prepared without fire, } of each,
Prepared Amber, } four scruples.
Cinnamon, }
Sugar, two ounces two drams.

Make a powder. (PALAT.; SPIELMANN)

A modification of this preparation, rendering it less absurd, may be found under the article on metallic iron, and another, still preferable, under that on the deutoxide of iron, by the name of *Ferruginous Powder.*

ASTRINGENT POWDER. (PIERQUIN; SAUNDERS)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, two drams.
Tincture of Cinnamon, half an ounce.

Lime-flower Water, six ounces.
Syrup of Poppies, two ounces.
Mix. (Saunders)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, two drams.
Cinnamon Water, half an ounce.
Balm Water, } of each, one ounce,
Mint Water, } and a half.
Syrup of Mint, one ounce.
Mix. (Pierquin)

It is recommended in hæmoptysis.

ANTI-HYDROPIC MIXTURE.

Reméde contre l'hydropisie. (Pierquin)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, prepared by Sulphur, } of each,
Sulphuret of Antimony, } one ounce.
Scammony, four ounces.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.
Syrup of Lemon, four pounds.
Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, daily.

SUB-TRITOCARBONATE OF IRON.

Carbonas Ferri Oxydati, Carbonas Ferri præcipitati, Crocus Ferri seu *Martis aperitivus* seu *aperiens* seu *Martis Rore majali paratus, Ferri Subcarbonas* seu *Rubigo, Ferrum oxydatum carbonicum fuscum* seu *oxydatum fuscum* seu *hydraticum, Hydras ferricum, Oxydulum Ferri fuscum, Rubigo, Subcarbonas Ferroso-ferricum, Subcarbonas Tritoxidi Ferri.*—Subcarbonate of Iron, Rust of Iron. (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Hann.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Ferri Subcarbonas. (Lond.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Soda, six ounces.
Boiling Water, one gallon.

Dissolve the sulphate and the subcarbonate separately in the water; then mix together the solutions, and set the mixture apart that the precipitate may subside: then pour off the supernatant liquor, and wash the subcarbonate of iron in hot water. Finally, dry it at a gentle heat, wrapped in bibulous paper.

Carbonas Ferri præcipitatus. (Edinb.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, four ounces.
Subcarbonate of Soda, five ounces.
Water, ten pounds.

Dissolve the sulphate and the subcarbonate separately in the water, and then mix the solutions. Wash the carbonate of iron, which is precipitated with warm water, and then dried.

Ferri Carbonas. (Dubl.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, twenty-five parts.
Subcarbonate of Soda, twenty-six parts.
Water, eighty parts.

Dissolve the sulphate in a portion of the water, and then the subcarbonate in the remainder; mix the solutions, and dry the precipitate which is formed, after having washed it with warm water.

R. Sulphate of Iron, one part.
Distilled Water, eight parts.
Dissolve and add
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, a sufficient quantity,
or, till no more precipitate is formed. Wash this with warm water, and pulverize it when dried. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Dan.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; and Swediaur do not fix any proportions. —Wirtem. prescribes one part of sulphate and three parts of water.—Bavar—one of sulphate and twenty of water.—Amer.; Coxe; and Niemann give the same formula as Edinb.—But these differences are unimportant.

Bavar.; and Wirtem. direct the dried precipitate to be calcined to redness, for one hour.

R. Iron Filings, one ounce.
Dissolve them in a mixture of
Hydro-chloric Acid, two parts.
Nitric Acid, one part.
Having diluted the solution with hot water, decompose it by means of a solution of subcarbonate of potass. Wash, dry, and preserve the precipitate. (Hann.)

Subcarbonas Ferri præparatus. (Edinb.)

R. Purified Iron Filings, any quantity.

Moisten them with water till they fall into rust. Reduce this to powder.

Ferri Rubigo. (Dubl.)

R. Iron Wire, any quantity.

Expose it, cut into small pieces, to the air, frequently moistening it with water till it becomes converted into rust. Triturate this in an iron mortar, adding water to wash over the finest particles of the powder, which are to be dried.

Amer.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Lusit.; Suec.; Coxe; and Henri give the same formula as Edinb.

Amst. directs the filings to be sprinkled with vinegar.—Sard.—with dew collected in the month of May, to make with the iron a mass to be dried in the shade; it is to be continually treated in the same manner till converted into rust.

This salt is astringent and tonic. It has been extolled in neuralgia.

Dose, from five to fifteen grains.

FERRUGINOUS WATER. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Rusty Nails, one handful.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Pour off the water, at the end of twelve hours.

It is reputed tonic and emmenagogue.—It is recommended in chlorosis, leucorrhœa, dyspepsia, and dropsical affections.

ALKALINE SOLUTION OF IRON.

Liquor Ferri alkalini, Teinture martiale alcaliac de Stahl. (Lond.; Amer.; Coxe)

R. Iron, two drams and a half.
Nitric Acid, two fluid ounces.
Distilled Water, six fluid ounces.

When the effervescence has ceased, pour off the acid solution, and add very gradually,

Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, six fluid ounces,

shaking the vessel frequently till the liquor assumes a brownish red colour, and no more effervescence is excited; then set it aside for six hours, and pour off the liquor.

This liquor, about which chemists, and particularly the English chemists, much employ themselves, is a mixture of nitrate of potass, and of a solution of subcarbonate of iron in solution of subcarbonate of potass, and perhaps of subcarbonate of potass and of iron.

It is tonic and excitant.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram and a half. It is decomposed by water and by alcohol.

It bears some resemblance to the *Tinctura elastica, Carbonas Potassæ et Ferri liquidus* (Hisp.); of which the following is the formula:

R. Iron Filings, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, eight ounces.

Fuse them together in a crucible, with a violent heat; then reduce the mass to powder in an iron mortar, and leave it exposed to the air till it becomes deliquesced.

GRIFFITH'S TONIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura seu *Emulsio Ferri composita* seu *Myrrhæ Griffithii.* (Lond.; Amer.; Suec.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Ellis; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Mistura Ferri composita. (Lond.; Dubl.)

R. Myrrh, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty-five grains.
Rose Water, seven fluid ounces and a half.
Sulphate of Iron, one scruple.
Spirit of Nutmeg, half a fluid ounce.
Refined Sugar, one dram.

Triturate the myrrh, in powder, the subcarbonate and the sugar together, adding the water and spirit; and then add the sulphate. Put the mixture immediately into a proper glass vessel, and keep it well stopped.

Amer.; Coxe; and Van Mons give the same formula.

R. Myrrh, one dram.
Peppermint Water, six ounces and a half.

Triturate well, and add to the strained mixture,

Subcarbonate of Potass, twenty-five grains.
Sulphate of Iron, one scruple.
Tincture of Lavender, six drams.
Simple Syrup, two drams.

Mix. (Suec.)

R. Myrrh, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.

Mint Water, thirteen ounces.
Spirit of Mint, one ounce and a half.
Sulphate of Iron,
from twenty to thirty grains.
Syrup of Tolu, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

R. Myrrh, one dram.
Simple Alexipharmic Water,
six ounces and a half.
Spirituous Alexipharmic Water,
six drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Sulphate of Iron, twelve grains.
Simple Syrup, two drams.

Mix. (Niemann)

R. Myrrh, one dram.
Gum Arabic, one dram and a half.

Triturate together, adding water to form a thick emulsion, and add

Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } one scruple.
Sugar, one dram.
Rose Water, seven ounces and a half.
Spirit of Nutmeg, half an ounce.

Mix. (Swediaur)

R. Myrrh, one dram.
Sulphate of Iron, one scruple.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Sugar, two drams.
Water, six ounces.

Mix. (Ellis)

R. Myrrh, one dram.
Compound Spirit of Cinnamon,
six ounces and a half.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, six drams.
Subcarbonate of Potass, half a dram.
Sulphate of Iron, twelve grains.
Simple Syrup, two drams.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Myrrh, one dram.
Infusion of Chamomile, six ounces.
Distilled Water of Chamomile,
one ounce.
Sulphate of Iron, fifteen grains.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix. (Augustin) This formula differs from the preceding by the absence of the alkaline salt.

This mixture contains sulphate of potass and subcarbonate of iron. It ought to be abandoned, as should every other in which double decompositions take place, which, for the most part, were neither calculated on nor anticipated by the inventors. It is reputed tonic and emmenagogue, virtues which are said to be common to all ferruginous preparations.—Dose, from one to two ounces, twice or thrice a day.

GRIFFITH'S PILLS.

Pilulæ Ferri compositæ seu *e Myrrha compositæ*, *Pilulæ Griffithii.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Suec.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Pilulæ Ferri compositæ. (Lond.)

R. Myrrh. two drams.
Subcarbonate of Soda, } of each,
Sulphate of Iron, } one
Sugar, } dram.

Triturate the myrrh with the subcarbonate, then add the sulphate, and finally beat the whole into a mass with the sugar.

R. Myrrh, two drams.
Sulphate of Iron, half a dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Camphor, sixteen grains.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic,
a sufficient quantity.

Make sixty pills. (Suec.)

Van Mons prescribes one part of camphor, two parts of sulphate, three of subcarbonate of soda, eight of myrrh, and a sufficient quantity of the extract of dog-grass.

R. Myrrh, two drams.
Sulphate of Iron, one scruple.
Subcarbonate of Soda, one dram.
Extract of Gentian,
one dram and a half.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of five grains each. (Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Subcarbonate of Potass, } one dram and a half.
Myrrh, three drams.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of five grains each. (Van Mons)

These pills are extolled by some in the treatment of tuberculous phthisis. The same remarks are applicable to them as were made on the preceding mixture.

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS. (Ellis)

R. Myrrh, } of each,
Sulphate of Iron, } two scruples.
Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Soap, } half a dram.

Make forty pills.—Dose, two, thrice a day.

CHALYBEATE PILLS. (Ferr.; Augustin)

R. Prepared rust of Iron, two drams.
Extract of Milfoil, half an ounce.

Make pills of three grains each.—Dose, from three to five thrice a day. (Augustin)

They are recommended to arrest atonic hæmorrhages.

R. Rust of Iron, six drams.
Aloes, one ounce.
Scammony, Gum Ammoniac, Saffron, Sulphate of Potass, of each, half an ounce. of each, one dram and a half.
Oxymel of Squill, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from a scruple to a dram. (Ferr.)

ANTI-SPASMODIC BOLUSES. (Ellis)

R. Valerian, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Iron, half a scruple.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one, thrice a day.

TONIC PILLS. (Ellis)

R. Cinchona, Rust of Iron, Copaiba, of each, one ounce. a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass.

CHALYBEATE BOLUSES. (Saunders)

R. Prepared Rust of Iron, twelve grains.
Ginger, Canella Alba, of each, three grains.
Conserve of Wormwood, twenty-four grains.

Mix.

STOMACHIC PILLS. (Ratier)

R. Subcarbonate of Iron, six grains.
Magnesia, eight grains.
Cinnamon, four grains.
Saffron, six grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

FERRUGINOUS ALTERATIVE PILLS.

Pilules blanches. (Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin)

R. Aperitive Saffron of Mars, two drams.
Proto-chloruret of Mercury, half a dram.
Jalap, half an ounce.
Wood-lice, two scruples.
Compound Syrup of Smallage, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each.

They are recommended by Barthez in scrofulous diseases.—Dose, two, daily.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Aperitive Saffron of Mars, two scruples.
Proto-chloruret of Antimony, Golden Sulphuret of Antimony, of each, twelve grains.
Myrrh, Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, of each, one scruple.
Aloes,
Compound Syrup of Smallage, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each.—Dose, three, morning and evening, in abdominal obstructions.

TONIC POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Rust of Iron, Calumba, Rhubarb, Ginger, of each, one dram.

Mix, and divide into twelve doses; one to be taken thrice a day.

GRIMALDI'S POWDER. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Subcarbonate of Iron, four ounces and a half.
Scammony, Pearls, Oriental Bezoar, of each, one ounce.
Lamp-black, six drams.
Magnesia, Supertartrate of Potass, of each, half an ounce.
Oil of Juniper, Copaiba, of each, three drams.

Mix.—Dose, from thirty-six to forty-eight grains. It is extolled in diseases of the skin.

ASTRINGENT POWDER.

Pulvis ad mictum involuntarium. (Palat.)

R. Astringent Saffron of Mars, four scruples.
Petals of Roses, Skin of Fowl's Gizzard, of each, two drams.
Fossile Unicorn, Lemnian Bole, Prepared Coral, Seeds of Agrimony, ——— St. John's-wort, of each, one dram.
Oil of Nutmeg, one scruple.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram, thrice a day, in an infusion of oak-bark.

ANTI-CACHECTIC POWDER. (Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Subcarbonate of Iron, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, one ounce and a half.
Sugar, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Subcarbonate of Iron, one ounce.
Crab's-Eyes, half an ounce.
Red Sulphuret of Mercury, one dram.

Mix, and divide into fifty doses; one to be taken morning and evening. (Augustin)

CHALYBEATE ELECTUARY. (Bories)

R. Aperitive Saffron of Mars, } of each,
Socotrine Aloes, } one
Gum Ammoniac, } ounce.
Cinnamon, } of each, four drams.
Nutmegs, }
Sulphate of Potass, two drams.
Extract of Gentian, three ounces.
Syrup of Wormwood,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, two drams, morning and evening. It is said to be useful in chlorosis, and obstructions of the abdominal viscera.

ANTI-CHLOROTIC ELECTUARY. (Pierquin)

Aperitive Saffron of Mars, } of each,
Prepared Wood-lice, } ten grains.
——— White Amber, }
Extract of Rhubarb, } of each,
——— Juniper, } twenty grains.
Conserve of Hips, } of each,
——— Elicampane, } half a dram.
Syrup of Wormwood,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken in the morning, for five or six days, in a spoonful of orange-flower water.

EMMENAGOGUE ELECTUARY. (Pierquin)

R. Aperitive Saffron of Mars, } of each,
Seeds of Anise, } two drams.
Pulverized Wood-lice, }
Sub-borate of Soda, } of each,
Saffron, } one dram.
Compound Syrup of Smallage,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, a dram and a half, every morning, fasting, for eight or ten days.

HYDRAGOGUE ELECTUARY. (Pierquin)

R. Levigated Saffron of Mars, seven grains.
Rhubarb, } of each, twelve grains.
Woodlice, }
Jalap, eight grains.
Scammony, four grains.
Sub-borate of Soda, five grains.
Syrup of Marshmallows,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—To be taken every two days, if the patient is distressed by it.

APERITIVE AND PURGATIVE ELECTUARY. (Bories)

R. Aperitive Saffron of Mars,
half an ounce.
Rhubarb, } of each, two drams.
Wood-lice, }
Muriate of Ammonia, four scruples.
Cassia Lignea, } of each, one dram.
Scammony, }
Jalap, }
Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one dram and a half, in the morning, fasting; in anasarca.

ANTI-APOPLECTIC ELECTUARY. (Bergius)

R. Aperitive Saffron of Mars,
half an ounce.
Turmeric, } of each,
Rhubarb, } one dram and a half.
Deutoxide of Antimony, } of each,
Salt of Tamarisk, } one dram.
Turpentine, }
Muriate of Ammonia, }
Jalap, }
Florentine Iris, }
Scammony, } of each,
Extract of Black Hellebore, } two scruples.
Syrup of Pale Roses,
a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, two drams, in the morning, fasting.

SUPER-PROTO-CARBONATE OF IRON.

This salt constitutes the base of the two following preparations:

CHALYBEATE WATER.

Eau de Carbonate acidule de Fer. (Ferr.; Brugnatelli; Van Mons)

R. Iron Filings, one ounce.
Water charged with Carbonic Acid,
one pound.

Put them into a bottle placed in a cellar or other cool place, and at the end of twenty-four hours, pour off the clear liquid. (Ferr.; Brugnatelli)

R. Sub-carbonate of Barytes, powdered,
nineteen parts.
Sulphate of Iron,
twenty-five parts and a half.

Triturate them together, adding a little water, put the mixture into a flask containing

Saturated Solution of Carbonic Acid Gas, two hundred and fifty-six parts.

Stop the flask, set it aside, and pour off the liquid as it may be wanted. (Van Mons)

R. Sub-carbonate of Iron, still moist
from its preparation, one half part.
Solution of Carbonic Acid Gas,
sixty-four parts.

Stop the bottle well, and pour off the liquid as it may be wanted. (Van Mons)

It is tonic, excitant, and resolvent; and has been recommended in most diseases attributed to asthenia.—Dose, from half a pound to six pounds, alone, or diluted with one third of pure water.

SALINE FERRUGINOUS WATER.

Aqua mineralis ferrata. (Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Pure Water, fifty pounds.
Sub-carbonate of Lime, five drams.
——— Magnesia, ten drams.
Black Oxide of Iron, two drams.
Sulphate of Magnesia, six drams.
Muriate of Soda, one dram.

Condense one thousand cubic inches of carbonic acid gas into the solution, and preserve it for use.

This may be substituted for the natural saline ferruginous mineral waters.

TRITO-PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Phosphas Ferri; Ferrum phosphoricum; Bleu de Prusse natif. (Amer.; Suec.; Augustin; Coxe; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Pure Iron, any quantity.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it. Add to the solution

Phosphate of Soda, a sufficient quantity;

or, till no more precipitate is formed. Wash this, and dry it. (Amer.; Coxe; Niemann)

R. Sulphuric Acid, three ounces two drams.
Nitric Acid, seven ounces.
Distilled Water, twenty ounces.
Sulphate of Iron, seventy ounces.

Heat the water and acids in a large earthen vessel, till the mixture boils, and then throw into it, by small portions, the sulphate reduced to powder. When the solution is cold, add to it

Distilled Water, ten pounds;

then pour into the liquor solution of phosphate of soda till no more precipitate is formed. Wash and dry this. (Suec.)

Van Mons prescribes three parts and a fourth of sulphuric acid, seven of nitric acid, seventy of sulphate, and twenty of water.

R. Phosphoric Acid, any quantity.
Rust of Iron, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the acid. Preserve the solution. (Augustin)

Kapp wrote an essay upon this salt at Erlangen, in 1801, from which time it has been occasionally attempted to be introduced into practice; but never having become fashionable, it is now quite disregarded, and perhaps deservedly.

Dose, from ten to fifteen grains. Schobelt says that in the liquid state it is very useful in caries of the teeth.

PROTO-SULPHATE OF IRON.

Ferrum sulphuricum seu *vitriolatum* seu *sulphuricum oxydulatum, Mars vitriolatus, Sal Chalybis, Sulphas Ferri* seu *Oxyduli Ferri, Sal Martis, Vitriolum viride* seu *Martis* seu *Ferri* seu *ferreum* seu *Romanum* seu *Hungaricum* seu *Anglicum* seu *Londinense viride cubicum, Sulphas Protoxidi Ferri.*—Sulphate of Iron, Green Vitriol.

1. *That which is met with in Commerce.*

Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Cast. Borus.; Ross.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Coxe; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

In green rhomboidal prisms, efflorescent, of a styptic taste, more soluble in warm than in cold water, and susceptible of aqueous fusion.

As it contains the sulphates of alumina and of copper, it is necessary to purify it, which may be done by boiling a solution of it with perfectly pure iron filings, then straining, and crystallizing again; the crystals allowed to drip, and then finally, to be dried. (Gall.; Van Mons)

2. *Prepared according to various Formulæ.*

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons.

Ferri Sulphas.

R. Iron, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } eight ounces.
Water, four pints.

Mix the acid slowly with the water in a glass vessel, and add the iron to the mixture: when the effervescence has ceased, filter the solution through paper, and evaporate it over a fire, that crystals may form as it cools; then pour off the water, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper. (Lond.)

Dubl. prescribes four parts of iron wire, seven parts of sulphuric acid, and sixty parts of water.

Edinb. prescribes eight ounces each, of iron and of sulphuric acid, and four pounds of water.

The process of preparation both of Dubl. and of Edinb. is the same as that of Lond.

R. Very pure Iron Filings, one part.
Sulphuric Acid (20 degrees), two parts.

Add the acid gradually to the iron, and when the effervescence has ceased, evaporate the solution till it marks 30 or 32 degrees by the areometer; then set it apart to crystallize; dissolve the crystals, and crystallize afresh. (Gall.; Van Mons)

Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; and Dan. prescribe an arbitrary quantity of iron, one part of acid, and four parts of water.—Fenn.; and Suec.—one of acid, and six of water.—Bruns.; Hass.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; and Piderit—one of iron, one of acid, and three of water.—Hisp.—one of iron, one of acid, and three of water.—Lusit.—two of iron, two of acid, and nine of water.—Bavar.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; and Swediaur—two of iron, three of acid, and twelve of water.—Spielmann—two of iron, eight of acid, and three of water.—Fuld.—three of iron, one of acid, and three of water.—Lipp.—three of iron, one of acid, and four of water.—Coxe—three of iron, four of acid, and fifteen of water.

It is astringent, corroborant, emmenagogue, vermifuge, and emetic. It is employed internally and externally, particularly in hæmorrhages and in obstinate mucous discharges.

Dose, internally, from one grain to eight grains to children; and from ten to twenty grains to adults.

[These doses are so large, that they must have been given either from mistake, or intended as the emetic doses. The usual internal dose is from one grain to five grains, in a proper vehicle.—Edit.]

It is incompatible with the earths, the alkalis and their carbonates, the chloruret of barium, sub-borate of soda, nitrate of silver, and acetate of lead.

DRIED SULPHATE OF IRON.

Sulphas Ferri exsiccatus, Ferrum vitriolatum exsiccatum, Vitriolum Martis calcinatum seu *ad albedinem calcinatum* seu *siccatum* seu *exsiccatum.* (Edinb.; Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Hisp.; Sard.; Herbip.; Coxe; Van Mons)

R. Sulphate of Iron, any quantity.

Heat it over a moderate fire, in the unglazed vessel, till it becomes white and perfectly dry. (Edinb.)

LAGRESIE'S FERRUGINOUS SALT.

Sulfate acide de Potasse ferrugineuse. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Sulphate of Iron, six drams.
——— Potass, twelve ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, thirty-six drops.

Mix one half of the sulphate of potass with the sulphate of iron, and add the acid; then, having triturated them together for some time, add the remainder of the sulphate of potass, and continue the trituration.

It is tonic, aperient, and diuretic; and is recommended in jaundice, dropsy, and abdominal obstructions.—Dose, from eighteen grains to a dram and a half, mixed with a pint of water, and taken by glassfuls.

FERRUGINOUS COLLYRIUM. (Niemann)

R. Sulphate of Iron, from four to ten grains.
White Sugar, two drams.

Mix.—It is said to have been employed successfully, in the removal of spots of the cornea.

TONIC POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Sulphate of Iron, two scruples.
Sub-carbonate of Iron, one dram and a half.

Mix, and divide into twelve doses; one to be taken thrice a day.

PILLS OF SULPHATE OF IRON. (Amer.; Coxe; Ellis)

R. Sulphate of Iron, one dram.
Extract of Gentian, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass to be divided into forty pills.—Dose, one, thrice a day.

AROMATIC FERRUGINOUS POWDER.

Pulvis aromaticus ferratus seu *cephraticus.* (Sard.; Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Iron, four grains.
Ginger, ten grains.

Mix. (Swediaur)

Sard. prescribes sixteen grains of ginger, to be taken twice a day in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, leucorrhœa, and dyspepsia from debility.

ANTHELMINTIC POWDER.

Pulvis anthelminticus seu *amarus ferratus.* (Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Suec.; Herbip.; Niemann; Pierquin; Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Iron, half an ounce.
Flowers of Tansey, three ounces.

Make a powder. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, one dram.
Flowers of Tansey, } of each,
Seeds of Artemisia, } three drams.

Mix. (Dan.; Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Iron, one part.
Flowers of Tansey, six parts.
Valerian, three parts and a half.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, three grains.
Flowers of Tansey, six grains.
Root of Jalap, half a dram.

Mix. (Niemann)

Pierquin prescribes four grains of sulphate, ten of seeds of artemisia, and a scruple of jalap.

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each, one part.
Lesser Cardamoms, }
Seeds of Artemisia, } of each,
Tops of Tansey, } two parts.

Reduce each separately to powder, and mix. (Suec.)

ANTHELMINTIC TROCHISCS. (Wirtem.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, half an ounce.
Seeds of Artemisia, one ounce and a half.
White Sugar, eight ounces.

Reduce them to powder, then with ten drams of this and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic, make thirty trochiscs.

INK POWDER.

Pulvis atramentarius. (Bruns.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, four ounces.
Nutgalls, six ounces.
Muriate of Soda, six drams.
Gum Arabic, one ounce and a half.

Mix intimately.

FEBRIFUGE BOLUSES. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sulphate of Iron, one dram.
Valerian Root, two drams.
Honey, a sufficient quantity

to make eight boluses.

Marc directs one or two of them to be taken every hour before the paroxysm. He sometimes substitutes the following liquor.

FEBRIFUGE LIQUOR. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sulphate of Iron, one dram.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Mix.—Dose, from half a glassful to one glassful, to be taken every two hours, between the paroxysms.

TONIC POTION. (Hisp.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, two grains.
Sulphuric Acid, ten drops.
Sugar, one dram.
Water, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful every two, three, or four hours; to children.

FERRUGINOUS DRINK. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sulphate of Iron, half a dram.
Distilled Water, two pounds.
Oleosaccharum of Orange, two drams.

Dissolve and filter.

It is recommended in chlorosis, dropsies, leucorrhœa, dyspepsia, and passive hæmorrhages.—Dose, one or two pounds in the course of the day.

GUMMY FERRUGINOUS LIQUOR. (Hisp.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, one dram and a half.
Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Dissolve and strain.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION. (Niemann)

R. Sulphate of Iron, four scruples.
Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve.

Bavar. prescribes a solution of sulphate of iron, as a re-agent, prepared with one part of sulphate and nine parts of water.—Form. Hôp. Fr.—a *Ferruginous solution,* in which there enters one part of salt and ten parts of water.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION. (Niemann)

R. Sulphate of Iron, half an ounce.
White Sugar, two drams.
Camphor, half a dram.
Distilled Water, two pounds.

Mix.

MATRE-LA-FAVEUR'S STYPTIC LIQUOR. (Bories; Pierquin)

R. Oxide of Iron, } of each,
Sulphuric Acid, } eight ounces.

Evaporate to dryness, and treat the residuum with

Alcohol, ten ounces.

Evaporate the tincture to dryness; then dissolve one part of the residuum in four

parts of distilled water, and filter the solution. (Pierquin)

Bories directs eight ounces of sulphuric acid and four ounces of the residuum of the distillation of vitriol to be distilled to dryness, and the residuum to be dissolved in the liquor which passes over.

By this ridiculous formula a mere aqueous solution of sulphate of iron is obtained, which, under the magical denomination of an arcanum, has been for a long time in great vogue in the middle of France, as an excellent remedy for arresting hæmorrhages.

ASTRINGENT AND TONIC PILLS. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Sulphate of Iron, two drams.
Extract of Wormwood, four drams.
Syrup of Saffron, a sufficient quantity.

Make one hundred and fifty pills.

They are useful in chlorosis, leucorrhœa, and in the latter stage of dropsy; and were much extolled by Werlhof.—Dose, four or five, thrice a day, accompanying each dose with an infusion of lesser mullein or of white nettle flowers, or with weak mucilage.

CHALYBEATE SYRUP. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sulphate of Iron, one ounce.
Boiling Water, half a pound.

Add to the filtered solution

White Sugar, one pound.
Gum Arabic, two ounces.

Dissolve.

It is tonic and astringent, and is recommended in chlorosis, dropsy, and leucorrhœa.—Dose, one or two ounces.

COMPOUND PILLS OF SULPHATE OF IRON, THOMSON'S PILLS.

Pilulæ Sulphatis Ferri compositæ. (Edinb.; Niemann)

R. Sulphate of Iron, one ounce.
Extract of Chamomile Flowers, one ounce and a half.
Oil of Peppermint, one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to form a pilular mass.

Dose, from five to ten grains.

WEBER'S STYPTIC LIQUOR.

Aqua styptica, Liquor stypticus Weberi, Solutio Ferri aluminosa. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Alum, } two ounces.
Phlegm of Sulphate of Iron, four pounds.

Dissolve slowly over the fire; then filter the liquor, and add to it

Sulphuric Acid, half an ounce.

Mix. (Sard.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Alum, } half a pound.
Phlegm of Sulphate of Iron, or Distilled Plantain Water, four pounds.

Dissolve; filter the liquor when cold, and add to it

Sulphuric Acid, one ounce.

Mix. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each, six ounces.
Alum, }
Spring Water, forty-eight ounces.

Dissolve, filter, and add

Sulphuric Acid, four ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann)

Swediaur prescribes ten scruples of calcined sulphate of iron, ten of alum, a sufficient quantity of water to effect the solution, and ten or fifteen drops of sulphuric acid.

It is employed as tonic.—Dose, from ten to fifteen drops, in water.

CHALYBEATE PILLS.

Pilulæ martiales seu *tonicæ nervinæ* seu *menagogæ.* (Amer.; Dan.; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Long Pepper, } half a dram.
Galbanum, one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty-four pills. (Saunders)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Assafœtida, } half an ounce.
Extract of Chamomile, }

Mix. (Dan.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Assafœtida, } one dram.
Galbanum, }
Sagapenum, }
Compound Pills of Myrrh, }
Tincture of Myrrh, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and divide the mass into pills of four grains each.

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
——— Potass, } half an ounce.
Galbanum, } of each,
Muriate of Ammonia, } one ounce.
Assafœtida, }
Vinegar of Squill, one pound and a half.

Evaporate the mixture, continually stir-

ring, to the consistence of an extract. Add to the mass, when cold,

Oil of Amber, forty-eight drops,

and make pills of four grains each. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Sulphate of Iron, two scruples.
Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Spanish Soap, half a dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

to form a mass, to be divided into fifty pills. (Amer.; Coxe)

This formula should be rejected, as the sulphate is incompatible with the soap.

All these pills are tonic, astringent, and more or less excitant.

Dose, from three to ten.

ASTRINGENT PILLS. (Augustin)

R. Sulphate of Iron, one scruple.
Extract of Cinchona, one dram.
Essential Salt of Cinnamon, five drops.
Peruvian Balsam, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty pills.—Dose, from two to five, thrice a day.

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS.

Pilulæ emmenagogæ irritantes seu *martialæ cum Galbano et Myrrhâ.* (Augustin; Brera; Ellis)

R. Sulphate of Iron, half a dram.
Galbanum, } of each,
Myrrh, } one dram and a half.
Syrup of Orange Peel, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of two grains each.—Dose, to six, every three hours. (Augustin)

R. Sulphate of Iron, two grains.
Extract of Savine, one scruple.
——— Wormwood, two scruples.

Make twenty pills, to be taken in the course of the day. (Brera)

R. Sulphate of Iron, one scruple.
Senna, } of each,
Jalap, } half a scruple.
Sulphate of Potass, }
Ginger, twelve grains.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty-five pills.—Dose, three, twice a day. (Ellis)

COMPOUND PILLS OF SULPHATE OF IRON. (Amer.; Coxe)

R. Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Sulphate of Iron, two scruples.
Soap, half a dram.

Make forty pills.

TONIC PILLS. (Ellis)

R. Extract of Cinchona, } of each,
——— Gentian, } one dram.
Sulphate of Iron, half a dram.
Myrrh, one dram.
Oil of Carraway, ten drops.
Syrup of Ginger, a sufficient quantity.

Make forty pills.—Dose, three, thrice a day.

TONIC MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Myrrh, one dram.

Triturate it in a mortar, gradually adding

Infusion of Chamomile, six ounces.
Cinnamon Water, six drams.
Sulphate of Iron, fifteen grains.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix.

This is a correction of the celebrated Griffith's mixture; this is not unchemical as the original is.

HÆMASTATIC POTION. (Pierquin)

R. Sulphate of Iron, six grains.
Dragon's Blood, ten grains.
Tincture of Cinnamon, ten drops.
Rabel's Water, forty drops.
Decoction of Comfrey, eight ounces.
Syrup of Poppy, one ounce.

Mix.

It is recommended by Dumas, in hæmorrhages.—A spoonful to be taken every hour.

CHALYBEATE APERITIVE TINCTURE.

Essentia martiata aperitiva. (Wirtem.)

R. Root of Galanga, } of each,
——— Sweet Flag, } two drams.
——— Zedoary, }
Cinnamon, }
Flowers of St. John's-wort, } of each,
——— Tansey, } one dram.
Iron Filings, half an ounce.
Alcohol, six ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, half an ounce.

Digest for several days in a moderate heat; then express and filter.

It is tonic.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops.

ASTRINGENT CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma stypticum. (Swediaur)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Alum, } half an ounce.
White Bole, one ounce.
Water, ten ounces.
Vinegar, two ounces.
Crumb of Rye bread, a sufficient quantity

to make a cataplasm.

TRITO-NITRATE OF IRON.

Nitras Tritoxidi Ferri, Nitras Ferri. (Van Mons)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, any quantity.

Concentrated Nitric Acid,
a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the oxide by aid of heat; decant the liquor, and preserve it in a wide mouthed vessel.

CHALYBEATE DROPS.

Guttæ ferratæ. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Sulphate of Iron, calcined to redness, four drams.

Triturate it in a glass mortar, pouring gradually upon it

Nitric Acid, six drams.

Add to the solution,

Water, one ounce.

Mix.

It is tonic, and is recommended in dyspepsia and gravel.

Dose, from six to twelve drops in an appropriate vehicle.

NITRIC ÆTHEREAL CHALYBEATE LIQUOR. (VAN MONS)

R. Tartrate of Potass, one part.
Nitric Æther, nine parts.

Shake together, then set aside, decant the liquor, and pour it upon

Dry Nitrate of Iron, three parts.

Having set it aside for several days, frequently shaking the vessel, decant the clear liquor, and preserve it in a dark place.

CHALYBEATE BALSAM.

Balsamum Chalybeatum. (SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Steel Needles, half an ounce.

Dissolve them in

Nitric Acid, one ounce and a half.

Add to the solution

Olive Oil, two ounces and a half.
Alcohol, two ounces.

Apply a moderate heat, till perfect union takes place. (SPIELMANN)

R. Nitric Acid (36 degrees), one part.
Black Oxide of Iron,
a sufficient quantity

to saturate the acid; filter the liquor, and gradually incorporate with it

Oil of Almonds, three parts,

by trituration in a glass mortar placed in a tepid water-bath. (VAN MONS)

It was formerly vaunted in frictions, against arthritic pains.

HYDROCHLORATE OF IRON.

It being impossible to reduce to a strict chemical classification the pharmaceutical preparations which require to be considered here, we have thought proper to unite under this title the proto-chloruret, the proto-hydrochlorate, and the trito-hydrochlorate, which are all indifferently employed one for the other.

PROTO-CHLORURET OF IRON, SUBLIMED MURIATE OF IRON.

Chloruretum Ferri, Ferrum muriaticum seu *salitum, Murias Ferri.* (BATAV.; GALL.; LIPP.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Dry Proto-hydrochlorate of Iron, any quantity.

Put it into a crucible covered with another reversed; lute them together, and apply a stroug heat for two hours. When the apparatus has cooled, remove the sublimed mass, and enclose it immediately in a well-stopped bottle. (GALL.)

LIPP.; ROSS.; WIRTEM.; and SWEDIAUR also indicate this mode of preparation, but incidentally, in the description of BESTUCHEFF'S tincture, and without directing the chloruret produced to be preserved.

R. Subcarbonate of Iron, three ounces.
Muriatic Acid, a sufficient quantity

to effect the solution with the aid of a moderate heat; evaporate the liquor to dryness, put the residuum upon an iron plate, cover it with half a globe of iron, or with a large Hessian crucible; lute well the crevices, and calcine strongly for six hours. When the apparatus has become cold, dry the sublimed mass, and enclose it immediately in a bottle. (BATAV.)

A better method of obtaining the chloruret of iron consists, according to THENARD, in putting filings of the metal into a gun barrel and heating them to redness; then adapting to one of the ends of the barrel a retort from which chlorine gas is being disengaged, and to the other, a tube the end of which is terminated by a cork slightly perforated. The chloruret will be deposited in the tube, provided that, on that side, the barrel project a little from the furnace, without which the metallic compound may remain in it and obstruct it.

PROTO-HYDROCHLORATE OF IRON, MURIATE OF IRON.

Murias ferricus, Hydrochlorinas Ferri, Sal Martis muriaticus, Ferrum salitum seu *muriaticum.*

1. *In the solid state.*

Solid or crystallized proto-hydrochlorate of Iron.—*Ferrum muriaticum oxydatum crystallisatum.*

ANT.; GALL.; HANN.; SAX.; VAN MONS.

R. Pulverized Iron, any quantity.

Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal, by aid of a moderate heat: evaporate the solution to the consistence of a thick syrup, and set it apart to crystallize. (Ant.; Van Mons)

Hann. substitutes the subcarbonate for the metallic iron.

R. Iron Filings, any quantity.
Hydrochloric Acid (22 degrees), a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal completely; strain the solution, evaporate it to dryness, and preserve the residuum in a well-stopped vessel. (Gall.; Sax.)

2. *In the soft or liquid state.*

Liquid Muriate of Iron. — *Murias Ferri liquidus, Liquamen* seu *Lixivium Martis, Oleum Martis per deliquium Tinctura Ferri* seu *Ferri muriati* seu *muriatici, Tinctura Martis salita.*

Ant.; Batav.; Fenn.; Hann.; Suec.; Swediaur.

R. Iron Filings, any quantity.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal; strain the solution, evaporate it to the consistence of an extract, and preserve it in a well-stopped bottle. (Fenn.; Suec.)

R. Proto-chloruret of Iron, one part.
Distilled Water, eight parts.

Dissolve. (Batav.)

Swediaur directs the chloruret to be exposed to the air till it has fallen into deliquescence. This method is bad, for the proto-chloruret of iron, abandoned thus to itself, absorbs not only humidity, but also oxygen, and passes into the state of deuto or trito-hydrochlorate.

R. Crystallized Proto-hydrochlorate of Iron, Distilled Water, } of each, an equal part.

Dissolve. (Hann.)

Ant. prescribes one part of the salt and eight parts of iron.

TRITO-HYDROCHLORATE OF IRON.

This is every where confounded with the preceding under the common name of *Muriate of Iron.*

1. *In the solid state.*

Belg.

R. Iron Filings, one ounce.

Put them into a matrass placed in a sand-bath and sufficiently large to contain twenty-four ounces of water. Pour upon them

Hydrochloric Acid, six ounces;

or, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the metal completely. Add to the solution

Hydrochloric Acid, two ounces,

and heat it to boiling. Then add to it, *guttatim,*

Nitric Acid, a sufficient quantity;

or, till it has ceased to excite effervescence, and the liquor has acquired a reddish-brown tint. Evaporate with a sufficiently strong heat, down to one half, then with a gentle heat, continually stirring, till a drop being placed upon a cold body, becomes solidified: then withdraw it from the fire, and set it aside to cool, stirring the mass continually, till it becomes solid; finally enclose it in a well-stopped vessel.

2. *In the liquid state.*

Compound Solution of Muriate of Iron, Loof's Styptic Liquor.—*Liquor stypticus, Solutio styptica Looffii* seu *Muriatis Ferri composita.*

Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Bavar.; Dan.

R. Iron Filings, one part.

Put them into a matrass placed in a sand-bath, and pour upon them a mixture of

Hydrochloric Acid, eight parts.
Nitric Acid, four parts.

When dissolved, pour off the liquor, evaporate it to dryness and dissolve the residuum in

Pure Water, nine parts.

Preserve the liquor in a dark place. (Bavar.)

R. Residuum of the sublimation of the Hydrochlorate of Ammonia and of Iron, any quantity.

Put it into a glass capsule, and leave it in a cellar till it has fallen into deliquescence. (Amst.; Batav.; Dan.)

R. Solid Trito-hydrochlorate of Iron, one part.
Water, eight parts.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to render the solution perfect. (Belg.)

It is tonic and astringent.—This liquor is frequently employed in Belgium in cases of passive uterine hæmorrhage. — Dose, from three to six drops, every hour or two hours, in any mucilaginous drink.

TINCTURE OF MURIATE OF IRON.

Tinctura Ferri Muriatis seu *muriatici* seu *Martis* seu *Martis aurea* seu *adstringens* seu *dulcis* seu *salita* seu *Martis cum Spi-*

ritu Salis seu *tonica martialis lutea* seu *Muriatis Ferri cum Oxydo rubro, Liquor Muriatis Ferri, solutio Muriatis Ferri, Solutio Muriatis ferrici spirituosa, Alcohol ferratus.*

1. TINCTURE OF PROTO-HYDROCHLORATE OF IRON.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; FERR.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; HERBIP.; PH. SYPH.; COXE.

Tinctura Ferri Muriatis.

R. Carbonate of Iron, half a pound.
Muriatic Acid, one pint.
Rectified Spirit, three pints.

Pour the acid upon the carbonate in a glass vessel, and set it aside for three days, occasionally shaking it. Then, having set apart the solution, pour off the clear part, and add the spirit to it. (LOND.)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, purified and finely powdered, three ounces.
Muriatic Acid, ten ounces;

or, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the oxide. Digest in a moderate heat, and when the solution is effected, add as much alcohol as will make the whole liquor amount to two pounds and a half. (EDINB.)

Muriatis Ferri Liquor. (DUBL.)

R. Rust of Iron, one part.
Muriatic Acid, } of each,
Rectified Spirit, } six parts.

Put the rust and the acid into a glass vessel, and having occasionally shaken it for three days, set it apart that the fæces may subside, and pour off the clear liquor: evaporate this slowly till reduced to one pint, and when cold add the spirit to it.

AMER.; and COXE give the same formula as DUBL.

R. Pure Iron Filings, three ounces.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal: evaporate the solution till it is reduced to six ounces, and add to it

Alcohol, eighteen ounces.

Mix. (FERR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.)

CAST. BORUS. gives the same formula, but substitutes the black oxide for the filings.—SAX. directs one part of filings to be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of hydrochloric acid, the solution to be evaporated till its weight is equivalent to twice that of the iron employed, and then six parts of alcohol to be added to it.—PH. SYPH.—two ounces of black oxide to be dissolved in one pound of hydrochloric acid, and, after three days' digestion, three pounds of alcohol to be added to the decanted liquor.

R. Iron Filings, one part.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal: evaporate the liquor to dryness, in a sand-bath, and dissolve the residuum, with a moderate heat, in

Alcohol (0.900), six times its weight.

Filter the solution. (BAVAR.)

R. Iron Filings, two ounces.
Alcohol, eleven ounces.

Add gradually to these mixed together,

Hydrochloric Acid, five ounces.

Digest in a moderate heat for four days, and preserve the decanted liquor. (LIPP.)

BRUNS. prescribes one ounce of filings and eight ounces of alcoholized hydrochloric acid.

R. Proto-hydrochlorate of Iron, one part.
Concentrated Alcohol, six parts.

Dissolve and filter. (FENN.; SUEC.; VAN MONS)

2. TINCTURE OF TRITO-HYDROCHLORATE OF IRON.

AMST.; ROSS.; COXE; SWEDIAUR.

R. Proto-chloruret of Iron which has deliquesced in a cellar, three drams.
Alcohol, twelve ounces.

Mix together, and expose it to the sun.

SWEDIAUR prescribes one ounce of deliquesced proto-chloruret and four ounces of alcohol.

R. Subcarbonate of Iron, three ounces.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to effect the solution by aid of a moderate heat. Add to the liquor,

Alcohol (0.884), a sufficient quantity

to make the whole liquor weigh two pounds and a half. (AMST.)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, one ounce.
Hydrochloric Acid, four ounces.
Rectified Spirit, a sufficient quantity.

Digest the oxide in the acid for twenty-four hours; then boil for half an hour, and strain. Evaporate the solution to the consistence of syrup, and when cold, add the alcohol, stirring frequently, till the liquid shall have acquired the specific gravity of 1.050. (Coxe)

Swediaur prescribes one pound of red oxide of iron, a sufficient quantity of acid to dissolve it, and the solution to be mixed with thrice its weight of alcohol.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF MURIATE OF IRON.

Alcohol æthereus ferratus seu *sulphurico-æthereus Ferri*, *Æther martialis* seu *sulphuricus ferratus* seu *sulphurico-ferratus*, *Alcohol sulphuricus cum Ferro*, *Guttæ nervinæ*, *Liquor anodynus martialis* seu *anodynus mineralis martialis* seu *de Lamotte* seu *martialis*, *Naphtha Vitrioli martialis*, *Solutio Muriatis ferrici ætherea* seu *Muriatis ferrici ætherea* seu *Muriatis ferrici spirituoso-ætherea*, *Spiritus sulphurico-æthereus martiatus* seu *Ætheris ferratus* seu *sulphurico-æthereus martiatus*, *Tinctura ætherea alcoholica de Muriate Ferri* seu *nervina Halensis* seu *aurea* seu *ætherea ferrata* seu *nervino-tonica martialis* seu *nervina Bestucheffii* seu *nervino-tonica Lamotte* seu *ætherea Ferri*.

1. *Prepared with the Proto-chloruret of Iron.*

Gall.

R. Proto-chloruret of Iron, one part.
Alcoholized Sulphuric Æther, nine parts.

Digest in a stopped flask, occasionally shaking it, and preserve the decanted liquor.

2. *Prepared with the Proto-hydrochlorate of Iron.*

Dan.; Fenn.; Sax.; Suec.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons.

R. Water, four parts.
Black Oxide of Iron, one part.

Boil the oxide with the water, and then pass a current of chlorine gas through the mixture till it will absorb no more. Filter the liquor and evaporate it over a slow fire to the consistence of an extract. When this is cold pour upon it

Hydrochloric Æther, three parts.

Let it macerate without heat for several days, then add

Alcoholized Hydrochloric Acid, nine parts.

Macerate again, filter the liquor, and expose it to the sun till it becomes colourless. (Van Mons)

R. Acidulous Hydrochloric Æther, any quantity.
Black Oxide of Iron, a sufficient quantity;

or, as much as the æther will dissolve; decant, and enclose the liquor hermetically. (Van Mons)

R. Iron Filings, any quantity.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal: evaporate the solution to dryness, leave the residuum in a cellar till it has deliquesced; then add to the liquid,

Sulphuric Æther, twice its quantity.

Shake them well together, and separate the æther impregnated with iron; add to this

Concentrated Alcohol, twice the quantity.

Expose the mixture to the sun till it becomes perfectly colourless. (Dan.)

R. Dry Proto-hydrochlorate of Iron, one part.
Sulphuric Æther, nine parts.

Digest with a very gentle heat, and preserve the solution in small bottles placed in the dark. (Sax.)

R. Crystallized Proto-hydrochlorate of Iron, one part.
Sulphuric Æther, four parts.

Leave the mixture to digest till the liquor becomes perfectly colourless. (Van Mons)

R. Liquid Proto-hydrochlorate of Iron, } of each, one part.
Distilled Water, }
Æther, three parts.

Shake the mixture well for twenty-four hours, and pour off the supernatant liquor. (Suec.)

Fenn. prescribes one part of the salt: one half part of water, and three parts of æther.

R. Proto-hydrochlorate of Iron, one part.
Sulphuric Æther, four parts.

Dissolve and add

Alcohol, eight parts.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Tincture of Proto-hydrochlorate of Iron, two ounces.
Alcoholized Sulphuric Æther, half a pound.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

3. *Prepared with the Trito-hydrochlorate of Iron.*

Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Wirtem.; Bories; Brugnatelli;

Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.

R. Iron Filings, one part.
Hydrochloric Acid (20 degrees), four parts.
Nitric Acid (28 degrees), one part.

Pour the nitric acid upon the metal, and let it act upon it for several minutes; then add gradually the other acid; and when the solution is effected and the liquor has become cold, add

Distilled Water, two parts.

Filter the liquor, and evaporate it to dryness in a porcelaine capsule; leave the residuum in a cellar till it has ceased to attract humidity; then decant and filter the liquid, and enclose it in a bottle with an equal weight of well rectified sulphuric æther. (Brugnatelli)

R. Dilute Hydrochloric Acid, four ounces.
——Nitric Acid, one ounce.
Iron Filings, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the acids. Evaporate the solution to dryness, and dissolve the residuum in a weight of distilled water equal to its own. Then

R. Of this solution, one ounce.
Sulphuric Æther, six ounces.

Shake them well together in a bottle; then separate the supernatant æther, and add to it

Alcohol (0.830), four ounces.

Expose the liquor to the rays of the sun, till it becomes perfectly colourless. (Ant.)

Batav.; Bavar.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Bories; and Cadet de Gassicourt, direct iron to be dissolved in a mixture of hydrochloric acid with one half (Bavar.), one fourth (Batav.; Borus.; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt), or one third (Hann.; Pol.), of nitric acid; the the solution to be evaporated to dryness, the residuum to be suffered to deliquesce in a cellar, the liquor to be mixed with twice its weight of sulphuric æther, the mixture to be shaken till, after it has been at rest, the æther shall exhibit a golden-yellow colour: this to be then decanted, and twice its weight of highly rectified alcohol added to it: the mixture to be finally agitated in a flask stopped with emery.

R. Iron Filings, any quantity.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal: filter the solution, evaporate it to dryness, and sublime the residuum: leave the chloruret thus obtained to deliquesce. Mix one ounce of the deliquesced salt with two ounces of sulphuric æther, shake well the mixture, decant the impregnated æther, add to it four ounces of alcohol, and finally leave the whole exposed to the sun till it becomes colourless. (Lipp.; Wirtem.)

Ph. Syph. describes the same process, omitting the sublimation of the iron dissolved by the acid, and directing only the dry proto-hydrochlorate obtained to be allowed to deliquesce.

R. Liquid Trito-hydrochlorate of Iron, one ounce.
Sulphuric Æther, two ounces.

Digest for a quarter of an hour, and add to the decanted liquor

Concentrated Alcohol, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (Swediaur)

Belg. requires one part of the liquid salt, four parts of æther, and eight of alcohol.—Ph. Syph.—an equal part each, of the liquid salt and of sulphuric æther, without alcohol.

A preparation which Van Mons designates under the title of *Tinctura hydragoga* has some affinity to this, and ought to be placed here:

R. Hydrochlorate of Iron calcined to whiteness, one part.

Sprinkle it with water, and when the mass shall have become red, add to it

Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve an excess of iron: filter the liquor, and evaporate it to the consistence of very thick extract; macerate this first in

Hydrochloric Æther, two parts.

Then in

Alcohol, ten parts.

Filter the liquor.

Bestucheff's tincture was celebrated so long as the composition of it remained unknown, and no longer. Catherine II. purchased the secret of it for three thousand roubles, and Klaproth corrected the ridiculous formula to make it accord with the principles of chemistry.

It has been extolled in asthenic and spasmodic diseases.—Dose, from twenty to thirty drops, in a watery vehicle; but from five to ten are sufficient of the æthereal tincture when prepared without alcohol.

FERRUGINOUS POTION.

Mixtura ferrea. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Crystallized Proto-hydrochlorate of Iron, one dram.
Water of Mentha Crispa, eight ounces.
Cinnamon Water, } of each, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, }

Mix.

It is recommended in hæmatemesis.—Dose, half a spoonful or one spoonful, every hour. (Van Mons)

R. Water, four ounces.
Saffron, half a dram.
Infuse for an hour, strain, and add
Proto-hydrochlorate of Iron, half a dram.
Syrup of Valerian, two ounces.
Mix.

It is useful in hæmorrhages and chlorosis. —Dose, a table spoonful. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

TONIC ELIXIR. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Tincture of Hydrochlorate of Iron, four ounces.
Extract of Cascarilla, } of each,
——— Gentian, } one ounce.
Peppermint Water, four pounds.
Mix.

It is recommended in cases of stomachic debility. — Dose, a few spoonfuls in the course of the day.

EMMENAGOGUE POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Tincture of Hydrochlorate of Iron, } of each, half an ounce.
Compound Tincture of Aloes, } half an ounce.
Tincture of Castor, two drams.
Mix.—Dose, a tea-spoonful thrice a day in an infusion of chamomile.

HYDROCHLORATE OF AMMONIA AND OF IRON.

Ammonium muriaticum martiatum seu *martiale, Aroph Paracelsi, Calendulæ minerales, Ens Martis, Ens Veneris Boylei, Ferrum ammoniacatum* seu *ammoniacale, Flores Auri* seu *Salis ammoniaci martiales* seu *hæmatisantes, Murias ammonio-ferricum* seu *Ammonii ferricum*, seu *Ferri ammoniacalis* seu *ferro-ammoniacale* seu *Ammoniæ martiatus* seu *Ammoniacæ ferricus* seu *Ammoniæ et Ferri* seu *Ammoniæ et Oxydi Ferri* seu *Ammoniacæ ferratus, Sal ammoniacum martiale* seu *Martis muriaticum ammoniacale.* (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; FENN.; FERR.; EULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PARIS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Ferrum Ammoniatum. (LOND.)

R. Subcarbonate of Iron, } of each,
Muriatic Acid, } one
Muriate of Ammonia, } pound.

Pour the muriatic acid upon the subcarbonate, and set it aside till all effervescence ceases; then filter the solution, and boil it to dryness. Mix the residuum with the muriate, and immediately sublime with a strong heat; finally, reduce the sublimed ammoniated iron to powder.

Murias Ammoniæ et Ferri. (EDINB.; DUBL.; and COXE)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, } of each,
washed and dried, } an equal
Muriate of Ammonia, } weight.

Mix them intimately together, and sublime with a strong fire. Reduce the sublimed matter to powder, and keep it in a well stopped bottle.

BRUGNATELLI prescribes two drams of red oxide, and half a pound of hydrochlorate of ammonia.—SWEDIAUR—one part of red oxide, and two parts of hydrochlorate. VAN MONS—one half part of black oxide, and twelve parts of hydrochlorate; and in another place, two drams of black oxide, and ten ounces of hydrochlorate.—WIRTEM. —one half part of subcarbonate of iron, and one part of hydrochlorate of ammonia.

R. Pure Iron Filings, one part.
Pour upon them a mixture of
Hydrochloric Acid, eight parts.
Nitric Acid, four parts.

The solution being perfected, evaporate it to dryness in a sand-bath, and add to the residuum a solution of

Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, fifteen parts.
In
Distilled Water, forty-five parts.

Filter the liquor, evaporate it to dryness, and pulverize the residuum. (BAVAR.; BORUS.)

The formula of POL. differs only by that pharmacopœia requiring the residuum to be sublimed.

AUSTR.; and OLDEN., which give the same process, prescribe only twelve parts of hydrochlorate, and recommend the residuum to be sublimed.

R. Pure Iron Filings, one ounce.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity to form a soft paste; add to this
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, one pound.

Sublime the mixture, pulverize the product, and sublime it a second time. (FULD.; ROSS.)

AMST.; and WIRTEM. direct two ounces of pulverized red oxide of iron to be mixed with two ounces of hydrochloric acid and

one pound of pulverized hydrochlorate of ammonia, and the mixture to be sublimed once in a sand-bath, with a heat at first moderate, but gradually augmented till the bottom of the phial is on the point of becoming red.

R. Pure Iron Filings, one ounce.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal. Add to the solution

Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, twelve ounces.

Dry the mixture over a moderate fire, pulverize and sublime the residuum. (Dan.; Lipp.)

R. Hydrochlorate of Iron, one part.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, twelve parts.

Mix and sublime them in a glass phial: pulverize the product. (Ant.)

Belg. which gives the same proportions, directs the mixture to be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, and the solution to be evaporated to dryness.—Van Mons proposes to dissolve one part of hydrochlorate of iron, and sixteen parts of hydrochlorate of ammonia in thirty-two of water, and to leave the solution to spontaneous evaporation in a sand-bath scarcely warm, that crystals may form.—Ferr. prescribes nine ounces of hydrochlorate of ammonia and three ounces of hydrochlorate of iron.

Other variations are also met with: Hann.; Lipp.; and Sax. prescribe one part of hydrochlorate of iron, sixteen parts of hydrochlorate of ammonia, a sufficient quantity of distilled water to dissolve them, and the evaporation of the liquor to dryness. Niemann—one part of hydrochlorate of iron, twelve parts of hydrochlorate of ammonia, a sufficient quantity of water to effect their solution, and evaporation to dryness. Batav.—the same proportions and the same process, with the difference of requiring the product to be sublimed.—Fenn.; and Suec. —one part of hydrochlorate of iron, six parts of hydrochlorate of ammonia, a sufficient quantity of water to dissolve them, and evaporation to dryness.—Swediaur—one part of hydrochlorate of iron, four parts of hydrochlorate of ammonia, a sufficient quantity of water to dissolve them, and sublimation or evaporation to dryness.—Brugnatelli—one part of hydrochlorate of iron, two parts of hydrochlorate of ammonia, a sufficient quantity of water, and evaporation to dryness.

R. Hydrochlorate of Iron calcined to whiteness, one part.
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, pure and dried with heat, twelve parts.

Mix with rapid trituration, put them into a phial, and sublime quickly with the heat of a sand-bath. (Van Mons)

R. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, eight parts.
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve and add

Pure Iron filings, half an ounce.

Effect the solution with the aid of heat, filter the liquor, and evaporate it to dryness. (Van Mons)

Van Mons proposes also to mix together one part of iron filings, eight parts of hydrochlorate of ammonia, and two of hot water; to leave the mixture in repose for eight hours; to add then twelve parts of water, to boil the liquor, and finally to filter and set it aside to crystallize.

R. Iron Filings, one part.
Pulverized Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, sixteen parts.

Sublime the mixture in a sand bath with a gradually augmented heat, and pulverize the product. (Ferr.; Lusit.; Sax.)

Herbip. prescribes one part of filings, and two parts of hydrochlorate.—Hass.—four ounces of filings, and one pound of hydrochlorate.—Spielmann—one ounce and a half of filings, and sixteen ounces of hydrochlorate.—Sard.—four ounces of filings, and half a pound of hydrochlorate.—Palat.; and Wirtem.—four ounces of filings, and one pound and a half of salt.—Brugnatelli—two ounces of filings, and one pound of hydrochlorate.—Van Mons—one pound of steel filings, and fifteen pounds of hydrochlorate.

R. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, five parts.
Chloruret of Sodium, five parts and a half.
Sulphate of Iron, six parts and a half.

Dry and pulverize the three salts, mix the powders, dry them again, and finally sublime. (Van Mons)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, } an equal part.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve them. When the solution is cold, add to it

Solution of Ammonia, a sufficient quantity;

or, till it ceases to produce any precipitate; wash this, and evaporate the united liquors to dryness. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Native Phosphate of Iron, one part.
Muriate of Ammonia, four parts.

Pulverize, mix, and sublime with a strong heat. (Van Mons)

It is excitant, corroborant, and tonic, and has been also classed among the resolvents, diuretics, anthelmintics, and emmenagogues. It is administered in obstinate intermittents, in those particularly which are

complicated with abdominal obstructions, amenorrhœa from debility, chlorosis, cancer, epilepsy, rachitis, dropsy, vermical disorders, and various other diseases attributed to general deficiency of tone.

Dose, from three to fifteen grains, twice or thrice a day, in the form of pills with extract of gentian.

ANTI-FEBRILE POWDER. (HERBIP.)

R. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia and of Iron, } of each, two
Quassia Wood, } drams.
Chamomile Flowers, half an ounce.

Pulverize and mix carefully.

FERRUGINOUS BOLUS. (SAUNDERS; SWEDIAUR)

R. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia and of Iron, half a scruple.
Conserve of Orange, two scruples.

Incorporate well. (SAUNDERS)

R. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia and of Iron, ten grains.
Conserve of Lesser Centaury, one scruple.
Ginger, four grains.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

TONIC PILLS. (ELLIS)

R. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia and of Iron, one scruple.
Rhubarb, eight grains.
Conserve of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make five pills.

These are recommended in rachitis and intermittent fevers.

SOLUTION OF HYDROCHLORATE OF AMMONIA AND OF IRON. (NIEMANN)

R. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, and of Iron, one dram.
Peppermint Water, four ounces.

Dissolve.

Dose, half a spoonful, thrice a day.

TINCTURE OF HYDROCHLORATE OF AMMONIA AND OF IRON.

Tinctura Ferri ammoniati seu *Hæmatitis* seu *Florum salis Ammoniaci martialium, Aroph Paracelsi.* (LOND.; AMST.; BRUNS.; FERR.; FULD.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; COXE.; SPIELMANN)

Tinctura Ferri Ammoniati. (LOND.; COXE)

R. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, and of Iron, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, one pint.

Dissolve and filter.

AMST. prescribes one ounce of the hydrochlorate and five ounces of alcohol. (0. 835).—BRUNS.; FERR.; FULD.; HERBIP.; WIRTEM.; and SPIELMANN—one of the salt and four of the alcohol.—SARD.—one and a half of the salt and six of alcohol.

Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

TRITO-ACETATE OF IRON.

Acetas Tritoxidi Ferri, Acetas Ferri.

1. *In the soft state.*

Extractum Ferri seu *Martis.* (HASS.; LIPP.; PIDERIT)

R. Iron Filings, four ounces.
Vinegar, one pound.

Digest for three days, and filter; pour upon the residuum

Vinegar, one pound,

and continue in the same manner till the filings become perfectly dissolved; mix together the filtered liquors, and evaporate them over a slow fire to the consistence of an extract, constantly stirring with a spatula.

2. *In the liquid state.*

Acetas Ferri liquidus, Acetum chalybeatum. (DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; HISP.; COXE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Acetas Ferri. (DUBL.)

R. Carbonate of Iron, one part.
Acetic Acid, six parts.

Digest for three days, and filter.

The same formula is given by AMER.; and COXE.

R. Red Oxide of Iron, any quantity.
Acetic Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it; filter, and evaporate the liquor slowly, without boiling it. (VAN MONS)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, any quantity.
Distilled Vinegar, a sufficient quantity

to saturate the oxide; filter the solution. (SWEDIAUR)

VAN MONS directs to be added to this one twelfth of its weight of alcohol.

R. Pure Iron Filings, one part.
Vinegar, twelve parts.

Infuse for eight days, and strain. (HISP.; SPIELMANN)

AMST. indicates the same proportions, but requires the liquor to be boiled down slowly to one half.

OXYMEL OF IRON.

Oxymel chalybeatum. (SPIELMANN)

R. Liquid Acetate of Iron, } of each,
Crude Honey, } an equal part.

Boil to the consistence of syrup, and strain.

It is extolled by FULLER, as resolvent.

TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF IRON.

Tinctura Acetatis Ferri. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Acetate of Iron, one part.
Proof Spirit, eight parts.

Dissolve and filter. (VAN MONS)

R. Iron Filings, four ounces.
Distilled Vinegar, nine ounces.

Evaporate the solution till reduced to one fourth. Pour upon this

Spirit of Quince, four ounces.

Digest, decant, and strain. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

Tinctura Acetatis Ferri. (DUBL.)

R. Acetate of Potass, two parts.
Sulphate of Iron, one part.
Rectified Spirit, twenty-six parts.

Triturate the acetate with the sulphate in a stone-ware mortar, till they form a soft mass; dry this with a moderate heat, and triturate it with the spirit. Put the mixture into a phial, cork it closely, and let it digest for seven days, frequently shaking it: lastly, pour off the clear tincture from the fæces.

AMER.; and COXE give the same formula.

Tinctura Acetatis Ferri cum Alcohole. (DUBL.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Acetate of Potass, } one ounce.
Alcohol, two pints.

This is to be prepared in the same manner, but with a digestion of only twenty-four hours.

Tinctura Martis aperitiva Zwelferi. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; COXE; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each.
Acetate of Potass, } one ounce.

Melt the sulphate in an earthen vessel, and add the acetate to it; then withdraw the mixture from the fire, and set it aside in a cool place, till it has begun to effervesce. Then dissolve it in

Cinnamon Water, three ounces.
Alcohol, five ounces.

Preserve it in a cool place. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

SPIELMANN prescribes three ounces of acetate, two of sulphate, and twenty-four of proof spirit.—VAN MONS—nine parts of acetate, six and a half of sulphate, and seventy-two of alcohol.

Dose, from ten to fifty drops.

ÆTHEREOUS TINCTURE OF ACETATE OF IRON.

Tinctura Ferri acetici ætherea, Æther aceticus martialis, Liquor Acetatis Ferri ætherus. (BAVAR.; DAN.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Iron Filings, any quantity.
Hydrochloric Acid, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve the metal, with the aid of a moderate heat. Add gradually nitric acid to the solution, till, on heating the liquor, it ceases to disengage nitrous acid: then dilute it with water, and precipitate it by means of a solution of caustic potass. Wash the precipitate well, and when, after having exposed it to the air, it is no longer moist, dissolve it by portions in a sufficient quantity of concentrated vinegar. Then

R. Of this solution, nine ounces.
Acetic Æther, one ounce.
Concentrated Alcohol, two ounces.

Mix, and preserve. (BAVAR.; DAN.; HANN.; POL.; BORUS.; SARD.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Liquid Acetate of Iron, nine ounces.
Acetic Æther, } of each, two ounces.
Alcohol, }

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

SWEDIAUR prescribes nine ounces of liquid acetate, and three of alcoholized acetic æther.

Dose, from twenty to thirty drops.

This tincture may be employed with advantage instead of BESTUCHEFF'S.

In general, the officinal preparations of iron bear a character of uncertainty or of variability, not very surprising when we recall to mind the times of empyricism and chemical ignorance in which they were invented. Formulæ are multiplied to infinity to obtain them; while others indicating the methods of preparing the salts which should constitute the base of medicaments are by no means common. We shall see that it is quite the contrary case with regard to mercury, the chemical and pharmaceutical his-

tory of which, although still incomplete, may notwithstanding be cited as a model.

CHALYBEATE BEER. (VAN MONS)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, one part.
Strong Beer,
one hundred and twenty-eight parts.

Digest without heat, and filter.

PROTO-MALATE OF IRON.

Malas Protoxidi Ferri, Malas Ferri.

This salt is never prepared in a state of purity; it is always mixed, not only with the acetate, but also with various immediate vegetable principles, and presents itself thus under the three following forms:

1. *Chalybeate Cider.* (VAN MONS)

R. Black Oxide of Iron, one part.
Cider (*Cidre non muité*),
forty-eight parts.

After several days' digestion without heat, apply for an instant a heat of 45 or 50 degrees, R.; then set it aside, and filter.

2. *Extractum Ferri* seu *Martis pomatum, Extractum Pomorum ferrarium, Extractum Martis cum Succo Pomorum, Extractum Malatis Ferri.* (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Levigated Iron Filings, one pound.
Juice of sour Apples, recently expressed and depurated, four pounds.

Digest with heat in a glass or iron vessel for several days; then boil slowly to the consumption of one half, and having strained the liquor, evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (AUSTR.; GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; SWEDIAUR)

BAVAR. prescribes one part of filings, and twelve parts of juice.—VAN MONS proposes to mix the iron with the expressed apples, and to moisten the mass with water; to replace the water in proportion as it becomes decomposed, and at the moment when the heat falls, to dilute the mass with the juice, preserved till then in sulphuretted vessels; then to apply heat for two hours, and lastly, to strain it, and evaporate it to the proper consistence.

R. Black Oxide of Iron, } of each,
Juice of Apples, } any quantity.

Heat the juice without letting it boil, and add oxide to it till no more of it becomes dissolved; then let the liquor cool, strain it through flannel, and evaporate it at nearly the boiling heat. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS elsewhere gives for proportions two pounds of oxide, and eighteen of juice.

3. *Extractum Ferri* seu *Martis cydoniatum.* (BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; HANN.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; VAN MONS)

R. Pulverized Iron Filings, one pound.
Juice of Quinces, recently expressed and depurated, four pounds.

Digest with heat for several days; then boil slowly to the reduction of one half, continually stirring: finally strain, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (HANN.; SARD.)

BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; and CADET DE GASSICOURT prescribe one pound of filings, and three pounds of juice.

R. Black Oxide of Iron, } of each,
Juice of Quince, } any quantity.

Heat the juice, and throw into it the oxide by small portions, till it ceases to dissolve it; leave it still on the fire for half an hour longer, then strain it through a flannel till the liquor becomes transparent, and finally evaporate it to the consistence of an extract, at nearly the boiling heat. (VAN MONS)

It is tonic, and aperitive; and is recommended in amenorrhœa, chlorosis, quartan fever, and in the vermical affections of children.

Dose, from eight grains to a scruple, in the form of pills.

SOLUTION OF MALATE OF IRON. (SPIELMANN)

R. Cydoniated Extract of Iron, one ounce.
Spring Water, twelve ounces.

Dissolve, and filter.

It is astringent.—Dose, one dram.

TINCTURE OF MALATE OF IRON.

Extractum Pomorum ferrarium liquidum, Tinctura Martis pomata seu *cydoniata, Tinctura Malatis Ferri* seu *Martis* seu *Martis cum Succo Pomorum* seu *Cydoniorum.* (BATAV.; BELG.; BRUNS.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIDERIT)

R. Iron Filings, one pound.
Quinces, fifteen pounds.

Bruise the quinces, and mix the pulp

with the filings; let the mass digest for several days in a moderate heat, then express it, evaporate the liquor to one half, and add to it when cold and strained

Alcohol, six ounces.

Mix. (Ferr.)

R. Pomated Extract of Iron, one part.
Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Alcohol (0.910), } three parts.

Filter the solution at the expiration of twenty-four hours. (Austr.; Bavar.)

R. Pomated Extract of Iron, one part.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, six parts.

Dissolve. (Bruns.; Hann.; Olden.; Lusit.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.)

R. Cydoniated Extract of Iron, one part.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, six parts.

Dissolve. (Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hann.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Cydoniated Extract of Iron, six parts.
Alcohol, one part.

Mix. (Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Liquid Acetate of Iron, one ounce.
Juice of Quinces, eight ounces.

Digest for two days, and filter. (Hass.; Lipp.; Piderit)

R. Liquid Acetate of Iron, one ounce.
Juice of Apples, eight ounces.

Digest for several days, and strain. (Fuld.)

It is astringent, corroborant, tonic, aperitive, and resolvent.—Dose, from forty to sixty drops.

FERRUGINOUS TINCTURE OF CINCHONA.

Tinctura Cinchonæ martialæ. (Planche; Van Mons)

R. Cydoniated Extract of Iron, one part.
Tincture of Cinchona, twelve parts.

Filter at the end of several days. (Planche)

Van Mons prescribes one part of cydoniated tincture of malate of iron, and four parts of tincture of cinchona.

This is a bad preparation; it has been recommended as stomachic and emmenagogue.—Dose, a tea-spoonful morning and evening; in a little infusion of mugwort or of cinchona.

VISCERAL LIQUOR. (Wirtem.)

R. Pomated Extract of Iron, }
Extract of Germander, }
——— Cichory, } of each, three drams.
——— Buck-bean, }
Spirit of Nitric Æther, } of each,
Essence of Orange-Peel, } two ounces.
Water of Lemon Peel, six ounces.

Digest for several days, and filter.—Dose, one or two drams, in wine.

GRAMANN'S ANTI-PHTHISICAL TINCTURE. (Niemann)

R. Acetate of Lead, half an ounce.
Vinegar, two ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Sulphate of Iron, three drams.
Rectified Spirit, two ounces.
Rose Water, six drams.

Mix.

This tincture has for a long time fallen into disrepute, on account of the danger of some of the salt of lead remaining undecomposed in it.

CHALYBEATE TONIC POTION.

Haustus tonicus martialis. (Brera)

R. Tincture of Malate of Iron, } of each,
Haller's Acid Elixir, } one dram.
Infusion of Cinchona, eight ounces.

Mix.—To be taken at four doses.

BITTER CHALYBEATE POTION.

Mixtura martiata amara. (Augustin)

R. Extract of Cinchona, } of each,
——— Gentian, } one dram.
Chamomile Water, } of each, one ounce.
Peppermint Water, }
Pomated Extract of Iron, half a dram.

Mix.—Dose, a spoonful, every three hours.

TONIC AND BALSAMIC MIXTURE.

Mixtura tonico-balsamica. (Brera)

R. Tincture of Malate of Iron, one dram.
Decoction of Cinchona, } of each,
Distilled Water of Turpentine, } four ounces.
Syrup of Tolu, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually in the course of the day.

FERRUGINOUS EXCITANT POTION.

Mixtura incitans martialis. (Brera)

R. Tincture of Malate of Iron, one dram and a half.
Cinnamon Water, } of each,
Fennel Water, } two ounces.

Mix.—To be taken in the course of the day.

PROTO-CITRATE OF IRON.

The case is the same with this as with the preceding; it does not occur in a pure state as an article of the materia medica. It is only met with in the two following preparations.

TINCTURE OF IRON AND OF ORANGE.

Tinctura Ferri aurantiaca seu *Martis cum Vino Malvatico et Pomis aurantiis.* (WIRTEM.; NIEMANN)

R. Iron Filings, four ounces.
Bitter Oranges, four.

Remove the peel, the white, and the seeds of the oranges; pound the peel and the pulp with the filings, in a stone mortar, and leave the mass in repose for two days: then add to it

Madeira Wine, ten ounces.
Spirit of Orange Peel, two ounces.

Digest for a sufficient time, express, and filter.

It is tonic, astringent, stomachic, and carminative.

Dose, from half a dram to two scruples.

CITRONATED TROCHISCS OF IRON.

Trochisci Citratis Ferrici. (SUEC.; VAN MONS)

R. Citric Acid, one part.
Black Oxide of Iron, two parts.

Triturate together, and incorporate with

Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, sixteen parts.

Divide the mass into trochiscs. (VAN MONS)

R. Iron Filings, one part.
Lemon Juice, four parts.

Digest for three days, frequently shaking the vessel; then having boiled it slowly to one half, add

White Sugar, an equal weight

to that of the mass. Finally, evaporate it to the proper consistence, and divide it into trochiscs.

PROTO-TARTRATE OF POTASSIUM AND OF IRON.

Ferrum tartarisatum seu *potabile, Mars solubilis, tartarus chalybeatus* seu *chalybeatus solubilis* seu *martialis* seu *martialis solubilis, Tartras kalico-ferricum* seu *Potassæ ferruginosus* seu *Potassæ et Ferri* seu *Potassæ ferrosus*, seu *ferratus, Chalybs tartarisatus.*

I. *In the state of Purity.*

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; LUSIT.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS.

1. *Solid.*

Ferrum Tartarizatum. (LOND.)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, two pounds.
Pure Iron Filings, one pound.
Distilled Water, five pints; or, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the supertartrate and the iron filings together, and expose the mixture in an open glass vessel with one pint of water, to the action of the air for twenty days, stirring the mass daily, and keeping it always moist by occasionally adding distilled water. Then boil it in the four remaining pints of water for fifteen minutes, and filter the liquor. Finally evaporate the tartarized iron to dryness by the heat of a water-bath, reduce it to powder, and preserve it in a well-stopped bottle.

Tartras Ferri et Potassæ. (EDINB.; and FERR.)

R. Purified Iron Filings, one part.
Pulverized Supertartrate of Potass, two parts.
Water, one part.

Rub them together, and expose them to the air in a shallow earthen-vessel for fifteen days, stirring the mass daily with a spatula, and keeping it moist by occasional additions of water. Then boil the whole for a short time with four times its weight of water, and pour off the solution from the fæces. Evaporate the liquor to dryness by the heat of a water-bath, and having reduced the mass to powder, preserve it in a well-stopped bottle.

Tartarum Ferri. (DUBL.)

R. Iron Wire, one part.
Bitartrate of Potass, in very fine powder, four parts,
Distilled Water, eight parts; or, as much as shall be required.

Put them into a flat vessel and ex-

pose it to the air for fifteen days, stirring the mixture, and adding water daily, to keep the mass moist, but not so much as to cover it. Lastly, boil it in a sufficient quantity of distilled water, and evaporate the filtered liquor in a water-bath, to dryness. The product must be kept in a well-stopped bottle.

R. Supertartrate of Potass, four pounds.
Pure Iron Filings,
one pound and a half.
Water, forty-eight pounds.

Boil together till the liquor has no longer an acid taste; then decant, and evaporate the solution to dryness. (Fenn.; Suec.)

Spielmann prescribes sixteen ounces of supertartrate, four of iron, a sufficient quantity of water, and evaporate to dryness. —Sard.; Wirtem.; and Piderit—sixteen ounces of supertartrate, four of iron, twelve pounds of water, and evaporation till crystallization commences.—Fuld.—eight ounces of supertartrate, two of iron, four of water, and evaporation to the point of crystallization.

R. Iron Filings, one pound.
Supertartrate of Potass, two pounds.
Rain Water, a sufficient quantity

to form a mass; pour upon it at the expiration of twenty-four hours,

Rain Water, thirty pounds.

Boil for twelve hours, constantly stirring, adding hot water from time to time: set it aside, pour off the supernatant liquor, filter, and evaporate it to the consistence of thick syrup. Mix one pound of this with four ounces of tartrate of potass, and evaporate it to dryness. (Bruns.)

R. Tartrate of Potass, one pound.
Iron Filings, six ounces.
Water, twelve pounds.

Digest for three days in warm ashes; then boil down to one half. Strain the liquor while boiling, and evaporate it to dryness. (Sard.)

Wirtem. prescribes three parts of tartrate of potass, and one part of iron.

R. Tartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Tincture of Tartarized Iron,
one pound.

Evaporate to dryness over a slow fire. (Hisp.; Gall.)

R. Iron Filings, one pound.
Supertartrate of Potass, two pounds.
Water, one pound.

Triturate together, and expose it to the air for eight days in a shallow vessel; then pulverize the mass, and dry it in a water-bath. Add then a pound of water, set it aside for eight other days, and finally dry and pulverize it. (Lusit.; Brugnatelli)

R. Supertartrate of Potass,
nine parts and a half.
Black Oxide of Iron,
two parts and a half.
Water, thirty-six parts.

Dissolve with a moderate heat, frequently stirring, strain through flannel, and evaporate slowly to dryness. (Van Mons)

Van Mons elsewhere prescribes four of supertartrate, one of oxide, and nine of water.

R. Subcarbonate of Iron, half an ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, one ounce.
Distilled Water, one pound.

Boil slowly for one hour; filter, and evaporate till a pellicle forms: pulverize the saline mass which is formed on cooling. (Coxe)

2. *Liquid.*

Aperitive Tincture of Iron.—*Tinctura Martis aperiens* seu *tartarisata.* (Amst.)

R. Iron Filings, half a pound.
Supertartrate of Potass, one pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass,
a sufficient quantity

to saturate the supertartrate.

Pure Water, ten pounds.

Boil for twenty-four hours, adding water in proportion as it becomes dissipated: then filter the liquor, and evaporate it till it weighs no more than two pounds.

This preparation is wrongly named by the Dutch pharmacopœia.

3. *Soft.*

Tartarized Extract of Iron.—*Extractum Martis* seu *Ferri cum Tartaro.* (Gall.; Sard.)

R. Pure Iron Filings, one pound.
Supertartrate of Potass, two pounds.
Water, thirty pounds.

Boil for twelve or fifteen hours, stirring occasionally with an iron spatula, and renewing the water in proportion as it becomes dissipated. Set the liquor aside, decant it, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (Sard.)

Gall. directs the tartarized tincture of iron to be evaporated to the consistence of an extract; which is merely wasting time and spirit.

This preparation attracts the humidity of the atmosphere; which property results, according to Boutron-Charlard,

from potass being liberated by the re-action of the oxide of iron on the supertartrate of potass. It may be divested of this inconvenience, according to HENRI, by saturating the excess of alkali by a sufficient addition of tartaric acid.

II. *In the impure state.*

Globuli Tartari martiales seu *martiales soluti* seu *martiati* seu *Tartratis Ferri et Lixiviæ* seu *Ferri tartarisati, Boli Martis, Pyri martiales.* (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Porphyrized Iron Filings, one part.
Red Tartar, in powder, two parts.
Alcohol (18 degrees), a sufficient quantity

to make a liquid mass (*bouillie*); leave this in the air for five or six days, at a rather warm temperature, stirring it from time to time; then expose it to a heat of 70-80 degrees, stirring it frequently with a spatula. When it has acquired the consistence of thick honey, mix it with another quantity of alcohol of the same strength: evaporate it, and add again more alcohol. Continue this process till the matter presents a perfectly black appearance, and till it has lost all acidity. Then finally evaporate it to the consistence of a manageable paste, and make balls of an ounce weight each, which are to be slowly dried in a stove. (BRUNS.; GALL.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; VAN MONS)

HISP. prescribes eight ounces of iron, twelve of tartar, and a mixture of equal parts of water and of alcohol.

R. Tartarized Extract of Iron, four ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, two ounces.

Mix them intimately in an iron mortar, reduce the mixture to balls of half an ounce each, and dry them with a slow heat. (LIPP.)

R. Iron Filings, two ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain a soft paste: dry it with a slow heat, constantly stirring it; pour water upon the residuum, and dry it in the same manner. Repeat this several times in immediate succession, and finally having reduced it to the consistence of a thick extract, make it into balls of an ounce each. (AUSTR.; HASS.; PIDERIT)

BAVAR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; and SAX. prescribe one part of filings and four parts of supertartrate.—DAN.—one of filings and three of the salt.

CHEVALLIER and IDT describe two other processes, one due to RESAT and the other to ROL. The first consists in mixing three parts of pulverized tartar with two parts of iron filings, and a sufficient quantity of water to make a paste, covering this with water, and evaporating it to the consistence of a thin extract, then exposing the mixture to the air for several days; in covering the mass again with more water, and evaporating it to the consistence of pilular extract: finally, in pounding this mass till it presents a black fracture without a metallic aspect, and in rolling it into balls of an ounce or ounce and a half each.

By adding to five parts of the mass prepared thus, one part of benzoin and one part of turpentine, RESAT prepares what are called *Molsheim's Balls.*

ROL's process is the same as that of RESAT, but that for the preparation of *Molsheim's Balls* is different. It consists in mixing intimately together two pounds of the paste, three ounces each, of powdered mastic and of olibanum, and one ounce of myrrh; in forming of this mass oval balls, which are moulded with a metallic instrument, and ornamented with a ribband at one of their ends.

The *Globuli Tartari martiales* are a mixture of tartrate of potass and of iron, of neutral tartrate of iron, and of iron in excess.

They are excitant, astringent, tonic, resolvent, and aperitive; and are administered in rachitis, chlorosis, leucorrhœa, and, generally, in all asthenic disorders.

Dose, from five to ten grains, to young patients; and from thirty to forty to adults, repeated several times a day. They are also employed externally, in fomentations to sprains and luxations.

TINCTURE OF TARTRATE OF POTASS AND OF IRON.

Tinctura Ferri tartarisata seu *Martis aperiens* seu *tartarisata, Tartrus Potassæ et Ferri liquidus, Tinctura Tartratris Potassæ ferrici* seu *vinosa Ferri Tartarisata, Alcohol cum Tartrate Potassæ ferratus.* (ANT.; BELG.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; GENEV.; VAN MONS)

R. Pure Iron Filings, sixty-four parts.
Supertartrate of Potass, one hundred and sixty parts.

Add to these a sufficient quantity of water to make a solid mass; leave this in repose for twenty-four hours, and then pour upon it

Pure Water, two hundred parts.

Boil for two hours, stirring and adding from time to time boiling water; set the liquor aside, pour off the supernatant part, and evaporate it till it marks 32 degrees by the areometer: then add to it

Alcohol, ten parts

and preserve it. GALL.

ANT. directs a soft paste to be made with three ounces of filings and ten of supertartrate, which is to be left in repose for twenty-four hours; then twelve pounds of water to be added, and the mixture to be boiled for two hours, stirring from time to time: the liquid then to be set aside and decanted. The residuum to be boiled with eight pounds of water for two hours, and the decanted liquor to be mixed with the former: the mixture to be finally evaporated to the consistence of syrup, and two onnces of alcohol (30 degrees) to be added to it.—HISP.—to be boiled together for twelve hours, eight ounces of filings, sixteen of supertartrate, and sixteen of water, adding occasionally a little fresh water; the liquor to be then decanted and evaporated to the consistence of a soft extract. Three ounces of this extract to be digested for eight days in a mixture of one pound of white wine and half an ounce of alcohol; and the liquor to be finally filtered.—BELG.—five ounces of filings and twenty of supertartrate to be reduced to a paste with a sufficient quantity of water; the mixture to be heated almost to dryness, constantly stirring it: fresh water to be then added, and the same operation to be repeated for six times in succession at least. The mass to be then dried, pulverized, macerated in four pounds of white wine, and finally strained.—GENEV.—a paste to be made with six ounces of filings and one pound of supertartrate; twelve pounds of water to be added at the expiration of twenty-four hours, and boiled for two: the decanted liquor to be then evaporated to the consistence of thick syrup, and one ounce of alcohol added to it.—FERR.—one pound of tincture of iron to be boiled with two pounds of supertartrate and six pounds of water; this to be reduced to two ounces, and four pounds of alcohol added to it.

BOUTRON-CHARLARD has ascertained that in this operation, not only proto-tartrate of potass and of iron is formed, but also neutral tartrate of iron, which is insoluble and separates under the form of a reddish coloured deposit.

R. Proto-tartrate of Potass and of Iron, one part.
White Wine, six parts.

Dissolve and add

Proof Spirit, two parts.

Filter. VAN MONS)

LUDWIG'S CHALYBEATE TINCTURE.

Tinctura Martis aperitiva seu *tartarizata Ludovici* seu *Glauberi*, *Alcohol cum Sulphate Ferri tartarizatus*. (ANT.; BATAV.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } four ounces.
Pure Water, six pounds.

Boil for one hour in an iron vessel, then set it aside, and decant the liquor. Boil the residuum with

Pure Water, three pounds.

Filter the two liquors, and evaporate them together to dryness, stirring constantly; pulverize the residuum, and put one part of it in digestion for six days with six parts of alcohol (30 degrees); pour off the liquid, add to the residuum two other parts of the same alcohol, and at the end of two days decant again the liquid: finally mix together and filter the two tinctures. (ANT.)

BATAV. directs four ounces of sulphate of iron, four ounces of supertartrate, and six pounds of water, to be boiled together till the mass becomes perfectly dried: this to be digested with four pounds of white wine, and the liquor to be filtered at the end of several days.

R. Sulphate of Iron, one ounce.
Supertartrate of Potass, four ounces.
Pure Water, six pounds.

Boil together, stirring continually, till the mass becomes almost dry: expose it for several days to the air, that it may become moist, then add to it

Cinnamon Water, four ounces.
Alcohol, eight ounces.

Boil for one hour; when cold, decant and filter the liquor. (WIRTEM.)

PALAT. gives the same process, prescribing equal parts, namely, four ounces each, of the sulphate and supertartrate.

R. Sulphate of Iron, four ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, eight ounces.
Water, one hundred ounces.

Boil to the consistence of honey; then add to the mass,

Proof Spirit, sixty ounces.
Flowers of Red Poppy, one handful.

Digest for several days, and filter. (SPIELMANN)

R. Sulphate of Iron, calcined to whiteness, one part.
Supertartrate of Potass, two parts.
Proof Spirit, sixteen parts.

Digest and filter. (VAN MONS)

This tincture, like the preceding, is tonic and excitant.

Dose, from forty to eighty drops.

DIPPEL'S VULNERARY BALSAM.

Liquor vulnerarius mineralis, *Balsamum vulnerarium minerale Dippelii*. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. Red Oxide of Iron, half a pound.
Crude Tartar, one pound.
Distilled Vinegar, three pounds.

Digest in a warm place, and then distil off the vinegar. Cohobate two or three times in succession; the last time distil to dryness, and pour upon the residuum,

Alcohol, twenty ounces.

Digest for eight days, and decant.

The product here is absolutely similar to that of the preceding, from which it differs only in its absurd mode of preparation.—It is of course administered in the same cases, and at the same doses.

FERRUGINOUS TINCTURE.

Tinctura ferrata. (Ph. Syph.)

R. Sulphate of Iron, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } four ounces.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Boil, constantly stirring, till the mass becomes nearly dry. Pour upon it

Cinnamon Water, four ounces.

Dissolve and add

Alcoholized Sulphuric Æther, eight ounces.

Digest and filter.

This tincture is rather more excitant than that of Ludwig.

FERRUGINOUS STOMACHIC TINCTURE. (Ferr.)

R. Tartrate of Potass and of Iron, one dram.
Compound Aromatic Spirit, one pound.

Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

FERRUGINOUS TINCTURE OF HELLEBORE.

Tinctura Martis helleborata. (Ferr.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Iron Filings, } of each, four ounces.
Crude Tartar, }
Root of Black Hellebore, two ounces.

Reduce the whole to a coarse powder, and add

Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Digest for several days, in a close vessel, then boil the mixture in an iron vessel, occasionally stirring. Set aside the liquor, decant, evaporate slowly to the consistence of an extract, and add to it

Spirit of Scurvy-grass, thrice its weight.

Mix, and filter. (Palat.)

R. Ludwig's Chalybeate Tincture, four ounces.
Extract of Black Hellebore, two drams.

Digest and filter. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Extract of Black Hellebore, two drams.
Tincture of Potass and of Iron, four ounces.

Mix. (Ferr.)

This tincture was formerly recommended in hypochondria, melancholy, and obstinate intermittents.

Dose, from forty to sixty drops. At a higher dose it acts as a purgative.

FERRUGINOUS SYRUP OF CICHORY.

Syrupus magistralis. (Genev.; Bories)

R. Tincture of Tartrate of Potass and of Iron, half an ounce.
Syrup of Cichory, one pound.

Mix. (Genev.)

R. Tartarized Extract of Iron, six ounces.
Compound Tincture of Aloes, one ounce.
Syrup of Cichory, twelve ounces.

Make a syrup. (Bories)

It is tonic and aperitive.

Dose, three spoonfuls daily, in any proper vehicle.

WINE OF IRON.

Vinum ferratum seu *martiatum* seu *chalybeatum* seu *Ferri* seu *Martis*, *Tinctura Martis vinosa* seu *cum Vino.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Sard.; Wurceb.; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann)

Vinum Ferri.

R. Iron, one dram.
Supertartrate of Potass, six drams.
Distilled Water, two pints;

or, as much as shall be required.

Proof Spirit, twenty fluid ounces.

Triturate together the iron and supertartrate, and expose them, with one fluid ounce of the water, to the air for six weeks, stirring daily with a spatula, keeping the mass continually moist by occasional additions of the water. Then dry it with a moderate heat, reduce it to powder, and mix it with

Distilled Water, thirty fluid ounces.

Lastly filter it, and add the spirit. (Lond.)

R. Iron Wire, cut in pieces, four ounces.
Rhenish Wine, four pints.

Sprinkle the iron with a little of the wine, and expose it to the air till it is covered with rust; then add the rest of the wine, digest it for eight days, shaking the vessel from time to time, and strain. (Dubl.; Amer.; Coxe)

R. Iron Filings, one ounce.
White Wine, two pounds.

Macerate for six days, occasionally shaking the vessel; then strain and filter. (Gall.)

Bruns.; Sard.; and Cadet de Gassicourt give the same process, varying it only with respect to the duration of the maceration.—Lusit. prescribes three pounds of wine, two ounces of filings, and fifteen days' maceration.—Lipp.—one ounce of filings, one pound of wine, and four days' maceration.

R. Tartrate of Potass and of Iron, one ounce.
Winter's Bark, three drams.
Wine, two pounds.

Macerate for two days, and strain. (Ferr.)

R. Tincture of Tartrate of Potass and of Iron, one ounce.
White Wine, two pounds.

Mix. (Niemann)

Wurceb. requires the tincture of malate of iron.

The preparation which results from the latter formula is preferable to the preceding ones, in which the quantity of iron dissolved varies according to the quality of the wine, while in this the proportions are constant. It is also an advantage that it may be prepared extemporaneously, for during the digestion, particularly when it is prolonged, as in the formula of Lond., the wine becomes more or less decomposed.

It is tonic, aperitive, and emmenagogue. —Dose, from half an ounce to two ounces, in infusion of wormwood or of mugwort.

BITTER CHALYBEATE WINE.

Vinum amaro-chalybeatum. (Brera; Ellis)

R. Tops of Wormwood, one handful.
Iron Filings, one ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.
Wine, three pounds.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and strain. (Brera)

R. Iron Filings, one ounce and a half.
Gentian, } of each,
Orange Peel, } half an ounce.
Red Wine, two pounds.

Digest for two or three days, and strain. (Ellis)

AROMATIC CHALYBEATE WINE.

Vinum aromo-chalybeatum. (Fenn.; Hann; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Herbip.; Augustin; Brugnatelli; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Iron Filings, one part.
Cinnamon, one half part.
Rhenish Wine, twelve parts.

Digest for several days, and filter. (Fenn.; Borus.; Sax.)

Brugnatelli prescribes four parts of iron, one part of cinnamon, and forty-eight of wine.—Suec.—one ounce of iron, three drams of cinnamon, and one pound of wine. —Herbip.—one ounce of iron, two drams of cinnamon, and one pound and a half of wine.—Hann.; and Olden.—two ounces of iron, one ounce and a half of cinnamon, and two pounds of wine.—Van Mons—three parts of black oxide of iron, two hundred and ninety-two of wine, and one part of cinnamon.

R. Iron Filings, three ounces.
Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
Orange Peel, } one ounce.
Cloves, one scruple.
White Wine, four pounds.

Infuse for four days, and strain. (Augustin)

R. Iron Filings, one ounce.
Lemon Juice, two ounces.

At the expiration of twelve hours, add

White Wine, two pounds.
Cinnamon, two drams.

Digest for three days in a moderate heat, and strain. (Augustin)

R. Iron Filings, four ounces.
Cinnamon, } of each, half an ounce.
Mace, }
Rhenish Wine, four pounds.

Digest for one month, and strain. (Spielmann; Swediaur)

It is excitant and tonic, and is recommended in chlorosis, and other disorders arising from debility.

Dose, one or two spoonfuls, twice or thrice a day.

AROMATIC CHALYBEATE SYRUP.

Syrupus Chalybeatus. (Sard.)

R. Wine of Iron, two pounds.

Vinous Cinnamon Water, half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, two pounds.
Boil slowly to the consistence of a syrup.

CHALYBEATE WINE OF FRAXINELLA.

Vinum Dictamni martiatum. (NIEMANN)

R. Iron Filings, three drams.
Root of Fraxinella, one ounce.
White Wine, one pound.

Digest for several days, and decant.

STŒRCK recommended this wine in inveterate leucorrhœa, and in what are called nervous fevers.

Dose, a spoonful, every two hours.

CHALYBEATE WINE OF HORSE-RADISH.

Vinum Raphani martiatum. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Horse-radish, three ounces.
Iron Filings, one ounce.
Ginger, two drams.
White Wine, two pounds.
Strain at the end of twelve hours.

COMPOUND WINE OF IRON.

Tinctura stomachica seu *stomachica martialis, Vinum chalybeatum compositum.* (BRUNS.; FULD.; HANN.; WIRTEM.; BORIES; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Iron Filings, one ounce.
Gentian, half an ounce.
Canella Alba, two drams.
White Wine, twelve ounces.
Digest for three days, and decant. (FULD.)

R. Iron Filings, one ounce.
Lemon Juice, three ounces.
Macerate for one night, and add
Gentian, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, two drams.
White Wine, sixteen ounces.
Digest for twenty-four hours, and decant. (HAMB.)

R. Iron Filings, three ounces.
Cinchona, } of each,
WINTER'S Bark, } two ounces.
Cloves, one dram.
Reduce the whole to powder, and digest it for three days in
White Wine, four pounds.
Then add
HALLER'S Acid Elixir, two drams.
Digest for one night in warm ashes, and add to it when strained
Alcohol, four ounces.
Mix well. (BRUNS.)

R. Cinchona, half an ounce.
Iron Filings, two drams.
WINTER'S Bark, one dram.
Old Wine, one pound.
Digest for a sufficient time, and strain. (PIERQUIN)

R. Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
——— St. John's-wort, } one ounce.
——— Rue, }
Tops of Lesser Centaury, }
Juniper, }
Iron Filings, four ounces.
White Wine, four pounds.
Macerate for three days, and filter. (BORIES)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
——— Galanga, } half an ounce.
——— Gentian, }
——— Zedoary, }
Orange Peel, }
Cinchona, }
Herb of Wormwood, } of each,
——— Lesser Centaury, } two drams.
Chamomile Flowers, }
Iron Filings, one ounce and a half.
White Wine, sixteen ounces.
Alcohol, two ounces.
Digest for several days, express, and filter. (WIRTEM.)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
——— Gentian, } one ounce and a half.
Cinchona, two ounces.
Fresh Orange Peel, } of each,
Herb of Blessed Thistle, } one ounce.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, }
Iron Filings, two ounces.
White Wine, one hundred ounces.
Digest without heat for three days, and filter. (SPIELMANN)

This wine may be prepared extemporaneously by following the formula of MARABELLI, and adding to wine of gentian a quantity, variable according to the indication, of the tincture of tartrate of potass and of iron.

It is tonic, excitant, anti-cachectic, aperitive, and emmenagogue.—Dose, several spoonfuls in the course of the day; or, three or four ounces in the morning, fasting.

CHALYBEATE LIQUOR.

Solutio ferrata, Liquor Tartari solubilis chalybeati. (BRUNS.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; DISP. CHA. PARIS; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Tartrate of Potass and of Iron, one ounce.
Spring Water, two ounces.
Dissolve. (BRUNS.)

SWEDIAUR prescribes one ounce of the salt, and one pound of cinnamon water.—

Form. Hôp. Fr.—one part of the salt, and one thousand parts of water.

R. Globulus Tartari martialis, one.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for two or three minutes. (Ratier)

Disp. Cha. Paris prescribes twelve grains of a globulus, and one pound of water.

This solution is excitant and tonic, and is employed externally in lotions and fomentations to contused parts; internally, in leucorrhœa, chlorosis, diminution or suppression of the menstrual discharge, and in diseases attributed to general debility.

Dose of Swediaur's solution, one ounce three or four times a day.

BOLUS OF TARTRATE OF POTASS AND OF IRON. (Ratier)

R. Tartrate of Potass and of Iron, twelve grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make one bolus.

It is recommended in the debility of children, to strengthen the digestive organs.

APERIENT CHALYBEATE PILLS. (Sard.)

R. Tartarized Extract of Iron, half an ounce.

Dilute it with a small quantity of wine, and incorporate it with

Extract of Aloes, two ounces,

to make a pilular mass.

It is excitant, tonic, or purgative, according to the dose.

STRENGTHENING CATAPLASM. (Henri)

R. Peppermint,
Rue,
Thyme,
Savine,
Balm, (*Melisse*) } of each,
Lavender, } sixty-four parts.
Rosemary,
Juniper,
Mace,
Anise,
Tartrate of Potass and of Iron, sixteen parts.
Tritoxide of Iron, thirty-two parts.
Red Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Make a cataplasm with heat.

COLD CHALYBEATE POTION.

Potio frigida martialis. (Brera)

R. Iced Water, three ounces.
Tincture of Tartarized Iron, twenty drops.

Mix.—To be taken every two hours, in hæmatemesis, till the cessation of the hæmorrhage.

STOMACHIC BOLUSES.

Boli incitantes stomachici. (Brera)

R. Tartrate of Potass and of Iron, } of each, one dram.
Extract of Wormwood, }
——— Gentian, one scruple.
——— Horehouud, two scruples.
Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity.

Make twelve boluses. — Dose, three, morning and evening.

TONIC POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Tartrate of Potass and of Iron, two scruples.
Calumba, one dram.

Mix.—A fourth part to be taken every three or four hours.

TRITO-HYDRO-FERRO-CYANATE OF IRON.

Ferrum Zoöticum seu *Borussicum*, *Borussias Ferri*, *Cæruleum Borussicum* seu *Berolinense*, *Hydrocyanas Ferri*, *Cyanuretum Ferri*.—Hydrated Cyanuret of Iron, Hydrated Deutoxi-cyanuret of Iron, Ferruretted Trito-hydro-cyanate of Iron, Prussiate of Potass and of Iron, Prussian Blue. (Amer.; Gall.; Coxe; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Liquor obtained by lye-washing the residuum after calcination of twelve ounces of dried ox-blood, with four ounces of Sub-carbonate of Potass, and half an ounce of Iron Filings, any quantity.

Add vinegar, and filter; then pour into the liquor

Solution of Sulphate of Iron, a sufficient quantity,

or till no more precipitate is produced; wash and preserve this. (Niemann)

R. Ferro-cyanate of Potass, seven parts and a half.
Sulphate of Iron, eight parts.

Dissolve the two salts separately in water, filter the solutions, and mix them. Set the mixture aside that the precipitate may be deposited: wash this, and dry it slowly. (Gall.)

R. Prussian Blue of Commerce, any quantity.

Treat it with hydrochloric acid diluted with water till this acid no longer precipitates alumine by an excess of ammonia. (Van Mons)

Hass. substitutes the sulphuric for hydrochloric acid.

Amer.; and Coxe prescribe the Prussian blue of commerce, without indicating the manner of preparing it.—Bavar.; and Belg.—have also given it a place in their materia medica.

This salt serves for the preparation of hydro-cyanic acid and of cyanuret of mercury. It has been recommended in the treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers.

Dose, from four to six grains, thrice a day.

TONIC POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Prussiate of Iron, } of each, one dram.
Guaiac, }

Mix, and divide into twelve packets.—Dose, one, thrice a day.

PROTO-HYDRO-SULPHO-CYANATE OF IRON.

This salt is only found in the following preparation, of which it makes the base:

TINCTURE OF SULPHURO-PRUSSIATE OF IRON. (Van Mons)

R. Proto-hydro-sulpho-cyanate of Potassium, any quantity.
Proto-sulphate of Iron, a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve each salt separately, in a small quantity of alcohol, and pour the solution of the second into that of the first so long as the red colour augments in intensity. Preserve it in a dark place.

This tincture has been introduced in medicine by Grotthuss; but we are not acquainted with the cases in which it is administered, nor with the mode of its administration.

FICUS CARICA, Linn.—FIG TREE.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This tree grows throughout Asia, and in the middle of Europe. (*Polygamia Diœcia*, Linn.; *Urticeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Duham. IV. t. 53—59.)

The fruit, *Fig*, (*Fructus Ficûs*, *Carica* seu *Caricæ Pingues* seu *Ficûs Passæ*), is employed.

Synonimes:—Figue, Fr.; Feige, Germ.; Tin, Arab.; Fjky, Bohem.; Rata attika, Cyng.; Figen, Dan.; Unjir, Duk.; and Pers.; Higo, Span.; Vyge, Dut.; Fico, Ital.; Figi, Pol.; Udumvara, Sans.; Fiken, Suec.; Simie attie pullum, Tam.; Maydipundu, Tel.

It consists of an assemblage of seeds in the pulp of the fleshy receptacle of the flowers. It presents a great many varieties. In commerce it is met with in the dried state, compressed, orbicular, of a yellowish-white colour, and filled with a subviscous pulp, and numerous small lenticular seeds.

PECTORAL SPECIES. (Gall.)

R. Dates, freed from their stones, Figs, Jujubes, Raisins, } of each, an equal part.

Mix.

PULP OF FIGS.

Pulpa Ficarum. (Gall.)

R. Dried Figs, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil till the fruit becomes softened; then pass the pulp through a hair sieve, add to it the water of the decoction, and evaporate the whole slowly to the proper consistence.

DECOCTION OF FIGS.

Decoctum Caricarum. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann)

R. Dried Figs, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil, and strain.

It is emollient, demulcent, and pectoral. To be taken by glassfuls.

FORMICA RUFA, Linn.—WOOD ANT.

Synonimes :—Fourmi rouge, Fr.; Ameisen, Germ.; Myrer, Dan.; Formica, Ital.; Mrowky, Pol.

Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Piderit; Spielmann.

This hymenopterous insect is common in woods. (*Porte-aiguillons hétérogynes*, Lat.; *Fig.* Lat *Hist. nat. des fourmis*, p. 133. V. 23). It is blackish, with a great part of the head, the corslet, and scale yellowish-red. It exhales a very strong acid odour, owing to a secretion furnished by two glands situated near the anus. This acid is called *Formic Acid.*

Sometimes the ants are taken alone by means of small rods smeared with honey; sometimes they are taken, in May or June, with their chrysalides, improperly called eggs, which are white and cylindrical (*Formicæ cum acervo*).

Ants are sometimes employed in the form of cataplasm; sometimes also paralyzed limbs are thrust into ants' nests to be stung.

SPIRIT OF ANTS.

Spiritus Formicarum, Aqua Magnanimitatis simplex, Alcohol Formicarum distillatum. (Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit)

R. Ants, collected in June or July, one pound.
Alcohol, two pounds.

Distil one pound. (Hass.; Piderit)

Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; and Herbip. direct distillation to dryness.—Lipp. prescribes one pound of ants, and four pounds of spirit from grain; two pounds to be distilled.

R. Ants, Alcohol (0.900), Water, } of each, one part.

Distil one part and a third. (Bavar.)

Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; and Niemann prescribe one part of ants, two parts of alcohol, and two of water; two parts to be distilled.

It is recommended externally, in paralysis and gout; internally, as an aphrodisiac, anti-apoplectic, and diuretic.

Dose, from one to two drams.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ANTS.

Tinctura Formicarum composita. (Augustin)

R. Ants, a sufficient quantity

to fill to one half a glass bottle; then fill the bottle with alcohol, impregnated with the juices of the roots of male fern and bryony. Filter at the end of two or three days.

It is extolled by Wendt in gout, in the dose of from forty to fifty drops, which is to be gradually augmented, if the patient can bear it, to one hundred.

AQUA MAGNANIMITATIS. (Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann)

R. Ants, two pounds.
Alcohol, three pounds.

Macerate for five or six days, and then distil to dryness in a water-bath. Infuse in the product for three days,

Cinnamon, one ounce.
Cloves, Lesser Cardamoms, } of each, six drams.
Cubebs, half an ounce.
Zedoary, ten drams.

Distil to dryness. (Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Spirit of Ants, sixty ounces.
——— Balm, forty-eight ounces.
Lemon Peel, half an ounce.
Cinnamon, three drams.
Cloves, one ounce.
Cardamoms, Cubebs, } of each, three drams.
Zedoary, one ounce.
Mastic, Storax, Benzoin, } of each, one ounce and a half.

Digest for eight days, and distil. (Spielmann)

It is reputed cordial, stomachic, nervine, and aphrodisiac.

OIL OF ANTS.

Oleum Formicarum. (Bruns.; Palat.; Niemann)

R. Ants, four ounces.
Olive Oil, one ounce.

Digest in a moderate heat for twenty days, and strain. (Bruns.; Niemann)

Palat. directs the ants to be macerated for a month in oil of bitter almonds.

It has been extolled for strengthening the genital organs, and paralyzed limbs.

FRAGARIA VESCA, Linn.—STRAWBERRY.

Synonimes: — Frasier, Fr.; Erdbeere, Germ.; Gahodr, Neb gahodnjk, Bohem.; Jordbœr, Dan.; Friesera, Span.; Cerdbezie, Dut.; Fragaria, Ital.; and Port.; Poziemki jagodi, Pol.; Smultron, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Genev.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Icosandria Polygynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 169.)

The root, leaves, and fruit are employed.

The root (*Radix Fragariæ*) is cylindrical, scaly, blackish, and fibrous. It has a styptic and rather acrid taste. It is classed among the diuretics.

The herb consists of a slender, hairy stem, and of leaves presenting, at the extremity of a long petiole, three oval leaflets, silky underneath, and deeply toothed. The same virtues are attributed to them as to the root, but they are less used.

The fruit, called *Strawberries*, (*Baccæ Fragorum, Fraga,*) are pulpy berries, bearing seeds on their surface, of an agreeable odour and taste.

JUICE OF STRAWBERRIES.

Succus Fragorum. (Gall.)

R. Ripe Strawberries, any quantity.

Bruise them with the hands, and leave the mass in repose in a cool place till a limpid supernatant liquor appears; then strain with expression.

ROB OF STRAWBERRIES.

Rob Fragariæ. (Hisp.)

R. Sugar, boiled *à la grande plume*, two pounds.
Expressed Juice of Strawberries, Water, } of each, one pound.

Boil to the consistence of jelly, and strain.

SYRUP OF STRAWBERRIES.

Syrupus Fragorum. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Depurated Juice of Strawberries, ten ounces.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Bring to a single boil.

DISTILLED WATER OF STRAWBERRIES.

Aqua Fragariæ seu *Fragorum.* (Bruns.; Ferr.; Palat.; Ross.; Sax.)

R. Bruised Strawberries, four parts.
Water, ten parts.

Macerate for twelve hours, and distil six parts. (Ross.)

Bruns. prescribes one part of strawberries and two parts of water; one part to be distilled.—Palat.—one of fruit and four of water; one to be distilled.—Sax.—one of fruit and six of water; two to be distilled.—Ferr.—twenty pounds of fruit and a sufficient quantity of water to prevent empyreuma; twenty pounds to be distilled.

ANTI-HERPETIC AND TONIC APOZEM. (Pierquin)

R. Root of Strawberry, ——— Sorrel, } of each, one ounce.
Seeds of Poppy, two drams.
Maidenhair, Pimpernel, Cichory, } of each, half a handful.
Flowers of Scabious, two handfuls.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil.

To be taken at twice. To the first dose is to be added one ounce of syrup of peach flowers, and to the second, one ounce of syrup of cichory.

ANTI-ICTERIC DECOCTION. (Pierquin)

R. Root of Strawberry, two ounces.
Root of Madder, ——— Male Fern, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Elicampane, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil for three quarters of an hour, and add

Supertartrate of Potass, two drams.

To be taken warm in the course of the day, for a week or two, adding, at equal intervals, for three times,

Senna, six drams.
Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Lemon, sliced, one.

ANTI-HERPETIC BROTH. (Pierquin)

R. Root of Strawberry, ———Patience, } of each, two ounces.
Veal Broth, a sufficient quantity.

Boil for a quarter of an hour. Before removing it from the fire, add

Leaves of Cress,
——— Chervil,
——— Hepatica,
} of each, one handful.

Strain and add

Tartrate of Potass, one dram and a half.

To be taken in the morning, fasting, for nine days in succession; on the tenth day, three drams of sulphate of soda is to be added.

FRASERA WALTERI, Mich.—AMERICAN OR MARIETTA CALUMBA.

Amer.; Coxe.

A plant which grows in the marshy districts in the neighbourhood of Marietta, on the Ohio. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Gentianeæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Gærtn. tab. 224.)

The root is employed. It is tuberculous, fusiform, thick, large, firm, compact, and of a yellow colour. Its taste is very bitter.

The medicinal properties of this plant have not been hitherto satisfactorily ascertained.

FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR, Linn.—ASH TREE.

Synonimes:—Frêne, Fr.; Eschenbaum, Germ.; Gesen, Bohem.; Asktræe, Dan.; Fresno, Span.; Escheboom, Dut.; Frassino, Ital.; Jesion, Pol.; Freixo, Port.; Asktræd, Swed.

Amst.; Batav.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Lipp.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

A large tree of the temperate climates of Europe. (*Polygamia Diœcia*, Linn.; *Jasmineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 328.)

The bark and fruit are employed.

The bark (*Cortex Fraxini*) is ash-coloured without and yellowish-white within, in the fresh state: but, brown without and yellowish-fawn within, in the dried state. It is destitute of odour, and its taste is bitter and austere.

The fruit (*Semen Fraxini* seu *Linguæ Avis* seu *Ornithoglossa*) consists of an oval, oblong, compressed capsule, terminated by a membraneous, linear, and lanceolated wing. Its taste is bitter and somewhat acrid.

The bark is astringent and tonic. It has been recommended in intermittent fevers.

Dose, half a dram, every two hours, in the apyrexial stage.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS, Linn.—BLADDER WRACK, SEA-OAK.

Synonimes:—Varec vesiculeux, Fr.; Meereiche, Germ.; Strandklefver, Dan.; Zee elk, Dut.; Hæter, Swed.

One of the Algæ (*Quercus marina*) abounding in the European seas. (*Fig.* Lynch. *Hydroph. Dan.* tab. 1.)

It is of a greenish-brown colour, about two feet long, coriaceous, presenting vesicles disposed on the side of the median nerve of its fronde, which is frequently dichotomous and very entire at the borders.

Russel has recommended the mucus contained in the vesicles as resolvent, applied externally to goitre and scrofulous tumours.

If this plant really possesses any efficacy, it owes it without doubt to the small quantity of iodine which it contains.

FULIGO.—SOOT, VEGETABLE ÆTHIOPS.

Synonimes:—Fuligo splendens, Αιγνὸς.—Suic, Fr.; Spiegelruss, Glanzruss, Kaminruss, Ofenruss, Germ.; Hollin, Span.; Glans sot, Swed.

Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Hass.; Lipp.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann.

In fragile, shining, black crusts, of a disagreeable odour, and of a bitter, empyreumatic, and disagreeable taste.

It is composed principally of carbon, empyreumatic oil, and acetic acid. Sometimes it also contains hydrochlorate of ammonia and other salts, both alkaline and earthy.

SPIRIT OF SOOT. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Brilliant Soot, any quantity.

Distil, separate the phlegm from the oil, and re-distil. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Soot, one part.
Proof Spirit, five parts.
Water, fifteen parts.

Distil four parts. (Van Mons)

These two products differ sensibly from each other. The former contains no empyreumatic oil. From twenty to thirty drops of it are given, in hysteria and nervous disorders.

RESOLVENT PILLS. (Hamb.)

R. Soot, two drams.
Resolvent Pills, without Soap, half an ounce.

Make pills of two grains each.

RESOLVENT LINIMENT. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Soot, two ounces.
Whites of Egg, six.

Mix well.

To be applied to tinea and tetters.

OINTMENT AGAINST TINEA. (Bories)

R. Soot, in powder, one ounce and a half.
Sulphate of Zinc, six drams.
Lard, four ounces.

Mix.

ANTI-ATROPHIC SPECIFIC.

Specificum anti-atrophicum Wepferi.
(Wirtem.)

R. Sugar Candy, four ounces.
Soot, one ounce.
Florentine Iris, half an ounce.
Prepared Root of Arum, Diaphoreticum Joviale, of each,
——— Martiale, Prepared Crab's Eyes, two drams.

Mix, and make a powder.

It is recommended by Wepfer, in atrophy and rachitis.—Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

FUMARIA OFFICINALIS, Linn,—FUMITORY.

Synonimes:—Fumeterre officinale, Fr.; Gemeiner Erdrauch, Taubenknopferdrauch, Germ.; Bucklutulmeric, Arab.; Polnjneb plana raulka, Bohem.; Jordrog, Aakersissel, Dan.; Schahtra, Duk.; and Pers.; Hial de tierra, Palomilla, Span.; Pitpapra, Hind.; Aardrook, Dut.; Rutha ptasza, Pol.; Fumaria Port.; Jordræk, Swed.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Diadelphia Hexandria*, Linn.; *Papaveraceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Bull, *Herb.* t. 189.)

The herb (*Herba Fumariæ* seu *Fumiterræ*, *Solamen scabiosorum*) is employed. It is composed of an angular branching, glaucous stem, of doubly-winged leaves, with notched, glaucous leaflets. It is almost inodorous, but has a bitterish taste.

It is slightly tonic. It is frequently prescribed in diseases of the skin, jaundice, and engorgements of the abdominal viscera.

CONSERVE OF FUMITORY. (Fuld.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Fumitory, one part.

Bruise them till they form a homogenous mass, and add

White Sugar, three parts.

Mix well. (Sax.)

Fuld.; Wirtem.; and Herbip. prescribe one part of herb and two parts of sugar.

JUICE OF FUMITORY.

Succus Fumariæ. (Hisp.; Hass.; Sard.)

R. Fresh Herb of Fumitory, any quantity.

Bruise it in a stone mortar, express strongly, and clarify the juice by slightly boiling it; strain again and preserve it. (Hisp.)

Hass. directs the unclarified juice to be preserved under a stratum of oil.—Sard.—to clarify it at a water-bath.

Dose, two ounces, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACT OF FUMITORY.

Extractum Fumariæ. (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Herb of Fumitory, any quantity.

Bruise it in a mortar, and express the juice; add to it one half of its weight of dried herb, and leave it in maceration for several hours: then having heated it almost to boiling, strain it with slight expression, and clarify the liquor with white of egg. Finally, evaporate it to the required consistence. (Van Mons)

R. Fresh Herb of Fumitory, any quantity.

Bruise it and express the juice; evaporate it, removing the scum, till the addition of one fourth of powdered dry herb is required to give it the consistence of an extract. (Batav.)

R. Herb of Fumitory, one pound.
Spring Water, ten pounds.

Macerate for two days; strain, set aside, and decant the liquor; and finally evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (Pol.)

R. Herb of Fumitory, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four hours in a warm place, and then boil for a short time; strain with expression, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

Bavar. directs one part of herb to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in six parts of water, and the decoction to be evaporated.

R. Herb of Fumitory, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly. Boil again the residuum with four parts of water; then mix the two decoctions, and after twenty-four hours of repose, evaporate to the required consistence. (Sax.)

Belg. requires the digestion to be continued for twenty-four hours, and the boiling, two, with one part of herb and ten parts of water; and the boiling to be repeated with the residuum and eight pounds of water, for ten hours.

R. Herb of Fumitory, one pound.
Water, ten pounds.

Boil for two hours, strain with expression, set the decoction aside, and evaporate it till the extract no longer adheres to the fingers. (Amst.)

Hass. directs one part of herb to be boiled in six parts of water; the liquor to be strained and set aside for twenty-four hours; then decanted and evaporated.—Ant.—one part of herb to be boiled in five parts of water, for a quarter of an hour, and the decoction to be decanted and evaporated.—Ferr.—one part of herb to be boiled in three parts of water, the decoction to be clarified with white of egg, and evaporated.

R. Herb of Fumitory, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slightly for a quarter of an hour, and express; boil again the residuum with four parts of water, and strain again. Mix the two decoctions; decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate the liquor slowly to the proper consistence. (Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.)

R. Fresh Herb of Fumitory, bruised, eight pounds.

Macerate it for three days in an alembic, then distil from it about two ounces of liquor: pour thrice its weight of water upon the residuum, and after six hours' digestion, boil down to one third. Clarify and strain the decoction, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract, adding the distilled liquor to it when no more than warm. (Sard.)

SYRUP OF FUMITORY.

Syrupus Fumariæ seu *de Fumaria.* (Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Juice of Fumitory, clarified by boiling, and strained, } of each, three
White Sugar, } pounds.

Boil slowly to the consistence of a syrup.

This syrup may be prepared extemporaneously, by dissolving in a water-bath, two parts of sugar in one part of depurated juice. (Gall.)

Henri proposes to make it by mixing one part of juice with three parts of simple

syrup, previously boiled to a ball.—Wirtem.; and Bruns. direct sixteen ounces of sugar to be dissolved in nine of juice previously evaporated to one third.

Hisp. requires equal parts of juice and of white sugar to be clarified and boiled to the consistence of syrup, with a sufficient quantity of water.

Sard. prescribes equal parts of depurated juice and of simple syrup; or, two parts of decoction and one part of sugar.

Dose, from half an ounce to one ounce.

DISTILLED WATER OF FUMITORY. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.)

R. Herb of Fumitory, bruised, one part.
Water, two parts.

Distil two thirds. (Sard.)

Bruns.; and Palat. prescribe one part of herb and three parts of water.

Sard. directs also the depurated juice to be distilled nearly to dryness, in a water-bath.

SPIRIT OF FUMITORY. (Bruns.; Palat.)

R. Herb of Fumitory, six parts.
Proof Spirit, four parts.
Pure Water, one part.

Distil one pound and a half, and re-distil the product from fresh herb.

FUNGUS BEDEGUAR.—BEDEGUAR

Synonimes:—*Fungus Rosarum* seu *Cynosbati, Spongia Cynosbati.*—Bedeguar, Pomme mosseuse, Eponge d'églantier, Fr.; Schlafapfel, Rosenschwamm Hahne buttenschwamm, Germ.

Genev.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This production varies in size from that of a walnut to that of an apple. It is covered with long pinnated filaments; its colour is a mixture of red and green, and its taste is astringent. Internally, it is hollowed into numerous small cells.

It is developed on the stem of the dog-rose, *Rosa canina*, and owes its origin to an insect (*Cynips Rosæ*, Linn.; *Fig.* Reaum. t. 3. *Mém.* II. *pl.* 46. *fig.* 58 and *pl.* 47. *fig.* 1-4), which makes a puncture, by means of its ovipositor, in the bark, in which to deposit its eggs. In the sap which exudes, numerous larvæ are found occupying many cells, in which they pass the winter, under the form of pupæ.

It is astringent, but not much used.

FURFUR.—BRAN.

Bavar.; Cast. Borus.; Suec.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

Bran consists of fragments of the pellicle which covers grain, particularly wheat and rye.

DECOCTION OF BRAN.

Decoctum Furfuris tritici. (Niemann)

R. Wheat Bran, four ounces.
Water, twelve pounds.

Boil it down to three fourths, and strain when all the bran has fallen to the bottom of the vessel.

It is demulcent. Either forty drops of diluted sulphuric acid and an ounce of syrup may be added, or four scruples of supertartrate of potass and two ounces of syrup, which renders it more agreeable as a drink.

EMOLLIENT LAVEMENT. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Washed Bran, half a handful.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add when strained

Yolks of Fresh Eggs, three or four.

Mix.

GAGATES.—JET, BLACK AMBER.

SYNONIMES:—Ambre noir, Succin noir, Jayet, FR.

GALL.

A mineral of a pure, deep, shining black colour, of a dense, homogenous texture, and of a massive structure, susceptible of a polish, and hard, but easily broken.

GALANGA.

SYNONIMES:—Galanga, FR.; Galgant, GERM.; Kalkan, BOHEM.; Galange, DAN.; and DUT.; Galanga, ITAL.; and SPAN.; Galgarot, SWED.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

The roots of this name are employed.

1. *Galanga major.*—Great Galanga.

SYNONIMES:—Khusrudarn, ARAB.; Maha kalua, CYNG.; Khulinjan, HIND.; Languas, MAL.; Sugandha, SANS.; Pere aretei, TAM.; Dumbrastaenim, TEL.

This is a thick, hard, solid, knotty root, reddish-brown externally, but paler internally, from an inch and a half to two inches broad, branching, surrounded with circular bands, bent, of a somewhat articulated appearance, and furnished with fibrils inferiorly. It has an aromatic odour, and a warm and acrid taste.

It belongs to the *Alpinia Galanga*, WILLD., a plant originally from China. (*Monandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Scitaminæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 174.)

2. *Galanga minor.*—Lesser Galanga.

SYNONIMES:—Kust tulk, ARAB.; Kudakalua, CYNG.; Pankejur, DUK.; Lanquas Kitsjil, MAL.; Rastma, SANS.; Siltarittie, TAM.; Sanna dumprastacum, TEL.

This root much resembles the preceding, but it is considerably smaller, for its size does not exceed that of the little finger.

It has a more penetrating aromatic odour, and a more lively taste. These differences are referable perhaps to the age of the root, which may be obtained from the same vegetable as the preceding. It may be possible however, as AINSLIE thinks, that the latter may belong to a different plant, for instance, to an *Amomum*, a *Costus*, or to several others that might be enumerated.

3. *Galanga spuria.*—Spurious Galanga.

SYNONIMES:—Chundra mula, Humula, BENG.; Thien lien, COCHIN.; Chundra mulika, SANS.; Katfjula Kelergu, TAM.

This is an analogous root to the preceding ones, but of a whitish colour, and exhaling an odour of ginger.

It belongs to the *Kæmpferia Galanga*, LINN., a plant of the East Indies. (*Monandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Amomeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Hort. Mal. II. tab. 41.)

Galanga is excitant, stomachic, and incisive.—Dose, from ten grains to a scruple.

TINCTURE OF GALANGA.

Tinctura Galangæ. (AMST.; BATAV.; HANN.)

℞ Root of Galanga, one part.
Alcohol (0.917), six parts.

Macerate for six hours, and filter. (AMST.)

HANN. prescribes five ounces of root and two pounds of rectified spirit.—BATAV.—one part of root, and six of alcohol (15 degrees); to be digested for three days.

GALBANUM, RESINA GALBANI.—GALBANUM.

SYNONIMES —Galbanum, FR.; Galban, Galbanum, Mutterharz, GERM.; Galbano, ITAL.; PORT.; and SPAN.; Barzud, ARAB.; Birija, HIND.; Birzud, PERS.; Galban, POL.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

A gum resin in clear brown, semitransparent pieces of the size of a filbert, showing many white grains in their fracture; this kind is called Galbanum in tears, *Galbanum in lacrymis* seu *in granis*; or, in cakes of a more or less deep-brown colour, containing also white grains; this is called *Galbanum in massis*. Galbanum is friable when cold, and tenacious when warm; its consistence somewhat resembles that of wax. Its odour is strong and disagreeable; and its taste distinct, warm, and bitterish.

It has been successively analysed by Neumann, Fiddichow, Meissner and Pelletier. According to the latter chemist it contains in one hundred parts, 66.86 of resin, 19.28 of gum, 6.34 of oil, 7.52 of wood and impurities, and traces of a calcareous malate. According to Meissner, in five hundred parts, it contains 329 of resin, 113 of gum, 9 of tragacanthine, 1 of extractive, with malic acid, 17 of oil, 10 of water, and 14 of impurities.

It is the inspissated milky juice which flows from transverse incisions made in the stem of the *Bubon Galbanum*, Linn.; a plant of Africa. (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 175.)

Galbanum may be purified either by reducing it, in cold weather, to powder, and sifting it, (Hann.; Olden.; Lusit.; Borus.; Sax.; and Swediaur); or, by dissolving it in vinegar (Bruns.; Hisp.), white wine or water (Hisp.), and evaporating the solution; or, by softening it in alcohol, straining it through a linen cloth, and drying it slowly. (Gall.)

Galbanum is stimulant, but this property has not prevented it from being classed among the anti-spasmodics, probably on account of its disagreeable odour. Its stimulant action, as Murray has remarked, is more energetic than that of gum ammoniacum.

SUPPURATIVE CATAPLASM.

Cataplasma maturans. (Bories; Spielmann)

R. Dried Figs, eight ounces.
Honey, two ounces.
Galbanum, triturated with Yolk of Egg, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

to make a cataplasm. (Bories)

R. Linseed Meal, four ounces.
Galbanum, triturated with Yolk of Egg, one ounce.
Pulp of roasted Onion, two drams.
Yeast, two ounces.
Ointment of Resin, one ounce.
Oil of Lily, a sufficient quantity.

Make a cataplasm. (Spielmann)

COMPOUND PILLS OF GALBANUM.

Pilulæ Galbani compositæ seu *gummosæ* seu *de Gummatibus* seu *Hystericæ* seu *gummosæ laxativæ*. (Lond.; Amst.; Bruns.; Lusit.; Sard.; Brugnatelli; Saunders)

R. Galbanum, one ounce.
Myrrh, } of each, one ounce
Sagapenum, } and a half.
Assafœtida, half an ounce.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Lond.)

R. Galbanum, } of each,
Gum Ammoniac, } one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty pills. (Saunders)

R. Galbanum, } of each,
Gum Ammoniac, } an equal part.
Sagapenum, }
Myrrh, }
Oil of Amber, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass. (Sard.)

R. Galbanum, } of each,
Opoponax, } one ounce.
Myrrh, }
Sagapenum, }
Assafœtida, half an ounce.
Syrup of Saffron, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass. (Brugnatelli)

R. Mass of Pills of Mastic, one ounce and a half.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Galbanum, } eight scruples.
Myrrh, }
Castor, } of each, forty-eight grains.
Saffron, }
Sulphate of Potass, } of each,
Alhandal Trochiscs, } sixteen scruples.
Resin of Jalap, }
Oil of Juniper, half a dram.

Make a pilular mass. (Bruns.)

ESSENTIAL OIL OF GALBANUM. (Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Swediaur)

R. Galbanum, one part.

Washed Sand, one part and a half.

Distil from a glass retort placed in a sand-bath; separate the oil from the white liquor which passes over with it, and rectify it. (Wirtem.)

Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; and Swediaur direct one part of galbanum to be distilled with four parts of water. This oil is exceedingly stimulant; it was formerly employed in frictions to the abdomen, in colic and hysteria.

COMPOUND ESSENTIAL OIL OF GALBANUM.

Galbanetum Paracelsi. (Hisp.; Sard.; Niemann)

R. Galbanum, one pound.
Gum Hedera, three ounces.
Spirit of Turpentine, half a pound.
Oil of Bay, } of each, one ounce.
——— Lavender, }

Digest for several days, and distil. (Sard.)

Hisp. prescribes one pound each of galbanum, of gum hedera, of elemi, and of oil of bay.—Niemann—one pound each of galbanum, of soap, and of spirit of turpentine, six drams of supertartrate of potass, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol to dissolve the whole by aid of a gentle heat.

FETID LIQUOR.

Aqua fœtida. (Augustin)

R. Galbanum, one ounce and a half.
Assafœtida, six drams.
Valerian, one ounce.
Angelica, half an ounce.
Zedoary, three drams.
Cumin, half an ounce.
Myrrh, six drams.
Mentha Crispa, one ounce.
Peppermint, } of each,
Wild Thyme, } half an ounce.
Chamomile, two ounces.
Water, five pounds.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Digest, and distil three pounds.

Dose, a spoonful.

TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Galbani.* (Dubl.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Sax.; Coxe; Hufeland; Swediaur)

R. Galbanum, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (Dubl.; Coxe; Hufeland)

Hann. prescribes two ounces of galbanum, and one pound of concentrated alcohol.—Sax.—one part of galbanum, and five parts of rectified spirit.—Swediaur—two ounces of galbanum and two pounds of alcohol (0.935).—Fuld.; and Lipp.—one part of galbanum and ten parts of concentrated alcohol.

It is stimulant, and is considered antispasmodic and carminative. It is prescribed as a substitute for assafœtida when that cannot be borne.

Dose, from half a dram to one dram, twice or thrice a day, in a proper vehicle.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

(Augustin)

R. Tincture of Galbanum, } of each,
——— Wormwood, } an
Spirit of Rosemary, } equal part.

Mix.—Dose, from forty to fifty drops, in a spoonful of water.

PLASTER OF GALBANUM.

Emplastrum Galbani simplex. (Hisp.; Augustin)

R. Turpentine, five ounces.
Yellow Wax, eight ounces.

Melt together, and add

Galbanum, dissolved in vinegar and inspissated, one pound.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Galbanum, one ounce.
Tincture of Castor, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Augustin)

CAMPHORATED PLASTER OF GALBANUM.

Emplastrum Galbani camphoratum. (Augustin)

R. Crocated Plaster of Galbanum, half an ounce.
Camphor, } of each, half
Petroleum, } a dram.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, }

Mix.—For a tonic rheumatic affection.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF SPERMACETI.

Emplastrum de Spermate Ceti compositum seu *Filii.* (Bruns.; Palat.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Galbanum, } of each, one ounce.
Turpentine, }

Melt over a slow fire; then strain and incorporate it with a melted mixture of

White Wax, four ounces.
Spermaceti, two ounces.
Oil of Almonds, half an ounce.

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. White Wax, four ounces.

Melt it, and add to it successively

Oil of Almonds, } of each,
Turpentine, } half an ounce.
Spermaceti, two ounces.
Pulverized Galbanum, half an ounce.

Mix perfectly. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.)

R. White Wax, four ounces.

Having melted it, add

Spermaceti, two ounces.
Powdered Galbanum, one ounce.

Mix. (PALAT.)

R. Spermaceti Cerate, seven parts.
Galbanum, } of each, one part.
Turpentine, }

Beat together. (SAX.)

It was formerly employed to soften and resolve glandular tumours; and particularly to disperse the mammary swellings of lying-in women, which were attributed to coagulation of the milk.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF GALBANUM.

Emplastrum Galbani compositum seu *ammoniaco-galbanicum* seu *diachylum compositum* seu *cum Gummi* seu *cum Gummatibus* seu *gummatum*, *Emplastrum Ammoniaci* seu *commune gummosum* seu *Galbani saturninum* seu *Galbani* seu *de Galbano* seu *è Gummis resinosis* seu *Oxydi Plumbi semivitrei gummosum* seu *Oxyduli Plumbi semivitrei gummosum* seu *Lithargyri compositum*. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FENN.; GENEV.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Emplastrum Galbani compositum. LOND.; and COXE.

R. Purified Galbanum, eight ounces.
Plaster of Lead, three pounds.
Turpentine, ten drams.
Resin, three ounces.

Having melted together the galbanum and turpentine, mix in first the resin, and then the plaster previously melted over a slow fire, and mix the whole together.

Emplastrum gummosum. (EDINB.; and COXE).

R. Plaster of Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, eight parts.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Galbanum, } one part.
Yellow Wax, cut, }

Melt the plaster and wax, and the other ingredients, and mix.

Emplastrum Galbani. (DUBL.; COXE; NIEMANN)

R. Plaster of Litharge, two pounds.
Galbanum, half a pound.
Yellow Wax, cut, four ounces.

Having melted the galbanum, add the plaster and wax, and melt the whole together with a gentle heat.

R. Simple Plaster, sixteen hundred parts.
Yellow Wax, } of each,
Resin, } ninety-six parts.
Turpentine, }

Melt together over a slow fire; then add, previously dissolved in alcohol (10 degrees), and evaporated to the consistence of honey,

Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Bdellium, } thirty-two parts.
Galbanum, }
Sagapenum, }

Mix intimately. (GALL.)

R. Simple Plaster, fifty parts.
Yellow Wax, } of each, three parts.
Resin, }
Turpentine, }
Gum Ammoniac, two parts.
Galbanum, } of each, one part.
Sagapenum, }

Melt the plaster in a water-bath, and add the wax; at the same time put the other substances into a pipkin with four parts of water, and when dissolved, express the mass into the liquified plaster, and stir the whole till cold. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. Simple Plaster, one pound.

Melt it slowly, and add

Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Galbanum, } one ounce,

dissolved in

Vinegar, one ounce.

Then add

Saffron, one dram and a half.

Mix. (BRUNS.)

R. Simple Plaster, three pounds.

Melt it over a slow fire, and add

Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Galbanum, } one ounce,
Bdellium, }
Sagapenum, }

dissolved in

White Wine, one pound.

Evaporate slowly to the consistence of honey, stirring constantly, and then to the consumption of all humidity. (HISP.)

R. Simple Plaster, two pounds.
Yellow Wax, three ounces.

Melt together, and before the mass becomes cold, add

Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Galbanum, } two ounces,

dissolved at a slow heat in

Venice Turpentine, four ounces.

Mix. (Ant.)

Amst. prescribes four pounds of plaster, four ounces of wax, four ounces of each of the gum resins, and three ounces of turpentine.—Batav. and Belg.—two pounds of plaster, three ounces each, of wax, of galbanum, of gum ammoniac, and of turpentine.—Olden.; Pol.; and Borus.—four pounds of plaster, half a pound of wax, and four ounces each, of gum ammoniac, of galbanum, and of turpentine.—Sax.—eight parts of plaster, one part and a half of wax, and one each, of gum ammoniac, of galbanum, and of turpentine.—Ferr.—five pounds of plaster, nine ounces of wax, four of gum ammoniac, two of galbanum, and six of turpentine.

R. Simple Plaster, four pounds and a half.

Melt slowly, and add gradually a liquified mixture of

Galbanum, one pound.
Turpentine, six ounces.

In which there has been previously incorporated

Olibanum, six ounces.

Mix. (Genev.)

R. Mucilage of Marshmallows, } of each, four ounces and a half.
——— Linseed,
——— the inner Bark of Elm,
——— Fenugreek,
Oil of Chamomile, } of each, one ounce and a half.
—— Lily,
—— Dill,

Melt together, and add

Gum Ammoniac, } of each, half an ounce,
Galbanum,
Opoponax,
Sagapenum,

dissolved in

Turpentine, two ounces.

Finally add

Wax, twenty ounces.
Pulverized Saffron, two ounces.

Mix. (Palat.)

The absence of simple plaster renders this formula remarkable.

R. Simple Plaster, twenty-four parts.
Yellow Wax, one part.

Melt together, and incorporate it well with a slightly warmed mixture of

Gum Ammoniac, } of each, two parts.
Galbanum,
Sagapenum,
Turpentine, one part.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Simple Plaster, twenty-four ounces.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.

Melt together, and add

Turpentine, two ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, in powder, four ounces.
Terra Orleana, dissolved in one ounce of Alcohol, three ounces.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Simple Plaster, twelve parts.
Yellow Wax, one part and a half.

Melt, and add

Turpentine, one part

When the mass is nearly cold, add to it finally

Pulverized Gum Ammoniac, } of each, one part.
——— Galbanum,

Mix. (Bavar.)

R. Simple Plaster, twenty-four ounces.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.

Add to the melted mixture

Venice Turpentine, } of each, one ounce,
Powdered Gum Ammoniac,
——— Galbanum,
——— Opopanax,
——— Sagapenum,

and when the mass is nearly cold,

Powdered Saffron, two drams.

Mix intimately. (Spielmann)

Sard. prescribes four pounds and a half of plaster, four ounces each, of wax and of turpentine, one ounce and a half each, of gum ammoniac, of galbanum, of bdellium, and of sagapenum, and two drams of saffron.—Dan.—two pounds of plaster, four ounces of wax, two ounces each, of turpentine, of galbanum, and of gum ammoniac, and two drams of saffron digested in alcohol.—Swediaur—one pound of plaster, and one ounce each, of gum ammoniac, galbanum, and of turpentine.—Fenn.—half a pound of plaster, and one ounce each, of wax, of galbanum, and of gum ammoniac.

R. Simple Plaster, two pounds.

Melt it over a slow fire, and add to it, constantly stirring,

Pulverized Gum Ammoniac, } of each, two ounces,
——— Galbanum,
Turpentine,

previously melted together, and mix well. (Ross.)

Brugnatelli prescribes five pounds of plaster, eight ounces of wax, four ounces each, of galbanum and of gum ammoniac, and five ounces of turpentine.—Piderit—one pound of plaster, one ounce of each of the gum resins, and four ounces of turpentine.—Lipp. directs to be mixed together, one pound of melted plaster, and a melted mixture of one ounce each, of galbanum and of gum ammoniac, and four ounces of turpentine.

Van Mons directs one part of galbanum, and one and a half of yellow wax to be melted together, and left in digestion for one hour; then to be strongly expressed, and six parts of simple plaster added.

R. Simple Plaster, two pounds.
Gum Ammoniac, six ounces.
Yellow Wax, three ounces.

Melt very slowly together. (Lusit.)

R. Galbanum, one ounce and a half.
Simple Plaster, half an ounce.

Melt together. (Saunders; Swediaur)

This plaster is reputed warming and irritant.

It is not unlikely that when the necessity shall be sufficiently understood, of purging our pharmacopœias of empirical formulæ, that, in place of such useless lumber as the mass of the above recipes form, some plaster similar to that of the last formula will be adopted. It is difficult to see the use of the oleo-margarate of lead in these compounds, and perhaps Palat. and Fuld. have done well in suppressing it in the formulæ they prescribe.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF GUMS. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Compound Plaster of Galbanum, Melilot Plaster, } of each, half an ounce.
Camphor, in powder, half a dram.

Knead well together.

DIAPHORETIC PLASTER.

Emplastrum diaphoreticum Mynsichti. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Yellow Wax, eleven ounces.
Resin, four ounces.
Turpentine, two ounces.

Melt together and add

Pulverized Amber, three ounces.
——— Bdellium, four ounces.
——— Gum Ammoniac, two ounces.
——— Sandarac, } of each,
——— Galbanum, } one ounce.
——— Mastic, } of each,
——— Olibanum, } half an ounce.

Mix. (Bruns.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Yellow Wax, twelve parts.
Resin, four parts.

Melt, strain, and add to the mass when half cold, the following substances melted slowly together,

Turpentine, four parts.
Gum Ammoniac, two parts.
Galbanum, one part.

Add when the mass is nearly cold,

Pulverized Myrrh, four parts.
——— Amber, three parts.
——— Juniper, two parts.
——— Olibanum, } of each,
——— Mastic, } one part.

Mix. (Sax.)

R. Resin, one pound.
Turpentine, six ounces.
Sandarac, four ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Galbanum, } three ounces.
Sulphur, two ounces.

Melt the resins, and gums with the turpentine over a slow fire, and when the mass is nearly cold, add to it the pulverized sulphur. (Sard.)

R. Yellow Wax, twelve parts.
Elemi, one part.

Strain the melted mass, and incorporate it with a slightly warmed mixture of

Sagapenum, one part.
Gum Ammoniac, two parts.
Turpentine, three parts.

Then add

Pulverized Bdellium, } of each,
——— Amber, } four parts.

Mix. (Van Mons)

It is stimulant, resolvent and corroborant. —It was formerly much extolled in cases of œdema and luxations.

RED PLASTER. (Niemann)

R. Yellow Wax, } of each,
Resin, } sixteen ounces.

Melt over a slow fire, and add,

Terra Orleana, triturated with half an ounce of alcohol, } of each, four ounces.
Galbanum, }

Mix.

Trommsdorf has proposed to substitute this plaster for the following.

CROCATED PLASTER OF GALBANUM.

Emplastrum de Galbano crocatum seu *Croci sativi compositum* seu *Oxycroceum.* (Amst.; Ant.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Palat.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Nie-

MANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Yellow Wax, eight ounces.
Mutton Suet, four ounces.
Olive Oil, one pound.

Melt together slowly and add

Pulverized Galbanum, one pound.

Strain the mass through a linen cloth while hot, and when it has nearly cooled, add to it

Saffron, triturated with alcohol, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (NIEMANN)

FULD. directs eight ounces of Galbanum, dissolved in wine and inspissated, two ounces each of stag's suet and of olive oil, and four ounces of yellow wax, to be melted together; then withdrawn from the fire, and one ounce of pulverized saffron added.

R. Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Venice Turpentine, } of each, four ounces. eight ounces.

Melt over a slow fire, strain, and add

Pulverized Saffron, two ounces.

Mix and add immediately a half cold mixture of

Yellow Wax, one pound.
Resin, two pounds.

Add finally

Pulverized Mastic, ——— Myrrh, ——— Sandarac, } of each, four ounces.

Make a plaster. (ANT.)

R. Resin, Ship-builders Pitch, Yellow Wax, } of each, one pound.
Turpentine, Galbanum, Mastic, } of each, four ounces.
Saffron, Myrrh, Olibanum, } of each, two ounces.

Melt together the first five ingredients, then add the mastic, myrrh, and olibanum, in powder, and finally the saffron. (SARD.)

NIEMANN prescribes half a pound each, of wax, of pitch, of resin, and of turpentine, and two ounces each of galbanum, of mastic, of gum ammoniac, of saffron, of myrrh, and of olibanum.

R. Resin, Burgundy Pitch, Yellow Wax, } of each, four ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Turpentine, } of each, one dram.

Dissolve the gum resins in vinegar, evaporate the solution to the consistence of honey, and mix it with the turpentine; then melt together the pitch, wax, and resin, and add to the mixture when half cold, the gum, and finally,

Pulverized Olibanum, ——— Mastic, ——— Saffron, } of each, eleven drams.

Mix. (GENEV.)

R. Resin, Yellow Wax, } of each, three parts.

Melt over a slow fire, and add when nearly cold, a mixture of

Galbanum, one part and a half.
Turpentine, one part.

Melt slowly together, and add again

Saffron, triturated with Alcohol, one part.

Mix. (SAX.)

R. Wax, sixteen ounces.
Pitch, Resin, } of each, twelve ounces.
Turpentine, four ounces.

Having melted and strained these, add

Powdered Galbanum, ——— Gum Ammoniac, ——— Myrrh, ——— Olibanum, ——— Mastic, } of each, four ounces.

And when nearly cold

Powdered Saffron, one ounce.

Mix. (SIELMANN)

HANN. prescribes one pound each, of wax, of pitch, and of resin, four ounces of turpentine, two ounces each, of the five powders, and one ounce of saffron.—BRUNS.; PALAT.; and WIRTEM. give the same formula as HANN.; but carry the quantity of saffron to four ounces.

R. Pulverized Saffron, one part and a half.

Macerate it at a moderate heat in

Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, } of each, two parts.

Then add

Turpentine, Mastic, Myrrh, Olibanum, } of each, two parts.

After the incorporation, add a melted mixture of

Yellow Wax, six parts.
Resin, twelve parts.

Mix. (VAN MONS)

R. Galbanum, half a pound.
Venice Turpentine, one pound.

Melt together, strain through a linen cloth, and add

Simple plaster, half a pound.

previously melted with

Yellow Wax, half an ounce.

Then add

Saffron, triturated with a few drops of Alcohol, six drams.

Mix. (Hass.)

Piderit prescribes six drams of galbanum, one ounce of turpentine, six ounces of melilot plaster, one ounce of wax, and six drams of saffron.—Amst.—one pound of galbanum, four ounces of turpentine, one pound of simple plaster, half a pound of wax, and one ounce and a half of saffron.

R. Yellow Wax, Turpentine, } of each, one ounce.
Melilot Plaster, six ounces.

Add to these slowly melted together,

Powdered Galbanum, six ounces.
Saffron triturated with Alcohol, one ounce.

Mix. (Lipp.)

R. Melilot Plaster, Simple Plaster } of each, three ounces.
Yellow Wax, two ounces.
Turpentine, one ounce.
Powdered Galbanum, six ounces.

Melt together, and add when nearly cold

Powdered Saffron, six ounces.

Stir till perfectly cold. (Spielmann)

R. Galbanum, dissolved in Vinegar, } of each, three ounces.
Melilot Plaster,
Simple Plaster,
Wax, Turpentine, } of each, one ounce.
Powdered Saffron, six drams.

Make a plaster. (Bruns.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Niemann)

Hisp. prescribes six ounces of galbanum, four of each of the two plasters, two of wax, one of turpentine, and six drams of saffron.—Hann.—six ounces of galbanum, three of each of the two plasters, two of wax, one of turpentine, and six drams of saffron.

It is stimulant, and resolvent.—The first formula is the only reasonable one.

ANTI-HYSTERIC PLASTER.

Emplastrum fœtidum seu *anti-hystericum* seu *matricale* seu *Assæfœtidæ matricale* seu *Galbani roborans, Scutum pro Umbilico.* (Edinb.; Amer.; Bruns.; Dan.; Fenn.; Palat.; Sard.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Van Mons)

Emplastrum Assæfœtidæ. (Edinb.; Amer.; and Coxe)

R. Plaster of Semivitreous Oxide of Lead, Assafœtida, } of each, two parts.

Galbanum, Yellow Wax, } of each, one part.

Mix.

R. Galbanum, Assafœtida, } of each, two drams.
Tincture of Castor, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Yellow Wax, four parts.
Olive Oil, one part.
Resin, one half part.

Add to the melted mixture when half cold

Powdered Galbanum, Assafœtida, } of each, two parts.

Mix. (Fenn.; Suec.)

R. Galbanum, Assafœtida, Olibanum, } of each, two parts.
Yellow Wax, three parts.

Melt over a slow fire for two hours, constantly stirring, and express strongly. (Van Mons)

R. Galbanum, three ounces.
Tacamahaca, White Wax, Venice Turpentine, Cumin, in powder, } of each, one ounce and a half.

Make a plaster. (Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Galbanum, twelve ounces.
Tacamahaca, Yellow Wax, } of each, six ounces.
Assafœtida, Venice Turpentine, Cumin, in powder, } of each, four ounces.

Make a plaster. (Bruns.; Dan.)

R. Galbanum, Sagapenum, } of each, one ounce.
Assafœtida, half an ounce.
Vinegar of Rue, a sufficient quantity,

to dissolve the gum resins; evaporate the solution slowly, and add

Turpentine, one ounce.
Melted Wax, three ounces.
Powdered Myrrh, half an ounce.
——— Castor, one dram.
Fetid Oil of Amber, half a dram.

Mix. (Sard.)

Palat.; and Wirtem. prescribe one ounce and a half each of galbanum, of sagapenum, and of assafœtida, and a sufficient quantity of vinegar of rue to form them into a paste, one ounce and a half of turpentine, four ounces of yellow wax, one ounce of myrrh, one dram of castor, one scruple of oil of angelica, and one scruple of oil of amber.

R. Turpentine, two ounces.
Yellow Wax, eight ounces.

Melt over a slow fire, strain, and add

Galbanum, dissolved in Vinegar and evaporated to the consistence of a soft extract, three ounces.

Add to the mixture when half cold,

Olibanum, Assafœtida, } of each, one ounce.
Myrrh, half an ounce.
Resin, six drams.
Castor, Cumin Seeds, } of each, three drams.
Oil of Amber, two drams.

Mix. (Hisp.)

This plaster is applied, on leather, to the pit of the stomach.

PLASTER AGAINST COLIC.

Emplastrum anti-colicum. (Niemann; Piderit)

R. Crocated Plaster of Galbanum, four ounces.

Melt it over a slow fire, and add to it a melted mixture of

Assafœtida, Turpentine, } of each, one ounce.

When incorporated, add

Empyreumatic Oil of Hartshorn, Oil of Peppermint, } of each, one dram.

Mix. (Piderit)

R. Crocated Plaster of Galbanum, one ounce.
Assafœtida, two drams.
Oil of Peppermint, one scruple.

Make a plaster. (Niemann)

It is applied to the same purposes as the preceeding.

ISCHIATIC PLASTER.

Emplastrum Ischiadicum. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Pitch, two ounces.
Galbanum, one ounce.
Sulphur, Amber, } of each, two drams.
Cumin Seeds, Chamomile Flowers, } of each, one dram and a half.
Red Petroleum, half an ounce.

Dissolve the galbanum in vinegar, mix it with the pitch, add the other powdered substances, and finally the petroleum. (Wirtem.)

Palat. prescribes two ounces of pitch, one ounce of galbanum, two drams of sulphur, one dram of amber, half a dram each of chamomile, of cumin, and of Florentine iris, and a sufficient quantity of petroleum.

This plaster is applied as corroborant and resolvent in sciatica and other painful rheumatic affections.

BECHHOLZ'S BLACK PLASTER.

Emplastrum Bechholzii seu *nigrum Bechholzii* seu *sulphuratum* seu *nigrum sulphuratum.* (Bruns.; Hann.; Borus.; Herbip.; Niemann; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Subcarbonate of Potass, one pound.
Muriate of Ammonia, one ounce.
Spirit of Turpentine, eight ounces.

Digest for one month; then add

Sublimed Sulphur, two ounces.

Digest for another month, and add

Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Bdellium, Sagapenum, } of each, two ounces and a half.
Resin, one pound.
Myrrh, Turpentine, } of each, two ounces.

Boil to the consistence of plaster, adding towards the end

Pulverized Camphor, one ounce and a half.

Mix. (Bruns.; Herbip.; Niemann)

Spielmann adds two ounces of olibanum.

R. Resin, eighteen ounces.
Turpentine, six ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Sagapenum, Myrrh, Asphaltum, } of each, four ounces.
Sulphuretted Linseed Oil, Spirit of Turpentine, } of each, eight ounces.
Camphor, one ounce and a half.

The resin being melted and somewhat cooled, add the myrrh and asphaltum pulverized, then the gum ammoniac, galbanum, and sagapenum dissolved previously in the turpentine, then the linseed oil, and finally the camphor triturated with a little oil. (Hann.; Borus.; Van Mons)

Sax. prescribes twenty-two parts of resin, four each, of myrrh, of asphaltum, of gum ammoniac, of sagapenum, and of galbanum, six of turpentine, eight of balsam of sulphur, and eight of spirit of turpentine: the operatory process is the same.

This plaster was formerly applied to hasten the separation of dead from living parts, as in cases of gangrene and escharrs. It is now properly abandoned.

BLACK LINIMENT. (Herbip.)

R. Bechholz's Black Plaster, one ounce.
Oil of St. John's-wort, one ounce and a half.

Mix.

GALEGA.—GOAT'S RUE.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias.

1. *Galega officinalis*, Linn.

Synonimes :—Galéga officinal, Faux Indigo, Rue de chèvre, Fr.; Geissraute Geissraute fasanenkraut, Germ.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 212.)

The herb (*Herba Galegæ* seu *Rutæ Capriæ*) is employed; it consists of a branching stem, and of leaves composed of from fifteen to seventeen oval leaflets.

It is inodorous; and its taste is mucilaginous and bitterish.

It is said to be alexipharmic and sudorific.

2. *Galega Virginiana*, Linn.

Coxe.

A plant of the United States. (*Fig.* Pluk. *Alm.* t. 23. f. 2.)

The root is reputed anthelmintic.

GALIUM.

Two plants of this name are employed in medicine:

1. *Galium Aparine*, Linn.—[now, *Valantia Aparine*.—Edit.]—Common Ladies Bedstraw.

Synonimes :—Grateron, Fr.; Klebkraut, Germ.; Amor del hortelano, Span.; Kleefkruid, Dut.

Gall.; Wirtem.; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This plant is common throughout Europe. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rubiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Œd. *Fl. dan.* t. 464.)

The herb (*Herba Aparines*) is employed.

It presents a slender, quadrangular stem, furnished with hooked asperities on the angles, and bearing linear leaves, rough on their borders, verticillated, six or eight in a whirl.

It formerly passed for resolvent and alterative, and was prescribed in cutaneous disorders.

2. *Galium cruciatum*.—Sm.—Cross-wort.

Synonimes : — Croissette velue, Fr.; Kreutzkraut, Germ.

Ferr.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

A common plant of Europe. (*Polyandria Diœcia*, Linn.; *Rubiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 76.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Cruciatæ* seu *Gentianæ cruciatæ* seu *minoris*) is fibrous, and of a saffron-yellow colour.

The herb is composed of a thin, square, hairy stem, having opposite branches, furnished at each articulation with four sessile, oval, trinerved, hairy leaves. It is destitute of odour, but has a bitter taste.

It is tonic, and stomachic.

GALLA QUERCINA.—NUTGALL.

Synonimes :—*Galla Turcica* seu *de Aleppo* seu *tinctoria*.—Noix de Galle, Galle de Chêne, Fr.; Gallæpfel, Germ.; Afis, Arab.; Massaka, Cyng.; Galdæbe, Dan.; Maphal, Duk.; Agalla, de Levante, Span.; Majuful, Hind.; Gallnoot, Dut.; Noce di Galla, Ital.; Maru, Pers.; Galas, Pol.; Galha, Port.; Majuphal, Sans.; Machakai, Tam.; Machikai, Tel.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lu-

SIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This is a hard, woody excrescence, of from four to twelve lines in diameter, usually globular and covered with tuberosities, and pierced, or not pierced, with a hole; those in the first case, are light and whitish; and those in the second, compact, heavy, and of a brown or green hue. These are separated in commerce: the latter kind are called *Blue Galls*, and the former *White Galls*. The blue are more esteemed than the white, being far more astringent.

This production is occasioned by the puncture made by the female of the *Cynips Gallæ tinctoriæ*, a hymenopterous insect (*Fig.* Oliv. *Voy. dans l'emp. Ott.* pl. 15), or by that of the *Cynips Quercus Folii* (*Fig.* Réaum, t. 3. p. 39. f. 13), in the peduncles of several species of oak, particularly the *Q. Infectoria* and the *Q. Cerris*, trees of Asia Minor, in which to deposit its eggs, round which this tumour forms, acting as a defence, subsequently, to the larvæ.

Galls contain tannin and gallic acid. They also contain, according to BRACONNOT, a peculiar acid, *Acide Ellagique*.

They are astringent.—Dose, from eight grains to a scruple, of the powder.

SPECIES FOR THE BLACK DECOCTION.

Species pro Decocto nigro. (BATAV.; WIRTEM.; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R.
- Wormwood,
- Leaves of Oak,
- Rue,
- Savine,
- Sage,
- Scordium,

} of each, one part and a half.

- Crude Tartar,
- Sub-acetate of Copper,

} of each, two parts.

- Root of Tormentil, three parts.
- Sulphate of Iron, four parts.

- Pomegranate Bark,
- Nutgalls,

} of each, five parts.

- Alum, eight parts.

Cut, bruise, and mix.—Dose, six ounces to one pint of water or of wine.—It is employed in forming astringent lotions and fomentations.

OINTMENT OF NUTGALLS.

Unguentum Gallæ seu *Gallarum.* (EDINB.; AMER.; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN)

R. Nutgalls, in fine powder, one part.
Lard, eight parts.

Mix. (EDINB.; ELLIS)

AMER.; and COXE prescribe one of galls, and seven of lard.—NIEMANN—an equal part of each.

ANTI-HÆMORRHOIDAL OINTMENT.

Unguentum ad Varices Ani. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Nutgalls, in fine powder, two drams.
Camphor, dissolved in a little Alcohol, half a dram.
Lard, one ounce.

Mix.

OPIATE OINTMENT OF NUTGALLS.

Unguentum ex Gallis opiatum. (SAX.)

R. Nutgalls, in powder, one part.
Opium, in powder, one half part.
Ointment of Toad Flax, six parts.

Triturate together, and mix.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF NUTGALLS.

Unguentum myrtinum compositum seu *Comitissæ.* (HISP.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Oil of Myrrh, one pound.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.

Melt, and add a mixture of

- Powdered Nutgalls,
- ——— Cypress Nuts,
- ——— Seeds of Plantain,
- ——— Leaves of Sumac,

} of each, six drams.

- ——— Alum, half an ounce.

Mix. (SARD.)

HISP. prescribes one pound of oil of myrtle, three ounces of yellow wax, one ounce of nutgalls, two drams each of myrtle leaves, of cypress leaves, and of pomegranate bark, one ounce of sumac leaves, and half an ounce of mastic.

R.
- Oak Bark,
- Chesnut Bark,
- Acorns,
- Acorn-cups,
- Nutgalls,
- Unripe Sorbs,
- Dried Medlars,
- Leaves of Plantain,
- ——— Oak,
- ——— Horsetail,
- ——— Wild Plum,
- Root of Tormentil,

} of each, half an ounce.

- Spring Water,
- Red Wine,

} of each, one pound.

Boil to the consumption of one half, and add

Oil of Myrtle, one pound and a half.

Boil again till aqueous vapour ceases to arise; then strain, and add

Yellow Wax, eight ounces and a half.
Remove it from the fire, and add
Oil of Mastic, one pound and a half.
Powdered Oak Bark, one ounce.
——— Dragon's Blood,
——— Nutmegs,
——— Nutgalls,
——— Juice of Hypocyst, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Myrtle-Berries,
——— Grape Stones,
——— UnripeMountain Ash Berries,
Trochiscs of Amber, two ounces.
Make an ointment. (WIRTEM.)

SPIELMANN'S formula differs very little from this.

INFUSION OF NUTGALLS.

Infusum Gallarum. (AUSTR.; FERR.; ELLIS)

R. Bruised Nutgalls, two ounces.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, express, and filter. (AUSTR.)

ELLIS prescribes two drams of galls, and twelve ounces of boiling water; to be infused for four hours.—FERR.—one ounce of nutgalls and eight ounces of water.

Dose, two spoonfuls, every hour or two, in diarrhœa.

ASTRINGENT FOMENTATION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Nutgalls, from half an ounce to one ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest for an hour, and strain.

ASTRINGENT INJECTION.

Injectio ex Gallis. (AUGUSTIN; PH. SYPH.)

R. Powdered Nutgalls, two drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for an hour, and strain. (AUGUSTIN; PH. SYPH.)

R. Nutgalls, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain eight ounces of decoction. Dissolve in it when strained,

Alum, two drams.
Sulphate of Zinc, two grains.

Mix.

This is recommended by KORTUM. (AUGUSTIN)

It is used in obstinate blenorrhœa.

ASTRINGENT GARGLE. (RATIER)

R. Decoction of Barley, four ounces.
Roses,
Nutgalls,
Pomegranate Bark, } of each, one dram.
Red Wine, four ounces.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.
Sulphuric Acid, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Infusion of Nutgalls, four ounces.
Prepared Chalk, half an ounce.
Tincture of Opium, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } one dram.
Mix.—Dose, a spoonful every two hours.

DECOCTION OF NUTGALLS.

Decoctum Gallarum.

R. Nutgalls, half an ounce.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one pound or to one pound and a half.

Dose, one spoonful.—It is also applied in lotions, to prolapsed rectum, and to hepatic spots (*taches hepatiques*).

ASTRINGENT LAVEMENT. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Nutgalls, one ounce.
Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to two thirds.

EXTRACT OF NUTGALLS. (AUSTR.)

R. Nutgalls, coarsely powdered, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust the galls by several successive boilings; mix the decoctions, and, after decantation, evaporate the liquor in a water-bath.

TINCTURE OF NUTGALLS.

Tinctura Gallarum. (EDINB.; DUBL.; BAVAR.; COXE; NIEMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Nutgalls, in powder, two ounces.
Proof Spirit, sixteen ounces.

Macerate for seven days, and filter. (EDINB.)

R. Nutgalls, in powder, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and filter. (DUBL.; and COXE)

BAVAR. prescribes one part of galls, and eight parts of alcohol (0.900).—VAN MONS—one of galls and eight of proof spirit.—NIEMANN—half an ounce of galls and two ounces of alcohol.

Dose, from one to three drams.

The stronger tincture of BAVAR. is given only as a re-agent for detecting the presence of *iron, gelatine, &c.*

GALLIUM.—LADIES' BEDSTRAW.

Two plants of this name are mentioned in pharmacopœias.

1. *Gallium mollugo*, LINN.—Great Ladies' Bedstraw.

SYNONIMES:—Caille-lait blanc, FR.; Weisses Labkraut, GERM.; Zagtblaadig walstrov, DUT.; Mollugem, PORT.

GALL.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A common plant of Europe. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rubiaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 168.)

The flowering herb (*Herba et Flores Gallii albi*) is employed. It presents a tetragonal, smooth, feeble, branching stem, furnished with oblong, slightly dentated, mucronated leaves, eight in a whirl; having white flowers, forming branching panicles at intervals. Its odour is weak, but agreeable, and its taste acidulous.

The juice of the flowers was formerly prescribed in epilepsy.

2. *Gallium verum*, LINN.—Yellow Ladies' Bedstraw.

SYNONIMES:—Caille-lait jaune, FR.; Meyerkraut, Gelbes Labkraut, GERM.; Guaja leche, Galio, SPAN.; Gaglio giallo, ITAL.

BRUNS.; HISP.; GALL.; FULD.; GENEV.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A common plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 338.)

The flowering herb (*Herba et Flores Gallii lutei*) is employed. It presents a slender, branching, short stem, furnished with linear, glabrous leaves, six or eight in a whirl, and with small yellow flowers, disposed in bunches on the upper part, where they form together an elongated narrow panicle. Its smell is agreeable, and its taste acrid and styptic.

It is slightly astringent.

ANTI-EPILEPTIC POTION. (BORIES; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Expressed Juice of Great Ladies' Bedstraw, six ounces.
White Wine, one or two ounces.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Tincture of Castor, twenty drops.
Vinegar of Rue, two ounces.
Distilled Water of Yellow Ladies' Bedstraw, three ounces.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

R. Distilled Water of Ladies' Bedstraw, / Lime / Flowers, } of each, three ounces.
Vinegar of Rue, two drams.
Tincture of Castor, twenty drops.
Syrup of French Lavender, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken at one dose, as soon as the precursory symptoms of the fit are perceived.

INFUSION OF YELLOW LADIES' BEDSTRAW. (RATIER)

R. Flowers of Yellow Ladies' Bedstraw, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Digest, and strain.

It is recommended by CHAUSSIER, as sedative and anti-spasmodic, in cerebral affections.—To be taken warm, and by glassfuls,

---

GAMBOGIUM.—GAMBOGE.

SYNONIMES:—*Gummi guttæ, Gutta gumba, Cambodium, Cambogium, Gummi gutta, Gummi gamandræ, Gummi de Goa, Gummi de Jemu, Ghitta jemoco, Gutta gamandra.*— Gomme-gutte, FR.; Gummigutt, GERM.; Ossara rewund, ARAB.; Gukkatu, CYNG.; Gumigut, DAN.; Guta gamba, SPAN.; Gomma gotta, ITAL.; Gumigut, POL.; Mukki, TAM.; Passahuvenny, TEL.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This gum-resin is met with in a cylindrical form, of a yellowish-brown colour externally, and of a deeper hue internally, opaque, heavy, brittle, and exhibiting a shining fracture. It is inodorous, and its taste is acrid and bitter. Its powder is of a fine yellow colour.

It is the inspissated milky juice which flows from incisions made in the trunk of the *Stalagmitis cambogioïdes*, Mur., a tree of Ceylon and of the East Indies (*Polyandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Guttiferæ*, Juss.), and not, as has been erroneously stated by some, of the *Garcinia cambogia*, Pers.; (*Fig.* Flor. Medic. IV. 192), which, however, furnishes an analogous product. It would appear, nevertheless, that the gamboge of the Stalagmitis (*Gummi Guttæ Siamense* seu *verum* seu *cambogium*) is very rare, and that of the *Garcinia* (*Gummi Guttæ Zeylanicum* seu *spurium*) is only met with in commerce. There is also to be distinguished a spurious gamboge (*Gummi guttæ Americanum*) which is obtained from the *Hypericum bacciferum* and the *H. Cayenense*, shrubs, the former of Mexico and the latter of Cayenne.

Gamboge is a very powerful drastic purgative, anthelmintic, and contra-stimulant.

Dose, from two to six grains, of the powder.

PURGATIVE BOLUSES.

Boli purgantes irritantes seu *drastici.* (Brera; Saunders)

R. Gamboge, twelve grains.
Rob of Elder, } of each, a
Liquorice Powder, } sufficient quantity.

Make six boluses.—Dose, one, every three hours. (Brera)

R. Extract of Rhubarb, one dram and a half.
Gamboge, ten grains.
Magnesia, two drams.
Compound Syrup of Cichory, a sufficient quantity.

Make sixteen boluses.—Dose, four every three hours. (Brera)

R. Gamboge, fifteen grains.
Supertartrate of Potass, ten grains.
Ginger, five grains.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

For one bolus. (Saunders)

COMPOUND PILLS OF GAMBOGE.

Pilulæ Gambogiæ compositæ. (Lond.)

R. Gamboge, in powder, one dram.
Extract of Spiked Aloes, one dram and a half.
Ginger, in powder, half a dram.
Hard Soap, two drams.

Mix.

Pilulæ Gambogiæ compositæ. (Edinb.)

R. Gamboge, } of each,
Extract of Socotrine Aloes, } one
Compound Powder of Cinnamon, } part.
Hard Soap, two parts.

Mix the three former ingredients intimately together, then add the soap, and form a mass with the addition of a little syrup.

PURGATIVE PILLS. (Amer.; Coxe; Saunders)

R. Gamboge, ten grains.
Guaiac Resin, } of each,
Sweet Almonds, blanched, } one dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make twenty-eight pills. (Saunders)

R. Gamboge, one ounce.
Scammony, half an ounce.
Nitrate of Potass, one dram.
Soap, two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (Amer.; Coxe)

PURGATIVE MARMALADE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Manna, } of each,
Oil of Almonds, } two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
Gamboge, } one dram.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, twice in the course of the morning.

VERMIFUGE POTION. (Pierquin)

R. Manna, two ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Gamboge, ten grains.
Oil of Walnuts, three table spoonfuls.
—— Rue, one tea spoonful.

Mix.

ALCALINE ELIXIR OF GAMBOGE.

Solutio Gummi guttæ alkalina, Elixir Gambogiæ alkalinum. (Suec.; Herbip.; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Gamboge, half a dram.
Solution of one part of Subcarbonate of Potass in two parts of Water, half an ounce.

Dissolve, (Suec.; Van Mons)

Niemann prescribes four grains of gamboge and two drams of the saline liquor.—Herbip.—two drams of gamboge, one pound of water, and two drams of deliquesced subcarbonate of potass.

Dose, fifteen drops, every three hours, in dropsy.

GAMBOGE SOAP. (Lipp.; Niemann)

R. Gamboge, in powder, six ounces.
Caustic Potass, three drams.
Distilled Water, nine ounces.

Boil till the commencement of union; then add

Caustic Potass, two drams and a half.

Dissolved in

Distilled Water, four ounces.

Continue to boil, and evaporate slowly to dryness.

Dose, from three grains to a scruple.

TINCTURE OF GAMBOGE. (Van Mons)

R. Gamboge, one part.
Alcohol, six parts.

Infuse without heat for several days, and strain.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF GAMBOGE. (Lipp.)

R. Gamboge, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, one pound.

Digest for four days, in a moderate heat, and filter.

AMMONIACAL TINCTURE OF GAMBOGE.

Tinctura Gummi guttæ seu *Gambogiæ ammoniata* seu *ammoniacata*. (Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Gamboge, thirty-six grains.
Spirit of Ammonia, four ounces.

Digest for eight days, and filter.

It is excitant.—Dose, one or two drams, morning and evening, in a proper vehicle.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS, Linn.—MOUNTAIN TEA.

Synonimes:—Partridge Berry.—Gaulthérie couchée, Fr.

Amer.; Coxe.

A small shrub of North America. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Ericineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Enc. meth. *tab.* 367.)

The leaves are employed; they are nearly sessile, oval, widely serrated, and about an inch in length.

It is said to be stimulant and anodyne, and is prescribed in asthma.

OIL OF MOUNTAIN TEA.

Oleum distillatum Gaultheriæ. (Amer.; Coxe)

R. Leaves of Mountain Tea, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Distil, and separate the oil which passes over.

GELATINA.—GELATINE.

There is a considerable number of substances found in the lists of materia medica, especially of the older pharmacopœias, which are entirely destitute of any medicinal virtue, except such as may result from the gelatine which they contain. Such, for instance, are the neck of mutton, fillet of veal, leg of beef, meat of chicken, etc. which are met with in a great many formulæ. But the greater part of these substances were only introduced into medicine upon the faith of ignorant and superstitious empirics, who attributed ridiculous imaginary properties to them. We bring them all together under this article, adding to them various animal matters which, if they do not contain gelatine, contain mucus, which is a principle exceedingly analogous to it: for although there exist between these some chemical distinctions, yet they ought not to be separated when their connection with therapeutics is considered.

1. *Colla*.—Glue.

Hisp.

This is prepared with clippings of leather boiled in water. It is in yellowish plates or sheets, and more or less translucent.

2. *Ichthyocolla, Colla Piscium*.—Fish Glue, Isinglass.

Synonimes:—Ichthyocolle, Colle de pois-

son, Fr.; Hausenblase, Germ.; Hunsblas, Dan.; Colla de pescade, Span.; Huisenblas, Dut.; Ittiocolla, Colla di pesco, Ital.; Karuk, Pol.; Cola de piexe, Port.; Husblæs, Swed.

Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Spielmann.

This name is given to the dried air-bladders of three species of sturgeon, *Accipenser stellatus*, Pol.; *A. sturio*, Linn.; *A. huso*, Linn.; and also, according to Pallas, of the *Silurus Glanis*. They are white, semi-transparent, and inodorous.

3. *Caro Testudinis.*—Flesh of the Tortoise.

Synonimes:—Chair de Tortue, Fr.; Schildkræte, Germ.; Galapago, Tortuja, Span.; Skildpadde, Dut.; Tartarugha, Ital.; Tartarugo, Port.; Skælpadda, Swed.

Hisp.; Gall.; Genev.; Spielmann.

This is the body without the head and feet of the European tortoise, *Emys Lutaria*, Mer., a reptile (*Chéloniens*, Brogn.) common in the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Lac. *Quadr. ovip.* I. t. 4.) This tortoise has the shell oval, rather convex and smooth, blackish, and ornamented with yellowish points disposed in rays.

The decoction of the flesh is administered in phthysis, and in cases of exhaustion by disease or excess.

4. *Viperæ Caro et Spinæ.*—Flesh and Spine of the Viper.

Synonimes:—Chair et Rachis de Vipère, Fr.; Vipernfleisch, Vipernrückgrat, Germ.

Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Guibourt.

The common viper, *Pelias Berus*, Mer.; an ophidian reptile common in Europe. (*Idiophides Viperedes*, Lat.; *Fig.* Lac. *Quadr. ovip.* II. tab. 1, *fig.* 1.) It is of a brown colour with a black zigzagged line along the back, and a row of black spots on each side: its belly is slate coloured.

Before using it, the head and tail are to be removed, together with the viscera, excepting the heart and liver. The powder of it was formerly known by the name of *Bezoardicum animale*. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

5. *Caro et Spinæ Vulpis.*—Flesh and Spine of the Fox.

Synonimes:—Chair et Rachis du renard, Fr.; Zorno, Span.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

The fox, *Canis Vulpes*, Linn., is a mammalian carniverous animal. The skin and viscera are to be removed. The lungs however are preserved, being dried after having washed them in wine. (*Getrocknete Fuchslungen*, Germ.)

These lungs were formerly reputed a specific in pulmonary disorders.

6. *Catelli.*—Puppies.

Hisp.; Genev.; Spielmann.

These were formerly considered nervine. The liver of a mad dog, *Hepar Canis rabidi*, washed in wine and dried in a stove, (Palat.; Wirtem.) was formerly employed against hydrophobia.

The liver of the wolf, *Lupi Hepar* (Wirtem.), was also reputed to possess the same virtue.

7. The viscera and various parts of the Hare.—*Lepus timidus*, Linn.

Wirtem.

8. *Rana esculenta*, Linn.—Edible Frog.

Synonimes:—Grenouille verte, Fr.; Frosch, Germ.; Froe, Dan.; Ranas, Span.; Vorsch, Dut.; Ranocchio, Ital.; Groda, Swed.

Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Spielmann.

A reptile common throughout Europe. (*Batraciens Anoures*, Dum.; *Fig.* Roes. *Ran.* pl. XIII. XIV.)

The posterior members and pelvis are employed.

The spawn, *Sperma Ranæ* (Frais, Fr.; Froschlaich, Germ.) is also used. It consists of the eggs placed in the centre of a transparent and glairy mass, enclosed in a long membranous bag.

Ferr.; and Hisp. require the rana temporaria.

9. *Lacerta agilis*, Linn.—The Nimble Lizard.

Synonimes:—Lézard Gris, Lézard des murailles, Fr.; Eidechse, Germ.; Furbeen, Dan.; Lugarto, Span.; Haagdis, Dut.; Lucertola, Ital.; Jaszezarra, Pol.; Lagartiza, Port.; Oedla, Swed.

Ferr.; Hisp.; Wirtem.; Guibourt.; Spielmann.

A common reptile of Europe. (*Sauriens Eumerodes*, Dum.; *Fig.* Daud. *Rept.* III. p. 155. t. 35. f. 2.)

It has for a long time been reputed an excellent sudorific and anti-syphilitic.

10. *Scincus officinalis*, Schn.

Synonimes :—Scinc, Scinque des boutiques, Fr. ; Meerstinz, Germ. ; El adda, Arab.

Wirtem. ; Spielmann.

A reptile of Arabia and Abyssinia. (*Sauriens Scincoïdiens*, Cuv. ; *Fig.* Lac. *Quad. ovip.* I. t. 31.)

This animal (*Scincus maximus*, *Scincus* seu *Cincus marinus*) is from five to eight inches long. The end of its muzzle is pointed, and its tail is shorter than the body, which is yellowish and silvery, with black bands.

It was formerly regarded as aphrodisiac.

11. *Bufones exsiccati* seu *Rubetæ terrestres majores*.—Dried Toads.

Synonimes :—Crapauds secs, Fr. ; Gedærrte Kræten, Germ.

Hisp. ; Wirtem. ; Guibourt ; Spielmann.

This reptile is common throughout Europe. (*Batraciens Anoures*, Dum. ; *Fig.* Roes. *Ran.* XX.). It is reddish-gray, gray-brown, blackish, or olive coloured ; having numerous rounded tubercles on the back, and others more closely set and smaller under the belly.

The powder ; or, the ashes of dried toads, was formerly administered in dropsies, as diuretic.

12. *Helix Pomatia*, Linn.—The Orchard Snail.

Synonimes : — Limaçon, Colimaçon des vignes, Fr. ; Schnecke, Germ. ; Snegl. Span. ; Caravoles, Dan. ; Slak, Dut. ; Lumaca, Ital. ; Snigel, Swed.

Bruns. ; Gall. ; Hann. ; Wirtem. ; Guibourt ; Spielmann.

A gasteropodous molluscous shell, very common in Europe. (*Pulmones Geococlides*, Lat. ; *Fig.* Fer. *pl.* 21 and 24. fig. 1)

This animal is large, of a yellowish-grey colour, and covered with long and irregular tubercles.

It is demulcent, pectoral, and analeptic.

13. *Scorpio Europeus*, Linn. — European Scorpion.

Synonimes. — Scorpion d'Europe, Fr. ; Alacrane, Span.

A pulmonic arachnide of the middle of Europe. (*Pedipalpes Scorpionides*, Lat. ; *Fig.* Herbst. *Monog. Scorp.* III. 1. 2.)

Its body is brown, and the last joint of the tail yellowish ; the *serres* are angular and cordiform.

It was formerly reputed alexipharmic.

14. *Lumbricus terrestris*, Gmel.—Earth-worm.

Synonimes.—Ver de terre, Fr. ; Regenwurm, Germ. ; Regvorm, Dan. ; Lombrioes de la hierra, Span. ; Aaerdworm, Dut. ; Vermo de la terra, Ital. ; Glistaziemna, Pol. ; Obicho da terra, Port. ; Metmask, Swed.

Bruns. ; Hisp. ; Wirtem. ; Guibourt ; Spielmann.

An articulated invertebrate animal (*Chetopodes*, Bl.) very common in Europe. Its body is long, of the thickness of a quill, of a flesh-red colour, ringed, and presenting at each articulation, on each side, two pairs of short *aiguillons*, forming eight longitudinal series.

It is said to be anodyne, diuretic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.—Dose, of the juice, one ounce ; of the powder, half a dram.

15. *Ceti Priapus*.—Penis of the Whale.

Wirtem.

16. *Cervi Priapus*.—Penis of the Stag.

Wirtem.

17. *Tauri Priapus*.—Penis of the Bull.

Wirtem.

18. *Equi Testes*.—Testes of the Horse.

Wirtem.

These four substances have been particularly celebrated as aphrodisiac.

19. *Serpentum Exuviæ*. — Cast skins of Snakes.

Hisp. ; Wirtem. ; Spielmann.

The epidermic slough thrown off by vipers (*couleuvres*) every spring, at the period of moulting, and which preserves the form of their body.

This was supposed to be useful in dropsy ; to accelerate cicatrization ; and lastly, to facilitate parturition.

20. *Alces Ongula*.—Elk's Hoof.

Synonimes.—Sabot d'Elan, Ongle d'Elan, Fr. ; Una de la gran bestia, Span.

The hoof of the *Cervus Alces*, Linn.

This was formerly regarded as a specific in epilepsy.

21. *Rhinoceros Cornu, Unicornu.*—Horn of the Rhinoceros.

Hisp.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

This was formerly reputed alexipharmic and anti-epileptic.

22. *Gallinæ ventriculus.*—Fowl's Gizzard.

Wirtem.; Spielmann.

The only part used is the internal membrane, which is thick and coriaceous. (*Gallinæ Ventriculi Tunicæ interiores.*)

It was formerly recommended to strengthen the stomach, and to cure gravel.

23. *Sanguis Hirci.*—Goat's Blood.

Hisp.; Wirtem.; Spielmann.

The dried blood of a goat fed with vulnerary herbs.

24. *Sanguis Capræ Ibex.*—Wild Goat's Blood.

Gall.

These two substances were formerly renowned, for the cure of dysentery and calculous affections.

25. *Anguillæ Hepar.*—Eel's Liver.

Hisp.; Spielmann.

Gelatine is nutritive. Mixed with a great quantity of water it becomes demulcent, and emollient; which qualities it then owes, without doubt, to the abundant liquid with which it is in combination. It has been represented as an excellent febrifuge, but after it had occupied for a long time the attention of every medical man on the continent, fashion has again consigned it to neglect.

I. *Preparations which contain Gelatine unaltered.*

PECTORAL SPECIES.

Species pro Decocto Infantum. (Augustin)

R. Hartshorn,
Pearl Barley,
Sugar of Milk, } of each, an equal part.

Make a mass, and reduce it to trochiscs. (Hisp.; Gall.)

TROCHISCS OF VIPER.

Trochisci Viperarum. (Hisp.; Gall.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Viper, in powder, any quantity.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, prepared with White Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Make a mass, and form it into trochiscs. (Hisp.; Gall.)

R. Prepared Viper, one.

Boil it in water with common salt and dill, till the flesh separates from the bones; bruise this with one fourth of biscuit, and make a mass to be divided into trochiscs. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

NUTRITIVE POWDER.

Pulvis pro Jusculo extemporaneo. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Dried Gelatine, } of each,
——— Osmazome, } one ounce.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Cloves,
Black Pepper, } of each,
Seeds of Celery, } twelve grains.
——— Carrot, }

Make a powder. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

Van Mons prescribes one ounce of osmazome, two ounces of pure gelatine, half a scruple each, of cloves, of pepper, and of celery; to be dissolved in twelve times its weight of boiling water, adding a little salt, and straining the broth.

WINE OF VIPERS.

Vinum Viperarum. (Sard.)

This wine was even formerly not much used, and is now entirely thrown aside. It was prepared, either by drowning a viper in wine; or, by fermenting chopped vipers with must of grapes, in a barrel.

BROTH OF BONES.

Jus Ossium. (Brugnatelli)

R. Beef Bones, deprived of cartilage and tendon, three pounds.

Bruise them in an iron mortar, and put them into a pot, with

Water, thirty pounds.

Cover, boil for six hours, and strain.

VEAL BROTH.

Eau de Veau. (Gall.; Disp. Cha. Paris; Ratier)

R. Fillet of Veal, four ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.

Boil for two hours, in a water-bath, in a close vessel, and strain. (Gall.)

Ratier doubles the quantity of water, and directs to be added in case of need, two ounces of tamarind pulp, or one grain of tartarized antimony. — Disp. Cha. Paris.—four ounces of veal and six pounds of water, boiled down to two.

In the same manner are prepared, according to Gall. the *Broths of Tortoise, of Calf's lungs, of Lizards,* and *of Frogs.*

CHICKEN BROTH.

Aqua Caponis. (GALL.; PIERQUIN; SPIELMANN)

R. Lean Chicken, four ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.

Boil for two hours and strain. (GALL.)

R. Capon cut in pieces, one.

Boil it slowly in water till the meat separates from the bones; add to each pound of broth freed from fat, one pound of rose water, and two ounces of cinnamon water. (SPIELMANN)

R. Root of Bugloss, } of each,
——— Asparagus, } one ounce.
Leaves of Agrimony, }
——— Pimpernel, } of each,
——— Scabious, } one handful.
——— Maidenhair, }
Supertartrate of Potass, one dram.
Chicken, one.

Boil together. (PIERQUIN)

R. Chicken, one.

Stuff it with

Cold Seeds, bruised, one ounce.
Pearl Barley, } of each, half an ounce.
Rice, }
Sugar, a sufficient quantity.

Boil slowly in three quarts of water, till reduced to one half, and strain with slight expression. (PIDERIT)

BROTH OF CRABS. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Bruised Crabs, four ounces.
Water, twelve ounces.

Boil for two hours, and strain. (GALL.)

R. Lean Fowl, one half.
Bruised Crabs, six.
Water, three pounds.

Boil to the reduction of one third, adding towards the end,

Fresh Leaves of Borage, one handful.
Chervil, one pinch.

Strain. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

NUTRITIVE LAVEMENT.

Clysma nutriens. (SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Gelatine, one ounce.
Milk, four ounces.

Heat till dissolved. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Beef Broth, } of each, three ounces.
Cow's Milk, }
Hartshorn Jelly, one ounce.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

BROTH OF SNAILS.

Jusculum helecinum. (GALL.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Snails, freed from their shells, twenty.
Crabs, bruised, two.
Water, two pounds.

Bruise together the snails and crabs in a stone mortar, with a wooden pestle; then boil for two hours in a water-bath, and strain the decoction when cold. (GALL.)

SANTE-MARIE prescribes twenty-four snails, three pounds of water, boiled down to two, and a handful of borage.—NIEMANN—from eight to twelve snails, and twenty-four ounces of water, boiled down to six.

R. Snails, thirty.

Bruise them in a mortar and add

Quarters of Rennet Apples, six.
Dried Prunes, nine.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Boil, strain, and clarify with white of egg. (NIEMANN)

R. Snails, thirty.
Veal, six ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to two pounds. (AUGUSTIN)

BROTH OF VIPER.

Jusculum Viperæ seu *viperinum.* (HISP.; GALL.; SARD.; NIEMANN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Living Viper, one.

Remove the head, tail, and viscera, excepting the heart and liver; cut it into pieces, and mix it with the blood, and with

Water, twelve ounces,

in a close vessel. Boil for two hours in a water-bath, and strain. (GALL.)

NIEMANN directs it to be boiled to one half, the broth to be freed from fat, a chicken to be boiled in it, at first entire, then chopped, and the broth to be carefully skimmed.

R. One large prepared Viper,

Boil it with an equal part of the flesh of tortoise in

Weak Veal Broth, three pounds,

down to one half. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Prepared Viper, one.
Chicken, one quarter.
Veal, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil in a water-bath for four or five hours, and express strongly.—A scruple of cinnamon is usually added. (SARD.)

R. Prepared Viper, one.
Red Sanders Wood, half a dram.

Water, six ounces.

Boil, in a sand-bath, for a quarter of an hour and strain. (Hisp.)

This broth enjoyed formerly considerable reputation for the cure of chronic cutaneous diseases, particularly of the herpetic kind.

PECTORAL BROTH. (Bories; Sainte-Marie)

R. Calf's Lungs, chopped, four ounces.
Sheep's Heart, one half.
Snails, six.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to three fourths and add, a quarter of an hour before removing it from the fire

Iceland Moss, four drams.

Strain. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Calf's Lungs, eight ounces.
Snails, eight.
Root of Elicampane, one dram.
Leaves of Endive half a handful.
Male Speed Well, Ground Ivy, of each, one pinch.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil. (Bories)

GELATINOUS SOLUTION. (Swediaur)

R. Isinglass, or Hartshorn Shavings, one ounce and a half.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two pounds, and add, when strained,

Cinnamon Water, two ounces.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Dose, three or four ounces, several times a day, in dysentery, nephritis, gonorrhœa, pulmonary catarrh, &c.—Twenty drops of sulphuric acid may be added.

INJECTION OF ISINGLASS AND OF MYRRH. (Niemann)

R. Isinglass, a sufficient quantity to make a rather glutinous liquor with
Water, six ounces.

Add

Solution of Myrrh, one dram.

Mix.—It is extolled by Lentin in ulcerations of the urinary bladder.

ANTI-HÆMORRHAGIC MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Snails, twenty-five.

Wash them well in hot water, then bruise them in a mortar, with the shells; express the juice, and add to it,

Syrup of Violets, an equal quantity.

Mix.—Dose, one or two spoonfuls, in a glassful of the broth of tortoise or of crab, thrice a day.—Morgagni recommended it in scurvy.

ARTIFICIAL ASSES' MILK.

Lac asininum artificiale. (Hann.)

R. Snails, six.
Hartshorn Shavings, Pearl Barley, Root of Eryngo, of each, three drams.
Water, two pounds.

Boil to one half, and add

Syrup of Maidenhair, one ounce.

Mix.

DECOCTION OF GELATINE.

Haustus Collæ animalis. (Augustin)

R. Gelatine, one ounce and a half.
Water, two ounces and a half.

Boil.—To be taken at one dose, immediately before the febrile paroxysm.

EXPECTORANT POTION. (Ellis)

R. Isinglass, two drams.
Sugar, three drams.
Compound Tincture of Camphor, half an ounce.
Water, eight ounces.

Boil, and mix.—Dose, a spoonful, four or five times a day, in catarrh.

SYRUP OF VIPERS.

Syrupus Viperarum. (Spielmann)

R. Prepared Vipers, twelve.
China Root, Sarsaparilla, of each, one ounce.
Water, sixty-four ounces.

Boil down to thirty ounces. Clarify the strained liquor, and add to it the first ten ounces which pass over in the distillation of a mixture of

White Wine, Orange-flower Water, of each, sixty-four ounces.
Yellow Sanders Wood, Cinnamon, of each, one ounce.
Lesser Cardamoms, Nutmegs, Aloes Wood, of each, three pounds.

Dissolve in the mixture,

White Sugar, eighty ounces,

and add to the syrup when cold,

Tincture of Amber, one ounce.

BOUDET'S SYRUP OF SNAILS.

R. Living Snails, [*Helix pomatia*? Edit.] one hundred.

Wash them in cold water till it ceases to

be rendered turbid; then remove them from the shells, cut them in small pieces, and boil them slowly in a covered vessel with

Pure Water, a sufficient quantity.

Then strain through linen with strong expression. Decant the clear liquor, and add to it

White Sugar, two pounds.
—— Wine, one pound.

Clarify it with a little albuminous liquor; boil to a strong consistence, and strain it through close flannel.

SYRUP OF CALF'S LUNGS.

Syrupus e Pulmonibus vitulinis. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Fresh Calf's Lung, two pounds.

Wash it well with cold water, to remove the blood and mucus; then put it into a covered tin vessel with

Dates, five ounces.
Leaves of Lung-wort, Jujubes, Raisins, of each, five ounces and a half.
Root of Liquorice, —— Comfrey, of each, one ounce.
River Water, two pounds and a half.

Expose it to the heat of boiling water for an hour; then set it aside, decant, strain the liquor, and pour it upon

Sugar Candy, four pounds.

Clarify the syrup with white of egg. (GALL.)

R. Fresh Calf's Lung, cut in pieces, one pound.
White Wine, two pounds.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil slowly in a covered vessel, and add

Jujubes, separated from their stones, two ounces.
Canadian Maidenhair, Dried Lung-wort, of each, one ounce.

Infuse, strain with expression, set aside, decant, and add

Sugar, bruised, four pounds.

Clarify with albuminous liquor, boil quickly, and strain the liquid, through close flannel, into a vessel containing

Syrup of Orange Flowers, six ounces.

Mix. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

Take the fresh lung of a calf, remove carefully and reject the external membrane; cut it then into small pieces, and, having ascertained the weight, add the same quantity of sugar coarsely powdered: put this mixture into a tin vessel furnished with a cover which may be luted exactly. Apply the heat of a water-bath for twelve hours; then, having suffered it to cool, express lightly the mass, and wash the lung with a little water to remove the sugar adhering to it. Mix this water with the expressed liquor, clarify with white of egg in a close vessel, placed in a water-bath, and when the syrup is cold pass it through a sieve.

R. Corinth Raisins, two pounds.
Gum Arabic, four ounces.
Calf's Lungs, two.
Water, twelve pounds.

Boil for six hours, strain, and add

White Sugar, two pounds and a half.

Evaporate to the proper consistence. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

ACIDULOUS DECOCTION OF HARTSHORN.

Decoctum Cornu Cervi citratum, Aqua Cornu Cervi citrata, Decoctum ex Myrtillis. (NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

R. Lemons, cut in thin slices, five.
Decoction of Hartshorn, seventy-two ounces.

Boil down to two thirds, and add when strained

White Sugar, four ounces.

Dissolve. (SPIELMANN)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, six ounces.
Lemons, sliced, four.
Spring Water, forty-four ounces.

Boil down to twenty-four ounces; strain, and add

Rose Water, Balm Water, Scordium Water, of each, eighteen ounces.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, Gum Arabic, or Root of Marshmallows, Pearl Barley, of each, one ounce.
Blueberries, one ounce and a half.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil and strain. (NIEMANN)

It was formerly reputed analeptic and alexipharmic.—Dose, a cupful, taken warm, every hour.

DECOCTION OF HARTSHORN. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Hartshorn, two ounces.
Spring Water, four pounds.

Boil, and strain. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil down to one fourth or half, and add

Simple Syrup, one ounce,

and, if required,

Cinnamon Water, half an ounce,

or,

Tincture of Cinnamon, half a dram.

Mix.

GENEV. prescribes one ounce and a half of hartshorn, three pounds of water, to be reduced to two, half an ounce of sugar, and the same of orange-flower water.

TROMMSDORFF'S WHITE DECOCTION.

Decoctum album cum Gummi Mimosæ, Decoctum Cornu Cervi. (FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; ROSS.; AUGUSTIN; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, two drams.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, and add, according to necessity,

Spirit of Cinnamon, one ounce,

or,

Nitrate of Potass, one or two drams.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

FULD.; LIPP.; and ROSS.; direct six drams of hartshorn, two drams of gum arabic, and three pounds of water, to be boiled together down to two pounds.—NIEMANN—six drams of hartshorn with three pounds of water till reduced to two; and two drams of gum arabic to be dissolved in the decoction.—FERR.—one ounce of hartshorn, one ounce and a half of gum, half an ounce of crumb of bread, and two drams of sugar, to be boiled in three pounds of water till reduced to two.

R. Hartshorn Shavings, Gum Arabic, Crumb of Bread, } of each, one ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Strain, and add

Syrup of Raspberries, two ounces.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

In another place, AUGUSTIN prescribes one ounce of bread, two drams of hartshorn, four pounds of water, and half an ounce of marshmallows paste.

It is principally prescribed in diarrhœa and dysentery.

PECTORAL BROTH. (BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Lean Fowl, one half.
Raisins, one handful.
Sweet Almonds, bruised, twenty.
Julep, a table-spoonful.
Dates, Jujubes, } of each, eight
Chervil, one pinch.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil to the consumption of one fourth, and sweeten. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN)

R. Fillet of Veal, six ounces.
Turnips, sliced, four ounces.
Fuller's Thistle, four drams.
Water, two drams.

Boil, adding towards the end,

Hyssop, two pinches.

Strain when cold. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

DEMULCENT BROTH. (PIERQUIN)

R. Neck of Mutton, six ounces.
Root of Patience, ——— Strawberries, } of each, half an ounce.
Leaves of Cichory, half a handful.
——— Lesser Centaury, ——— Germander, } of each, one pinch.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil, and strain.

LIENTERIC BROTH.

Jusculum Pulli gallinacei lientericum. (HISP.)

R. Fowl, one.

Fill it by one half with red roses. Add

Cypress Trochiscs, three drams.
Carob Beans, one dram.

Fill the rest with red roses; sew up the opening, and boil in

Water, twelve pounds,

till reduced to eight.

SALINO-GELATINOUS SOLUTION. (GALL.)

R. Distilled Water, one pound.
Carbonate of Soda, Animal Gelatine, } of each, one ounce.
Sulphate of Soda, half an ounce.
Naphtha obtained from Petroleum, twenty grains.

Mix.

GLUE JELLY. (BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN)

R. Glue, any quantity.

Dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of hot water, add one fourth of sugar, concentrate the solution, and let it cool, that it may gelatinize. (BRUGNATELLI)

NIEMANN prescribes six ounces of glue, and two of water or of decoction of chamomile.

Dose, two ounces, half an hour before the paroxysm, two ounces, ten minutes after, and two ounces, at the expiration of twenty minutes.

R. Flemish Glue, one pound.
Water, six pounds.

Clarify the solution with white of egg, and add

White Sugar, one pound.

Boil slowly to one pound, and let it cool. (NIEMANN)

Dose, from two drams to half an ounce, to children; and from ten to twenty drams to adults.

Sequin has proposed to replace cinchona with this, as a febrifuge.

JELLY OF TORTOISE. (Niemann)

R. Liver, heart, and flesh of a Tortoise.
Veal, half a pound.
Water, two pounds.

Boil for several hours, and set it by in a cold place.—Dose, from one ounce to one ounce and a half, in four or six cups of fat broth.

DEMULCENT JELLY. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Head and Feet of a Sheep, unskinned.

Having burned off the hair, boil them in water till the broth becomes converted to jelly. Add a little cinnamon or mace.

ISINGLASS JELLY. (Suec.; Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Isinglass, six ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to three pounds. Add

Spanish Wine, four ounces.
Lemon Juice, one ounce.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.

Set it aside to gelatinize. (Swediaur)

Suec. prescribes half a pound of isinglass, seven pounds of water, two hours' boiling, two ounces of sugar, half an ounce of Rhenish wine, and half an ounce of lemon juice.—Niemann—two ounces of isinglass, four ounces of cold water, and the addition, to the solution, of six ounces of water, and of from four to six ounces of sugar; to the magma then to be added ten ounces of white wine, and, if requisite, from an ounce to an ounce and a half of lemon juice, and from half an ounce to an ounce and a half of oleosaccharum of lemon.

R. Aqueous Solution of Isinglass, eight ounces.
Gooseberry Jelly, twenty-four ounces.

Melt together, and gelatinize. (Niemann)

CALF'S FEET JELLY.

Gelatina animalis. (Augustin)

R. Calf's Feet, two.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to one half, remove the fat when cold, and add

Malaga Wine, six ounces.
Sugar, four ounces.
Juice of Lemons, two.

Shake the whole with white of egg, boil for several minutes, and strain.

DEMULCENT JELLY. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Calf's Foot, one.
Milk, two pounds.

Boil slowly, for four or five hours, and add when strained,

White Sugar, one pound.

Mix.

HARTSHORN JELLY.

Gelatina Cornu Cervi. (Ferr.; Gall.; Lipp.; Sax.; Brugnatelli; Van Mons)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, half a pound.
Water, two pounds.

Boil in a covered vessel, and express strongly. Boil the residue with

Water, two pounds.

Mix the two liquors. Add

White Sugar, four ounces.

Clarify with white of egg, and evaporate slowly, till it is found to gelatinize on cooling. Add a little fresh orange peel or cinnamon, and set it aside in a cool place.

Ferr.; Lipp.; Sax.; Brugnatelli; and Van Mons give nearly the same process, but omit the sugar and aromatics.

AMYGDALINE HARTSHORN JELLY.

Gelatina Cornu Cervi amygdalata, Linctus gelatinosus nutriens, Blancmanger. (Lipp.; Sard.; Niemann; Spielmann)

R. Hartshorn Jelly, still warm, eight parts.
Sweet Almonds, blanched and bruised, one part.

Boil together, and express. (Sard.)

Lipp. prescribes three parts of jelly, and one part of syrup of almonds.

R. Hartshorn Shavings, eight ounces.
Spring Water, one hundred ounces.

Boil slowly to the consistence of jelly, strain the liquor while hot, and make an emulsion with

Sweet Almonds, blanched, four ounces.

Strain and add

White Sugar, in powder, six ounces.

Set aside to gelatinize. (Spielmann)

R. Hartshorn Jelly, eight ounces.
Sweet Almonds, one ounce.
Orange-flower Water, one dram.
Essence of Lemon, three drops.
White Sugar, half an ounce.
Water, four ounces.

The emulsion being made, and the jelly slowly melted, add the essence, water, and sugar, and set it aside in a cool place. (Niemann)

ACIDULOUS HARTSHORN JELLY.

Gelatina Cornu Cervi acida seu *citrata.* (Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Hisp.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Sard.; Suec.; Augustin; Swediaur)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, half a pound.
Pure Water, six pounds.

Boil slowly to the consumption of one third; express strongly, and add

White of Egg, one.
White Wine, } of each,
Lemon Juice, } one ounce.
White Sugar, one ounce and a half.

Boil to the consistence of soft jelly; strain, and put it in a cool place. (Sard.)

Spielmann; and Swediaur direct six parts of hartshorn to be boiled in seventy-two of water, till reduced to forty-eight; four of white wine to be added, and the boiling to be continued; the liquor to be clarified with white of egg, and one ounce of lemon juice and two ounces of syrup of lemon *é toto* to be added.—Lusit.; and Suec.—half a pound of hartshorn to be boiled in seven pounds of water; and two ounces of sugar, half an ounce of white wine, and half an ounce of lemon juice to be added.—Amst.—four ounces of hartshorn, nine pounds of water, reduced to six, half an ounce of wine, one ounce of sugar, and six drams of lemon juice.—Batav.; and Belg.—four ounces of hartshorn, three pounds of water, one ounce of sugar, half an ounce of wine, and half an ounce of lemon juice.—Hisp.—half a pound of hartshorn, four pounds of water, one ounce and a half of sugar, and one scruple of supertartrate of potass.—Palat.; and Wirtem.—six ounces of hartshorn, six pounds of water, reduced to one pound, and one ounce of syrup of lemon *é toto.*

R. Hartshorn Shavings, six ounces.
Water, six pounds.

Boil down to one pound, and to the strained decoction add, while hot,

Syrup of Vinegar, four ounces.

Put it into a cool place. (Fuld.)

Lipp. prescribes three parts of hot jelly, and one part of syrup of vinegar.—Augustin—one part of hartshorn, eight parts of water, reduced to two, and one part of syrup of lemon.

ANALEPTIC JELLY. (Spielmann)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, four ounces.
Ivory Shavings. two ounces.
Legs of Old Fowls, broken, three.
Leg of Beef, twenty-four ounces.
Water, one hundred and twenty ounces.

Boil down to thirty ounces, and add

Cinnamon, one dram.
Cloves, one scruple.
Lemon, one half.

Leave the whole on the fire for a quarter of an hour. Add

White Sugar, four ounces.

Clarify with white of egg.

PASTE OF SNAILS.

Pasta limacina. (Lipp.; Niemann)

R. Snails, any quantity.

Bruise them to a paste, enclose this in a strong cloth, and express. Add to each pound of gelatinous juice

Gum Arabic, two ounces.
Powdered Sugar, four ounces.

Evaporate slowly till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers, and pour it into paper moulds sprinkled with starch.

PORTABLE SOUP.

Jusculum siccum, Tabulæ alimentariæ. (Ferr.; Brugnatelli; Spielmann)

R. Calf's Foot, two pounds.
Mutton, five pounds.
Pork, one pound.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Boil these with a little salt, two carrots, two stems of celery, and one scallion; the whole minced finely: towards the end, suspend a clove-bag in the liquor. Remove the meats, and express them; evaporate the decoction, freed from fat, in a water-bath, to the consistence of honey, and pour it upon a polished stone. Finally, cut it in pieces when cold, and dry it in a stove. (Brugnatelli)

Spielmann prescribes four pounds of calf's feet, sixteen pounds of leg of beef, thirteen pounds of leg of mutton, and four pounds of veal.—Ferr.—four calf's feet, twelve pounds of leg of beef, three of fillet of veal, and ten of leg of mutton.

OIL OF EARTH-WORMS.

Oleum Lumbricorum. (Bruns.; Hisp.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Earth-worms, two pounds.
Wine, six ounces.
Olive Oil, three pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain. (Hisp.)

R. Earth-worms, washed in wine, one pound.
Olive Oil, two pounds.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain. (Bruns.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

OIL OF SCORPIONS.

Oleum Scorpionum. (Hisp.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Living Scorpions, one hundred.
Olive Oil, two pounds.

Digest for three days in a water-bath, and strain. (Sard.)

Palat.; and Wirtem. prescribe twenty days' digestion.—Herbip.—fifteen days' maceration followed by boiling in a water-bath.—Hisp.—one hundred scorpions, and three pounds of oil; to be boiled together with a little water.

COMPOUND OIL OF SCORPIONS.

Oleum Scorpionum compositum. (Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Scorpions, fifty.
Olive Oil, one pound.
Root of Round Birthwort,
——— Gentian,
——— Cypress,
Bark of Caper Root, } of each, six drams.

Digest for twenty days in a moderate heat. (Wirtem.)

R. Oil of St. John's-wort, four pounds.
Tops of Scordium,
——— Rue,
——— Dittany of Crete, } of each, two handfuls.
Root of Zedoary,
——— Round Birthwort,
——— Angelica, } of each, one ounce.
Saffron,
Storax,
Turpentine, three ounces.
Mithridate,
Theriac, } of each, half an ounce.
Living Scorpions, three hundred.

Digest for three days in a water-bath, the leaves, the roots, and the saffron, in the oil; when cold, express strongly. Then dissolve the storax, the mithridate, and the theriac in the expressed oil, and drown the scorpions in it. Finally digest it for three days in a water-bath, and when cold, express strongly. (Sard.)

This and the preceding oils were employed externally against the bites of venomous animals. They were also rubbed upon the loins and pubis, to facilitate the expulsion of the urine and of calculi.

OIL OF LIZARDS.

Oleum Lacertarum viridium. (Sard.)

R. Green Lizards, one pound.
Olive Oil, two pounds.

Digest for three days; then boil a little and express when the oil is cold.

It is supposed to possess the same virtues as the preceeding.

OIL OF FROG'S SPAWN.

Oleum Spermatis Ranæ. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Frog's Spawn,
Olive Oil, } of each, an equal part.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity and express.

This oil, which is reputed anodyne, has been extolled as an application to chilblains.

COURT PLASTER; BLACK-STICKING PLASTER.

Emplastrum Anglicum seu *adhæsivum Woodstockii* seu *Ichthyocollæ Telæ inductum* seu *adhæsivum* seu *glutinosum, Sericum adhæsivum, Tela Ichthyocollæ glutinans.* (Austr.; Bavar.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hass.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Niemann; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur)

R. Isinglass, thirty two parts.
Water,
one hundred and twenty-five parts.
Alcohol (22 degrees)
two hundred and fifty parts.

Dissolve the isinglass in the water, with the heat of a sand bath, and add the alcohol. Having reduced the liquor to one half by slow evaporation, strain, and spread it while hot, upon strips of silk well stretched, giving them three, four, or five layers. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.)

The layers of isinglass may be alternated with others of tincture of Peruvian balsam.

Hisp.; Brugnatelli; and Swediaur direct half an ounce of isinglass to be dissolved in one pound of boiling water; three layers of the solution to be spread upon black silk, and to finish with a fourth layer of tincture of benzoin or of Peruvian balsam.—Austr. gives the same process, but replaces the water with proof spirit, and requires tincture of benzoin for the fourth layer.—Fenn.; and Suec. prescribe an aqueous solution of isinglass, twelve or sixteen layers of which are to be put on without adding any tincture.—Ferr. prescribes also a solution of isinglass without tincture.

R. Isinglass, six parts.
Benzoin,
Sugar, } of each, one part.
Alcohol, seventy-two parts.

Dissolve with the aid of heat; strain, and spread the liquid on silk. (Bavar.; Sax.; Niemann)

Spielmann directs two ounces of isinglass, one dram of benzoin, and one dram of storax, to be dissolved in twenty-four ounces of alcohol.—Hass.; Wirtem.; and Piderit.—one ounce of isinglass, one dram of benzoin, one dram of storax, and one pound of alcohol.—Dan.; and Ross.—one ounce of isinglass, one dram of benzoin, and twelve ounces of alcohol.—Herbip.—one pound of isinglass, six drams of storax, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol.

R. Alcoholic solution of Isinglass, two ounces.
Peruvian Balsam, one dram.

Spread three or four layers of this mixture upon silk. (Fuld.)

II. *Preparations which result from the action of fire on Gelatine.*

OIL OF HARTSHORN.

Oleum æthereum animale empyreumaticum seu *empyreumaticum animale* seu *animale fœtidum* seu *Cornu Cervi fœtidum* seu *pyro-animale.* (Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Palat; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Coxe; Piderit)

This is one of the three products of the distillation of hart's horn, described in the article on ammonia.

It is esteemed anthelmintic, anti-hysteric, sedative, diaphoretic, and resolvent.

Dose, a few drops, morning and evening, on sugar.—It is also applied externally.

SUCCINATED OIL OF HARTSHORN. (Van Mons)

R. Oil of Hartshorn, five parts.
—— Amber, six parts.

Distil together, with a feeble but constant ebullition, till the oil from the horn begins to thicken. Rectify the product once or twice.

RECTIFIED OIL OF HARTSHORN; DIPPEL'S ANIMAL OIL.

Oleum pyro-animale depuratum seu *animale Dippelii* seu *animale æthereum* seu *Cornu Cervi rectificatum* seu *volatile animale* seu *Dippelii* seu *empyreumaticum Cornu Cervi rectificatum, Pyroleum Ossium rectificatum.* (Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Sard; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Oleum Cornu Cervini rectificatum. (Dubl.)

R. Of the Oil which ascends in the distillation of the volatile liquor of Hartshorn, three pounds.
Water, six pints.

Distil repeatedly till the oil passes over limpid. It should be kept in a dark place, in small well-stopped bottles.

R. Oil of Hartshorn, two pounds.
Water, four pounds.

Distil one pound, with a gentle heat; separate the oil and preserve it in a dark place. (Ant.; Brugnatelli; Coxe)

R. Oil of Hartshorn, any quantity.

Put it into a glass retort with the aid of a long funnel, heat it in a sand-bath with a heat not exceeding that of boiling water. Distil one fourth, and preserve it in small well stopped phials in a dark place. (Gall.)

Bruns.; Sard.; Spielmann; and Van Mons direct the oil to be rectified by portions of several ounces, (about five) stopping when the product begins to be coloured; this to be rectified three or four times, and preserved in phials of the capacity of half an ounce or less.—Hass.; Ross.; Herbip.; and Piderit—the limpid portion which first passes over, to be separated; the operation to be then continued, and the remainder divided into two portions; the first portion to be rectified once, and and the two others, twice.—Palat.; and Wirtem. the oil to be first shaken with warm water to take up the salt with which it may be impregnated, and then to distil it two or three times successively.

R. Oil of Hartshorn, four parts.
Vegetable Charcoal, in powder, one part.

Distil very slowly till the product begins to pass over turbid. Preserve it under water, in small bottles stopped with emery. (Batav.; Belg.)

Austr. prescribes a quantity of charcoal sufficient to reduce the oil to a paste.—Fenn.; and Suec.—an equal part of each.—Ferr.—two parts of oil, and one part of slaked lime.

R. Oil of Hartshorn, any quantity.

Distil in a sand-bath till no more liquid oil passes over. Make a paste with this and prepared charcoal, and distil again; preserve the oil in phials containing at most two drams. (Bavar.)

R. Hartshorn, calcined to whiteness, any quantity.

Fill with it a glass retort to one fourth, pour upon it oil of hartshorn, and distil slowly with the heat of a sand-bath. Redistil till the product comes over quite colourless. (Hisp.; Herbip.)

Genev. directs balls made of calcined bones, to be distilled; and the product to be re-distilled several times with water.

R. Oil of Hartshorn, any quantity.

Pour it through a long funnel into a high cucurbit containing about four ounces of sifted charcoal. Distil slowly in a sand-bath, till the oil which passes begins to thicken; namely, till about one tenth of the oil is re-obtained. Add to this product from two to four parts of water, and re-

distil till the oil begins to be turbid. Put it into phials of the capacity of one dram, containing each a few drops of water, and either place them, reversed, in sand, or cover them with tin-foil, and plunge them in a solution of alum. (Fuld.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Swediaur)

Pol. gives the same process, but directs the phials to be kept under mercury.

R. Oil of Hartshorn, one pound.
Distilled Water, eight ounces.

Fill to one half a glass retort, and distil half a pound. Put the product into another retort with four ounces of water, and distil again four or five ounces of oil. Mix this again with two ounces of water, and redistil very slowly, three ounces. Preserve this in small phials, under water. (Amst.; Dan.; Lipp.; Sax.)

It is excitant, resolvent, anti-spasmodic, and sudorific. It has been recommended in convulsions, hysteria, epilepsy, hydrophobia, cephalalgia, hemicrania, otalgia, odontalgia, gout, rheumatism, intermittent fevers, exostosis, arthritic concretions, and glandular engorgements.

Dose, from five to ten drops, on sugar, with æther, or in a cupful of broth.—Externally, it is applied in ointments.

DISTILLED LIQUOR OF FROG'S SPAWN.

Aqua Spermiolæ seu *Spermatis Ranarum.* (Palat.; Sard.)

R. Frog's Spawn, any quantity.

Distil one third, with the moderate heat of a water-bath. (Sard.)

Palat. prescribes one part of spawn and three parts of water; one half to be distilled.

GENISTA.—PETTY BROOM.

Four species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias.

1. *Genista sagittalis*, Linn.

Synonime :—Genêt herbacé; Fr.

Hisp.

A plant of the middle of Europe. (*Diadelphia Hexandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Jac. *Flor. Austr.* t. 209.)

The herb and tops (*Herba et Summitates Genistellæ*) are employed. It consists of a branching stem, furnished with foliaceous wings; and of sessile, oval, lanceolated, slightly pubescent leaves, terminated by a spike of small yellow flowers. Its properties are the same as those of the following species.

2. *Genista tinctoria*, Linn.—Dyer's Broom.

Synonimes :—Genêt des teinturiers, Genestrolle, Fr.; Færbender Ginster, Germ.; Re aw a macho, Span.; Ginestra de'tintori, Ital.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Spielmann.

A shrub of Europe. (*Fig.* Œd. *Fl. Dan.* t. 526.)

The herb, flowers, and seeds, are employed.

The herb (*Herba Genistæ tinctoriæ* seu *Cytiso-genistæ*) consists of slender, striated, glabrous branches, and of lanceolated leaves, nearly sessile, and slightly ciliated on the margins.

The flowers are small, yellow, and arranged in terminal bunches.

The seeds are round and black.

This plant is reputed diuretic and purgative. Experience has not confirmed the report made by Marchetti of its virtues in mania and hydrophobia.

3. *Genista scoparia*, Lmk.

Synonimes : — Genêt commun, Genêt à balais, Fr.

Amst.; Ant.; Belg.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Spielmann.

A common shrub of Europe.

The herb, flowers, and seeds, are employed.

The herb consists of slender, cylindrical branches, exhibiting two projecting angles, and furnished with leaves, the superior of which are simple, and the inferior composed of three leaflets.

The flowers are large and yellow.

The seed (*Semen Genistæ angulosæ* seu *scopariæ*) is yellow, rather flattened and cordiform. It has a bitter taste. The same properties are attributed to this plant as to the preceding.

4. *Genista juncea*, Lmk.

Synonimes : — Genêt jonciforme, Genêt d'Espagne, Fr.

Gall.

A shrub of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Nouv. Duh. 2. p. 70. t. 22.)

The herb, flowers, and seeds are employed.

The herb consists of slender branches, furnished with sparse, lanceolated leaves.

The flowers are yellow.

The seeds resemble those of the preceding species.

This plant is said to be diuretic.

CONSERVE OF PETTY BROOM. (VAN MONS)

R. Flowers of Petty Broom, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Bruise together, and preserve.

EXTRACT OF PETTY BROOM.

Extractum Genistæ. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Tops of Petty Broom, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Boil down to one half, express and evaporate the decanted liquor, over a slow fire, to the consistence of a pilular mass.

Dose, from half a dram, to one dram.

GENTIANA.—GENTIAN.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Gentiana lutea*, LINN.

SYNONIMES :— Gentiane jaune, Grande Gentiane, FR.; Rother Euzian, Bitterwurzel, Beyfieberwurzel, GERM.; Horec, BOHEM.; Sode, Sodrod, Sodtongæ, Skiœrsoda, DAN.; Genciana, SPAN.; Genciaan, DUT.; Genziana, ITAL.; Korzen Goryczki, POL.; Genciana, PORT.; Baggsœta, SWED.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

A plant of the mountains of Europe. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Gentianeæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 181.)

The root (*Radix Gentianæ rubræ* seu *majoris* seu *Veterum* seu *luteæ*) is long, thick, annulated, of the thickness of the thumb, of a reddish-brown without, of a lively orange-yellow within, and of a somewhat spongy texture. It has scarcely any smell, but its taste is very bitter and durable.

It contains a peculiar bitter principle, *Gentianine*, which is the source of its active properties.

2. *Gentiana Catesbæi*, ELLIOTT. — Blue Gentian.

AMER.; COXE.

A plant of the United States. (*Fig.* Big. *Med. Bot.* t. 34.)

The root is flexuous, branching, and very bitter.

Gentian is administered as a tonic, stomachic, anthelmintic, and febrifuge.—Dose, from ten grains to a dram, of the powder.

STOMACHIC POWDER. (AUGUSTIN; HUFELAND; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Gentian, Amber, Rhubarb, of each, ten grains. four grains.

To be taken at dinner, in the first spoonful of soup. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Root of Arum, ——— Gentian, ——— Sweet Flag, of each, one ounce.
Ginger, Orange Peel, Sulphate of Potass, of each, half an ounce.
Oil of Caraway, half a dram.

Mix. (HUFELAND)

R. Gentian, Cascarilla, Orange Peel, of each, one dram.
Oleo-saccharum of Peppermint, three drams.

Mix.—Dose, half a dram, several times a day. (AUGUSTIN)

FEBRIFUGE POWDER. (RATIER)

R. Gentian, half an ounce.
Bistort, Peony, of each, two drams.

This powder is prescribed instead of cinchona, in fevers which do not yield to that medicine.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC POWDER.

FORM. HÔP. FR.; SARD.; AUGUSTIN; BORIES; CADET DE GASSICOURT; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS.

R. Gentian,
Root of Round Birthwort,
——— Ground Pine,
Tops of Germander,
——— Lesser Centaury,
of each, an equal part.

Pulverize each separately, and mix. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; SARD.; SPIELMANN)

CADET DE GASSICOURT gives the same formula, and adds tops of wormwood.—VAN MONS prescribes one part each of root of birthwort, of gentian, and of lesser centaury, and two parts of germander—NIEMANN—one part each of germander, of ground pine, of centaury, of round birthwort, of sage, and of betony, and eight parts of guaiac wood.

R. Gentian,
Root of Pontic Rhubarb,
——— Round Birthwort,
of each, half an ounce.
Leaves of Germander,
——— Ground Pine,
of each, two drams.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, three drams.
Sub-trito-carbonate of Iron, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, three drams.
Essential Salt of Cinchona, two drams.

Mix. (BORIES)

Dose, half a dram, in the morning, fasting, in vermical disorders, in diseases of the joints, intermittent fevers, and debility of the stomach.

TONIC BOLUSES.

Boli tonici adstringentes balsamici. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Gentian,
Zedoary,
Copaiba,
of each, twenty grains.
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Make eighteen boluses. — Dose, two, thrice a day, in chronic mucous discharges.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF GENTIAN.

Extractum Gentianæ. (LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BELG.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; COXE; VAN MONS)

Extractum Gentianæ. (LOND.)

Extractum Radicis Gentianæ luteæ. (DUBL.)

R. Root of Gentian sliced, one pound.
Boiling Water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and boil down to one half. Strain the decoction while hot, and evaporate it to a proper consistence.

Extractum Gentianæ luteæ. (EDINB.)

R. Root of Gentian, any quantity.
Boiling water, eight times its weight.

Cut and bruise the gentian, and boil it with the water till reduced to one half: then express, and evaporate the decoction immediately to the consistence of thick honey, in a water-bath.

R. Gentian, one pound.
Cold Water, six pounds.

Macerate for two days; then strain, set aside, and decant the liquor. Finally evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (POL.)

GALL.; and FORM. HÔP. FR. direct one part of dried root to be infused first in four, and then in two parts of cold water; and the mixed liquors to be strained and evaporated.

R. Gentian, sliced, any quantity.

Pour upon a sufficient quantity of water to cover it, and leave it in maceration for twelve hours; then double the quantity of water, and macerate again for the same time. Clarify the united strained liquor, and evaporate. (VAN MONS)

R. Gentian, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate for four days, in a warm place, and then boil for a short time. Express, and evaporate to the required consistence. (BRUNS.; PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Gentian, one part.
Water, six parts.

Boil, express, and evaporate over a slow fire. (LIPP.; LUSIT.; ROSS.)

BAVAR. requires one part of gentian and ten parts of water.—AMER.; and COXE give the same formula as LOND.—SARD.—directs one pound of root to be digested in six pounds of water for three days; then to be boiled down to one third, and the liquor strained and evaporated.—GENEV.—the herb to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, and the strained and decanted liquor to be evaporated.—FERR.—one part of root to be boiled in three parts of water, the strained liquor to be clarified with white of egg, and evaporated.

R. Gentian, one part.
Boiling Water, eight parts.

Boil slightly for a quarter of an hour, and strain with expression; boil the residuum with four parts of water, and strain again. Mix the two liquors, decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Borus.)

Austr.; and Suec. direct the root to be exhausted by several successive boilings; the liquors to be mixed, and evaporated in a water-bath, after decantation.—Fenn.—the root to be boiled for a quarter of an hour, with six times its weight of water; to be submitted to a second boiling; and the united liquors to be evaporated.—Brugnatelli—the same process to be followed, but the first boiling to be prolonged for two hours.—Hisp.—two pounds of root to be infused for twenty-four hours and then boiled for two in twenty pounds of water; the residue to be boiled in a fresh quantity of water, till this is reduced to eight pounds: the liquors to be mixed, strained, and evaporated.

R. Gentian, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain with strong expression; boil again the residue with four parts of water. Mix the decoctions, and after twenty-four hours repose, evaporate to the required consistence. (Ant.; Sax.)

Batav.; and Belg. prescribe ten parts of water and two hours boiling for the first time, and eight parts for the second.—Amst.—the root to be boiled first with twenty, and then with fifteen pounds of water; reduced each time to one half.

Dose, from twenty to thirty grains.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF GENTIAN. (Fuld.; Herbip.)

R. Gentian, any quantity.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

to cover the root by four fingers' breadth. Digest in a warm place and decant. Boil the residue with water for an hour, and express. Evaporate the strained decoction to the consistence of honey, adding the tincture towards the end, and stirring continually, that the mass may be homogeneous. (Herbip.)

Fuld. directs one pound of root to be digested in six pounds of proof spirit for several days, and then the alcohol to be distilled; three pounds of boiling water to be poured upon the residue, boiled, expressed, and the decoction evaporated to the consistence of honey; then the alcoholic extract to be added, and the evaporation continued.

The same dose as the preceding.

BITTER BOLUSES. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Extract of Gentian, } of each,
——— Wormwood, } one
——— Catechu, } ounce.
——— Lesser Centaury, }
Syrup of Cinchona,
a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty-six boluses.—Dose, from one to six daily, in intermittent fevers.

TONIC PILLS.

Pilulæ amaræ. (Fuld.; Lipp.; Swediaur)

R. Extract of Gentian, } of each,
——— Bile, } two drams.
Quassia Wood, in powder,
a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. (Swediaur)

R. Extract of Gentian, } of each,
——— Bile, } an equal part.
——— Hop, }

Mix. (Lipp.)

R. Extract of Gentian, } of each,
Rhubarb, in powder, } an equal part.
Soap,
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Fuld.)

Dose, from one to three scruples.

STOMACHIC MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Extract of Gentian, } of each,
——— Cascarilla, } two drams.
Peppermint Water, four ounces.

Mix. (Fuld.)

Sainte-Marie suppresses the cascarilla.

To be taken by spoonfuls.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Infusum Gentianæ compositum, Infusum amarum. (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Fuld.; Genev.; Suec.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Saunders; Niemann; Swediaur)

R. Gentian, sliced, } of each,
Dried Orange Peel, } one dram.
Fresh Lemon Peel, two drams.
Boiling Water,
twelve fluid ounces.

Macerate for an hour in a lightly-covered vessel, and strain. (Lond.; Suec.; Niemann)

R. Gentian, bruised, two drams.

Dried Orange Peel, one dram and a half.
Fresh Lemon Peel, half an ounce.
Proof Spirit, four fluid ounces.
Boiling Water, twelve fluid ounces.

First, add the spirit to the three former ingredients, then, at the end of three hours, add the water, macerate four days, and strain. (DUBL.)

R. Gentian, sliced, half an ounce.
Dried Orange Peel, } of each,
Coriander Seeds, bruised, } one dram.
Diluted Alcohol, four ounces.
Water, one pound.

First, add the spirit to the three former ingredients, then, at the end of three hours, add the water; then infuse without heat, for twelve hours, and strain. (EDINB.; AMER.; COXE)

R. Gentian, two drams.
Herb of Lesser Centaury, } of each,
——— Buckbean, } three drams.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for several hours, and strain. (FULD.)

R. Gentian, one dram.
Leaves of Cichory, half an ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, half a dram.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for half an hour, and strain. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Gentian, half an ounce.
Dried Orange Peel, two drams.
Boiling Water, twelve ounces.

Macerate for twelve hours, and add to the strained infusion

Tincture of Orange Peel, six drams.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Gentian, half an ounce.
Root of Zedoary, one dram.
Orange Peel, two drams.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain, after two hours' maceration, twelve ounces of strained infusion; add to this

Spirit of Orange Peel, two drams.

Mix. (SAUNDERS)

R. Gentian, two drams.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, one pound.

Infuse for four hours, strain, and add

Cinnamon Water, half an ounce.

Mix. (GENEV.)

It is tonic, and is recommended in atony of the stomach.—Dose, three ounces, twice a day.

TONIC INFUSION.

Infusum roborans. (SAUNDERS)

R. Gentian, three drams.
Herb of Buckbean, half an ounce.
Tops of Milfoil, } of each,
Root of Dandelion, } one ounce.
Water, eight ounces.

Heat gradually to the point of ebullition; then digest for three hours, and strain with expression. Add to six ounces of the infusion

Acetate of Potass, two drams.
Spirit of Cinnamon, three drams.

Mix.

ALKALIZED BITTER INFUSION.

Infusum amarum cum Natro. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Gentian, two drams.
Unripe Oranges, one dram and a half.
Lesser Cardamoms, half a dram.
Carbonate of Soda, one dram.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse for six hours.—Dose, a spoonful, thrice a day, in dyspepsia, and atonic gout.

EMMENAGOGUE INFUSION.

Infusum amarum et Rorismarini. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Root of Sweet Flag, } of each,
——— Gentian, } one ounce.
Tops of Lesser Centaury, six drams.
Herb of Rosemary, two drams.
Boiling Water, four pounds.

Infuse for six hours, and add

Compound Tincture of Cinchona, four ounces.

Dose, three ounces, twice a day.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF GENTIAN.

Decoctum amarum. (GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Gentian, one dram.
Water, two pounds and a half.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add

Bitter Species, two drams.

Infuse for two hours, and strain without expression. (GALL.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

FORM. HÔP. FR. directs one part of gentian

to be boiled with a sufficient quantity of water to obtain one pound of strained liquor; this to be boiled with one part of bitter species, and strained without expression.

R. Gentian, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Boil for two hours, over a slow fire, then infuse in the decoction

Tops of Lesser Centaury,
——— Wormwood,
Root of Sweet Flag, } of each, two drams.

Strain. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Gentian, two drams.
Water, forty eight ounces.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and add

Tops of Lesser Centaury,
Herb of Blessed Thistle,
——— Scordium,
Fresh Lemon Peel, } of each, two drams.

Infuse in a covered vessel till cold, and decant. (Spielmann)

R. Gentian,
Root of Dog-grass, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Bark of Ash,
——— White Willow, } of each, half an ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, twenty grains.
Water, three pounds.

Boil for an hour, and strain. (Ferr.)

R. Gentian, half an ounce.
Tops of Wormwood, one handful.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one half. (Brera)

It is recommended in dyspepsia, defect of appetite, and during convalescence, while the tongue continues loaded.

Dose, from two to four glassfuls, in the morning.

ÆTHEREOUS BITTER DECOCTION.

Decoctum amarum æthereum. (Brera.)

R. Bitter Decoction, four ounces.
Peppermint Water, two ounces.
Sulphuric Æther, half a dram.

Mix.—For dyspepsia.

ALCOHOLIZED BITTER DECOCTION.

Decoctum amarum alcoholisatum nervinum. (Brera)

R. Bitter Decoction, one pound.
Alcohol, one ounce.
Sydenham's Laudanum, half a dram.

Mix.—To be taken in the course of the day.

STOMACHIC BEER. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Gentian, five ounces.
Lemon Peel, three ounces.
Cinnamon, one dram.
Ale, sixteen pounds.

Infuse without heat for three days, and strain.—Dose, a glassful morning and evening.

WINE OF GENTIAN.

Vinum Gentianæ, Elixir amarum vinosum. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Augustin; Niemann)

R. Tincture of Gentian, one part.
Red Wine, ten or twenty parts.

Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Niemann)

R. Extract of Gentian, two drams.
Spanish Wine, four ounces.
Essence of Orange Peel, two drams.

Mix.—Half a spoonful to be taken every three hours. (Augustin)

COMPOUND WINE OF GENTIAN.

Vinum amarum, Infusum amarum vinosum, Vinum amarum cum Spiritu Vini, Vinum Gentianæ compositum. (Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Fenn.; Genev.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; Saunders; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Gentian, half an ounce.
Cinchona, one ounce.
Dried Orange Peel, two drams.
Canella Alba, one dram.
Proof Spirit, four ounces.
Spanish White Wine, two pounds and a half.

First, pour the spirit on the gentian and cinchona, cut and bruised, and at the end of twenty-four hours, add the wine: macerate for seven days, and strain. (Edinb.)

The same formula is given by Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; and Spielmann.

R. Bitter Species, one ounce and a half.
Wine, one pound and a half.

Digest in moderate heat for twelve hours, and strain. (Wurceb.)

R. Gentian, eight parts.
Lesser Cardamoms, in powder, one part.
Madeira Wine, two hundred and fifty-six parts.

Macerate for four days, express, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Gentian, one ounce.
Orange Peel, six drams.

Black Pepper,	half a dram.
Spanish Wine,	one dram.

Digest for four days, and strain. (Suec.)

Van Mons prescribes sixteen parts of gentian, twelve of orange peel, one part of black pepper, and one hundred and ninety-two parts of Madeira wine.

R. Gentian,	of each,
Fresh Orange Peel,	one ounce.
Black Pepper,	two drams.
Spanish Wine,	two pounds.

Macerate for four days, and filter. (Genev.)

R. Gentian,	one ounce.
Orange Peel,	six drams.
Black Pepper,	half a dram.
Ginger,	one dram.
Spanish Wine,	one pound.

Digest for four days, and filter. (Fenn.)

R. Gentian,	six drams.
Cinchona,	half an ounce.
Dried Orange Peel,	two drams.
Red Wine,	two pounds.

Macerate for three days, strain, and filter. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Gentian,	one ounce.
Cinchona,	one ounce and a half.
Wine,	two pounds.

Infuse, and strain. (Pierquin)

R. Gentian,	of each,
Root of Sweet Flag,	one ounce.
Tops of Wormwood,	two ounces.
Juniper Berries,	of each,
Bay Berries,	one ounce and a half.
Wine,	three pounds.

Digest in a moderate heat, in a covered vessel. (Saunders)

It is tonic and corroborant.—Dose, one or two ounces, daily, in the morning, fasting.

TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Gentianæ* seu *Gentianæ rubræ.* (Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol. Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Gentian,	one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees),	four parts.

Digest for six days, and filter. (Gall.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.)

Ant. and Van Mons prescribe one part of root, and six parts of alcohol (20 degrees).—Batav.; and Belg.—one of root, and six of alcohol (15 degrees).—Amst.—one of root, and six of alcohol (0.917 degrees).—Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; and Borus.—five ounces of root, and two pounds of rectified spirit.—Sax.—one part of root, and four parts of rectified spirit.—Bruns.; Hass.; Palat.; Wirtem.; and Piderit—one of root, and five of rectified spirit.

It is tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.—Dose, from sixty to one hundred drops.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Tinctura amara seu *Gentianæ composita, Elixir stomachicum.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Batav.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Gentian, sliced,	two ounces.
Dried Orange Peel,	one ounce.
Cardamom Seeds, bruised,	half an ounce.
Proof Spirit,	two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (Lond.)

Dubl. gives the same formula, but requires only seven days' maceration.

R. Gentian, sliced,	two ounces.
Dried Orange Peel,	one ounce.
Canella Alba, bruised,	half an ounce.
Cochineal, in powder,	half a dram.
Proof Spirit,	two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (Edinb.)

Amer.; Wirtem.; Coxe; Niemann; and Swediaur give the same formula as Lond.

Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; and Spielmann give the same as Edinb.

R. Gentian, in powder,	two ounces.
Compound Cinnamon Powder,	one ounce.
Proof Spirit,	two pounds and a half.

Infuse for four days, and filter. (Lusit.)

R. Gentian,	one ounce and a half.
Orange Peel,	three ounces.
Cochineal,	one hundred and twenty-eight ounces.
Proof Spirit,	two drams.

Infuse without heat for three weeks, occasionally shaking the vessel, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Gentian,	one part and a half.
Dried Orange Peel,	one part.
Fresh Lemon Peel,	one half part.
Spirit of Coriander,	twenty parts.

Infuse without heat for several days, and filter. (Van Mons)

Batav.; and Belg. prescribe two ounces of gentian, one ounce of orange peel, one ounce and a half of canella alba, and two

pounds of spirit (15 degrees), to be digested for four days.

R. Winter's Bark, one part.
Proof Spirit, forty-two parts.

Infuse without heat for three days; then add

Orange Peel, two parts.
Gentian, four parts.

Macerate without heat for several days; then express, and filter. (Van Mons)

R. Gentian, Unripe Oranges, Tops of Lesser Centaury, of each, two ounces.
Root of Zedoary, one ounce.
Alcohol, three pounds.

Digest for eight days, express, and filter. (Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.)

R. Gentian, Root of Galanga, ——— Sweet Flag, ——— Zedoary, Leaves of Blessed Thistle, of each, six parts.
Orange Peel, four parts.
Rhubarb, three parts.
Lesser Cardamoms, one part and a half.
Cochineal, one part.
Proof Spirit, two hundred and forty parts.

Infuse without heat for three days, then in a moderate heat, for twelve hours. Express lightly, and filter. (Van Mons)

It would be easy to prepare this tincture extemporaneously, simply by adding to that of gentian, that of galanga, of cardamoms, or of zedoary. It is very similar in its properties to the compound tincture of wormwood.

It is tonic and stomachic.—Dose, from fifty to eighty drops.

CORROBORANT TINCTURE.

Tinctura roborans, Elixir amarum vinosum. (Augustin; Hufeland)

R. Gentian, Cinnamon, of each, three drams.
Cinchona, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, eight ounces.

Strain after twenty-four hours' digestion. (Augustin)

R. Gentian, two ounces.
Root of Avens, one ounce and a half.
Oak Bark, two ounces.
Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Alcohol, sixteen ounces.
Peppermint Water, eighteen ounces.

Digest, and strain. (Hufeland)

BITTER ESSENCE.

Essentia amara. (Spielmann)

R. Gentian, Root of Avens, of each, one ounce.
Unripe Oranges, Herb of Wormwood, ——— Fumitory, ——— Blessed Thistle, ——— Buckbean, ——— Milfoil, Chamomile Flowers, Tops of Lesser Centaury, of each, half an ounce.
Alcohol, twenty-four ounces.

Digest, and filter.

It is reputed stomachic, carminative, and anthelmintic; and is recommended in bilious diseases, chlorosis, leucorrhœa, and intermittent fevers.—Dose, thirty drops.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF GENTIAN. (Gall.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Pierquin; Ratier; Van Mons)

R. Gentian, one ounce and a half.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Proof Spirit (22 degrees), two pounds.

Macerate for fifteen days, and filter. (Ratier)

Van Mons prescribes four parts of gentian, one part of the salt, and one hundred and twenty-eight parts of proof spirit.—Brugnatelli; and Niemann—one dram and a half each, of gentian and of the salt, and thirty ounces of alcohol (20 degrees)—Cadet de Gassicourt; and Pierquin—one ounce of gentian, two drams of the salt, and two pounds of proof spirit.—Niemann—five drams of gentian, six of the salt, and two pounds of alcohol.—Peyrilhe, the author of this and of the preceding formulæ, distinguished them by giving to the elixir the title of *strong*.

R. Gentian, one ounce.
Subcarbonate of Ammonia, two drams.
Alcohol (12 degrees), two pounds.

Digest for four days, express, and filter. (Gall.)

R. Gentian, one dram.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce and a half.
Proof Spirit, two pounds.

Digest for fifteen days, and filter. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

This last preparation is known by the name of Dubois' *Elixir*.

The alkaline tincture of gentian is recommended in scrofula.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, twice or thrice a day.

COMPOUND ALKALINE TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Tinctura salina composita. (Olden.; Ross.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Iderit; Spielmann)

R. Gentian, Tops of Lesser Centaury, of each, one ounce.

Herb of Mentha Crispa, } of each,
——— Buckbean, } one ounce.
Root of Zedoary, six drams.
Alcohol, thirty ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two drams.

Digest, express, and filter. (OLDEN.)

R. Gentian, four ounces.
White Wine, one pound.

Digest for two days, express, and add

Extract of Quassia, one ounce.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, four ounces.
Rectified Alcohol, two ounces.

Digest for several hours, in a sand-bath, and filter. (PIDERIT)

R. Orange Peel, } of each, three ounces.
Gentian, }
Water, thirty-six ounces.
Supertartrate of Potass, twelve ounces.

Digest for four days, and add

Alcohol, eighteen ounces.

Filter. (SPIELMANN)

Ross. prescribes one ounce of orange peel, one ounce of gentian, one pound of water, four ounces of subcarbonate of potass, and four ounces of alcohol.—CADET DE GASSICOURT—two ounces of orange peel, four ounces of gentian, two pounds and a half of water, fifteen ounces of subcarbonate, and two ounces of alcohol.

This tincture has a great analogy with the alkalized bitter wine, or with HOFFMANN'S balsamic elixir; and may be used in the same cases.

TONIC POTION.

R. Compound Tincture of Gentian, one ounce.
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, a tea spoonful, three or four times a day, with sweetened water; in dyspepsia.

GENTIANIA.—GENTIANINE.

Gentia, Gentianina.

FERR.; HENRI.

R. Root of Gentian, in powder, any quantity.

Exhaust it with sulphuric æther; then, having distilled the mixed æthereal tinctures, treat the residuum at several times with cold alcohol (22 degrees). Distil the mixed alcoholic tinctures, and evaporate the residuum to dryness. Mix the residuum then with an excess of pure magnesia, and treat the precipitate which forms, first with sulphuric æther, then with oxalic acid, then with sulphuric æther again; and finally distil off the æther.

It is a very powerful bitter.

SYRUP OF GENTIANINE. (FERR.; BORIES; FEE; HENRI; MAGENDIE)

R. Gentianine, sixteen grains.
Syrup, one pound.

Make the syrup slightly warm, and add the gentianine, dissolved, to it.

TINCTURE OF GENTIANINE. (FERR.; FEE; BORIES; MAGENDIE; PIERQUIN)

R. Gentianine, five grains.
Alcohol (24 degrees), one ounce.

Mix.

This tincture might properly replace that of gentian. It is prescribed in the same cases and in the same doses.

ALCALINE TINCTURE OF GENTIANINE. (PIERQUIN)

R. Gentianine, half an ounce.
Subcarbonate of Potass, } of each,
——— Iron, } one dram.
Alcohol (22 degrees), one pound.

Digest.

It is recommended in scrofula.—Dose, a tea-spoonful, morning and evening.

GEOFFRÆA.

Two species of this genus of plants are mentioned in pharmacopœias:

1. *Geoffræa* (*Geoffroya*, EDINB.) *inermis*, SWED.—Worm Bark, Cabbage Tree Bark.

SYNONIMES;—Geoffræa de la Jamaique, FR.; Kohlbaum, Wurmrinde, GERM.; Ormbarktræe, DAN.; Maskbark, SWED.

EDINB.; DUBL.; BATAV.; DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; HASS.; BORUS.; ROSS; SAX; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; BRUNS.; COXE; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

A tree of Jamaica. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, LINN.; *Leguminosæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Phil. Trans. 1777, tab. 10).

The bark (*Cortex Geoffroyæ* seu *Geffræa Jamaicensis* seu *Cabbagi*) is employed. It is in pieces of the length of from several inches to a foot, and from a quarter of a line to half a line in thickness; flat or quilled, fibrous, of a reddish-grey colour externally, and of a blackish-grey internally, covered with a brownish-grey or greenish-yellow epidermis easily detached. Its odour is disagreeable, and its taste strong and bitter.

2. *Geoffræa Surinamensis*, WILLD.—

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.; HANN.; HASS.; POL.; SAX.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A tree of Surinam. (*Fig.* Bondt. *Diss. de Cort. Geoff. Surin.* Leyd. 1788.)

The bark (*Cortex Geoffrææ* seu *Geoffrææ Surinamensis*) is employed. It is in flat pieces of from six to twelve inches in length, several inches in breadth, and from three to six lines in thickness; under an epidermis covered with grey or yellowish lichens, smooth, and of reddish-brown or brownish-grey colour, is found a fibrous, lamellated, yellowish or rust-coloured tissue. Its fracture is splintry: it has a scarcely sensible odour, and a bitter and austere taste.

These two barks are classed among the anthelmintics; in a large dose they excite vomiting.

Dose, of the powder, thirty grains, to adults; ten, to children of ten years of age; and half a grain to infants; repeated three or four times a day.

HUTTENSCHMID has discovered in them two new substances, probably of an alkaline nature, to which he has given the names of *Jamaïcine* and *Surinamine*.

EXTRACT OF GEOFFRÆA.

Extractum Geoffrææ. (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.; DAN.)

R. Geoffræa Bark, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Boil for a quarter of an hour, and express. Boil the residue with four parts of water, and express again. Mix the decoctions, decant after sufficient repose, and evaporate slowly to the consistence of an extract. (ANT.; DAN.)

BATAV.; and BELG. require twenty-four hours maceration and two hours boiling with ten parts of water; then a second boiling with eight parts of water, for two hours.—AMST.—the bark to be boiled, at first with twenty, and then with fifteen, parts of water; to be reduced each time to one half.—Dose, three grains.

DECOCTION OF WORM BARK.

Decoctum Geoffroyæ inermis seu *Jamaicensis*, *Decoctum anthelminticum.* (EDINB.; COXE; ELLIS; NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Worm Bark Bruised, one ounce.
Water, two pounds.
Boil down to one half and strain. (EDINB.; COXE; ELLIS; SWEDIAUR)

NIEMANN prescribes, after DR. MONRO, one ounce of bark and thirty-two ounces of water to be reduced to eight.

It is anthelmintic.—Dose, four spoonfuls, three or four times a day, of the latter decoction.

DECOCTION OF SURINAM GEOFFRÆA.

Decoctum Geoffrææ Surinamensis. (NIEMANN)

R. Bark of Surinam Geoffræa, two ounces.
Spring Water, thirty-two ounces.
Boil to one half, and add
Alcohol, four ounces.
R. Geoffræa Bark, half an ounce.
Spring Water, six ounces.
Boil for half an hour, and add to the strained decoction,
Tincture of Geoffræa, one ounce.
Syrup of Orange Peel, half an ounce.
Mix.

It is anthelmintic.—The second decoction is to be taken in doses of a spoonful, every hour. As to the first, two ounces of it are to be taken on the first day, which most frequently occasions three moderate dejections with feelings of nausea: on the second, the same dose, which augments the nausea, and provokes vomiting and watery dejections: on the the third day, the remainder of the decoction is to be taken by glassfuls, which produces vomiting and mucous dejections accompanied with worms: on the fourth day, a purgative, composed of calomel and of jalap, is to be administered.

TINCTURE OF GEOFFRÆA. (AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BELG.)

R. Bark of Surinam Geoffræa, one part.
Alcohol (20 degrees), eight parts.

Digest for six days. (BATAV.; BELG.)

AMST. prescribes one part of bark, eight

parts of alcohol (0.907), and eight days' digestion.

R. Geoffræa Bark, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees) four ounces.

Digest for four days, and express. Pour upon the residue,

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Digest again for two days, and strain. Mix and filter the two tinctures. (Ant.)

It is excitant and anthelmintic.—Dose, from ten to sixty drops.

GERANIUM.

Five species of this genus of plants occur in pharmacopœias:

1. *Geranium rotundifolium*, Linn.—Dove's Foot.

Synonime:—Bec-de-grue à feuilles rondes, Fr.

Gall.

A plant of Europe. (*Monadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Geraniaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Cav. *Diss.* 4. p. 214. t. 93, fig. 2.)

The herb (*Herba Pedis Columbi*) is composed of a branching stem, furnished with slightly petiolated leaves, rounded and slightly cut into five obtuse lobes. Its taste is saline.

It is stimulant.

2. *Geranium pratense*, Linn.

Synonime:—Bec-de-grue des près, Fr.

Gall.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Cav. *Diss.* 4. p. 210. t. 87. f. 1.)

The herb (*Herba Geranii batrachioides*) consists of a branching, hairy stem, and of large, opposite, hairy leaves, deeply cut into five or seven pinnatifid divisions.

It is stimulant.

3. *Geranium Robertianum*, Linn.—Herb Robert.

Synonimes:—Bec-de-grue Robertin, Herbe à Robert, Fr.; Rupertskraut, Germ.; Robertskruid, Dut.

Bruns.; Gall.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann.

A plant of Europe. (*Fig.* Cav. *Diss.* 4. p. 215. t. 86. f. 1.)

The herb (*Herba Ruperti* seu *Geranii Robertiani*) consists of a branching, pubescent stem, furnished with opposite leaves, having three or five lobes, which are also cut into several divisions. It has a strong and disagreeable odour, and an austere, saline, and slightly styptic taste.

It is feebly astringent.

4. *Geranium sangineum*, Linn.

Synonime:—Bec-de-grue Sanguin, Fr.

Gall.

This plant is common in France. (*Fig.* Dill. *Elth.* t. 136. f. 163.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Sanguinariæ* seu *Geranii sanguinei*) is hard, rather woody, and of a reddish-brown colour.

The herb is composed of a branching stem, and of opposite, petiolated, rounded leaves, having five or seven trifid divisions.

It is slightly astringent.

5. *Geranium maculatum*, Linn.—Spotted Geranium, Crane's Bill.

Synonimes:—Bec-de-grue tacheté, Herbe à Becquet, Fr.; Geflechter Storchsschrabel, Germ.

Amer.; Coxe.

A plant of North America. (*Fig.* Cav. *Diss.* 4. t. 86. f. 2.)

The root is employed. It is very astringent.

GEUM.—AVENS.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Geum urbanum*, Linn.—Avens, Herb Bennet.

Synonimes:—Benvite commune, Fr.; Benediktenkraut, Benediktenwurzel, Saramundenkraut, Nelkenwurzel, Benediktennægleinwurz, Germ.; Bendykt, Benedyktowi Koren, Bohem.; Hellikerod,

Dan.; Cariofilata, Span.; Nagelwortel, Dut.; Gariofillata, Ital.; and Port.; Zarzycka, Pol.; Neglikerot, Swed.

Dubl.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Icosandria Polygynia*, Linn.; *Rosaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. t. 64.)

The root (*Radix Caryophyllatæ* seu *Gei* seu *Sanamundæ* seu *Lagopthalmi*) is employed. It is oblong, thick, and covered with brown, thin, dry scales. Its colour is yellowish-white, internally approaching to reddish, and ordinarily provided with a red receptacle. Its odour is aromatic, analogous to that of cloves, but much weaker; its taste is very aromatic, rather styptic and bitterish.

It contains tragacanthine, gum, an essential oil heavier than water, and a resinoid principle analogous to that of cinchona.

It is astringent and tonic.

Dose, from a scruple to two drams, of the powder.

2. *Geum rivale*, Linn.—Water Avens.

Synonimes:—Benoite des ruisseaux, Fr.; Wasserbenedikwurtz, Sumpfmaerzwurtz, Wiesengaraffel, Germ.; Beekig nagelwortel, Dut.

Amer.; Bruns.; Fuld.; Ross.; Wirtem.; Ph. Syph.; Bergius; Coxe; Murray and Gmelin.

A plant common throughout Europe, on the borders of streams. (*Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 175.)

The root (*Radix Caryophyllatæ aquaticæ* seu *Benedictæ sylvestris*) is employed. It is of the thickness of a goose-quill, sometimes branching at its superior part, terminated inferiorly by numerous fibrils. It is of a brown or reddish-brown colour externally and white internally.

It has the same properties as the preceding.

POWDER OF AVENS. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Root of Avens, Gum Arabic, } of each, half an ounce.

Make a powder.—Dose, half a dram.

POWDER OF AVENS AND OF RHUBARB. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Root of Avens, Gum Arabic, } of each, half an ounce.
Rhubarb, one dram.

Mix.—Dose, one scruple.

FEBRIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis febrifugus Pauperum. (Fuld.)

R. Root of Avens, six drams.
Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, from half a dram to two scruples.

TINCTURE OF AVENS.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Caryophyllatæ* seu *Gei urbani.* (Dan.; Olden.; Sax.)

R. Root of Avens, one ounce.
Rectified Spirit, half a pound.

Digest without heat, in a close vessel, shaking frequently. (Olden.)

Sax. prescribes one part of root, four parts of alcohol, and eight days' digestion in a moderate heat.—Dan.—one part of root, five parts of alcohol, and four days' digestion.

It is stimulant.—Dose, half an ounce, thrice a day.

EXTRACT OF AVENS.

Extractum Caryophyllatæ. (Sax.)

R. Root of Avens, one part.
Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly: boil the residue with four parts of water. Mix the two decoctions, set the liquor aside for twenty-four hours, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

DECOCTION OF AVENS.

Decoctum Radicis Caryophyllatæ. (Niemann)

R. Root of Avens, one ounce.
Spring Water, one pound and a half.

Boil down to two thirds, and add when strained,

Syrup of Orange Peel, half an ounce.

Mix.

It is astringent and nervine.—To be taken by glassfuls.

ÆTHEREOUS DECOCTION OF AVENS.

Decoctum Radicis Caryophyllatæ seu *Gei urbani.* (Mil. Copen.)

R. Root of Avens, sliced, one ounce.
Water, twelve ounces.

Boil down to eight ounces, express, and add to the liquor when cold,

Sulphuric Æther, two drams.

Mix.—Dose, one ounce.

ÆTHEREOUS DECOCTION OF AVENS WITH CASCARILLA.

Decoctum Radicis Caryophyllatæ cum Cascarilla. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Root of Avens, one ounce.
Cascarilla, two drams.
Water, twelve ounces.

Boil down to eight ounces; express, and add to the cold decoction
Sulphuric Æther, two drams.
Mix.—Dose, half an ounce.

ÆTHEREOUS DECOCTION OF AVENS WITH RHUBARB.

Decoctum Radicis Caryophyllatæ cum Rheo. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Æthereous Decoction of Avens, eight ounces.
Aqueous Tincture of Rhubarb, half an ounce.
Mix.—Dose, half an ounce.

GILLENIA TRIFOLIATA, MÆ.—BEAUMONT ROOT, INDIAN PHYSIC.

AMER.; COXE.

A shrub of North America. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Rosaceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Pluk. *Alm.* 236. tab. 5.)

The bark of the root is emetic.

GLADIOLUS COMMUNIS, LINN.—REED CORN FLAG.

SYNONIMES: — Glayeul commun, FR.; Siegwurz, Siegwurzweiblein, Arkerschwerdtsiegwurz, GERM.

BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN.

A plant of the umbrageous forests of the middle of Europe and of Barbary. (*Triandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Irideæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Bull. *Herb.* t. 9.)

The root (*Radix Victorialis rotundæ* seu *femineæ*) is employed. It is composed of rounded tubercles, solid, inodorous, and insipid.

It contains an abundant quantity of starch.

GLAUCIUM CORNICULATUM, PERS.—YELLOW HORNED POPPY.

SYNONIMES:—Pavot cornu, FR.; Hornmagsaamen, Hornmohn, Hœrnermohn, GERM.; Hornel valmue, DAN.; Adormidera Marina, SPAN.; Heulachtig schelkruid, DUT.; Papavero cornuto, ITAL.; Nigreta, PORT.; Hornig Valmoge, SWED.

GALL.

A plant of the temperate climates of Europe. (*Polyandria Polygynia*, LINN.; *Papaveraceæ*, JUSS.; *Fig. Œd. Fl. Dan.* t. 585.)

The root (*Radix Chelidonii glauci* seu *Papaveris corniculati*) is employed. It is long and blackish. It has a nauseous odour and bitter taste.

It is resolvent and diuretic.

GLECHOMA HEDERACEA, LINN.—GROUND IVY.

SYNONIMES:—Lierre terrestre, FR.; Gundermann, Erdephengundermann, GERM.; Poponec, BOHEM.; Vedbende, DAN.; Hiedra terrestre, SPAN.; Aardveil, DUT.; Ellera terrestre, ITAL.; Blusezyk Ziemny, Kurdwan, POL.; Hera terrestre, PORT.; Jordrefwa, SWED.

Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This plant grows in every part of Europe. (*Didynamia Gymnospermia*, Linn.; *Labiæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Zorn, *Ic. pl.* t. 73.)

The herb (*Herba Hederæ terrestris* seu *Chamæclæmæ* seu *Calaminthæ humilioris*) is employed. It consists of a quadrangular, slender, branching stalk, furnished with reniform or cordiform, crenulated leaves. Its odour is strong and aromatic when bruised; its taste is somewhat acrid, bitter, and slightly balsamic.

It is stimulant and expectorant.

Dose of the juice, from one ounce to three ounces.

PECTORAL SPECIES. (Gall.; Pol.; Ross.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Fee)

R. Leaves of Ground Ivy, } of each, an equal part.
——— Maidenhair,
——— Speedwell,
——— Hyssop,

Cut and mix. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Ground Ivy, } of each, six parts.
Speedwell,
Coltsfoot,
Root of Liquorice, } of each, two parts.
Stalks of Bitter-sweet,

Cut and mix. (Ross.; Fee)

R. Pearl Barley, four ounces.
Root of Liquorice, } of each, two ounces.
Herb of Coltsfoot,
——— Ground Ivy,
——— Speedwell,
Flowers of Red Poppy, } of each, one ounce.
——— Lesser Mullein,
Seeds of Anise,
Dried Figs, three ounces.

Cut and mix. (Pol.)

CONSERVE OF GROUND IVY. (Austr.; Hisp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Van Mons)

R. Flowering Herb of Ground Ivy, one part.
White Sugar, two parts.

Beat together, and heat in a water-bath, till the sugar is melted. (Van Mons)

R. Flowering Herb of Ground Ivy, in powder, half an ounce.
Distilled Water of Ground Ivy, a sufficient quantity.
White Sugar, in powder, one pound.

Mix. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Fresh Leaves of Ground Ivy, one pound.
White Sugar, two pounds.

Beat together. (Hisp.; Palat.; Wirtem.)

Austr. prescribes one pound of leaves and three pounds of sugar.

Dose, from a scruple to a dram.

EXTRACT OF GROUND IVY.

Extractum Glechomæ hederaceæ. (Ferr.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

R. Herb of Ground Ivy, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four hours, and then boil a little. Express, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

INFUSION OF GROUND IVY. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ratier)

R. Leaves of Ground Ivy, two drams.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse, and strain. (Ratier)

R. Leaves of Ground Ivy, two drams.
Liquorice, grated, one dram.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of strained infusion. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

This is prescribed in catarrhal affections, to promote expectoration.

PECTORAL INFUSION.

Infusum pectorale. (Swediaur)

R. Leaves of Ground Ivy, } of each, one ounce.
——— Coltsfoot,
Root of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Macerate for two hours, and strain.

To be taken in the course of the day.

This infusion has been recommended in phthisis pulmonalis.

SYRUP OF GROUND IVY.

Syrupus Hederæ terrestris. (Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Fresh Leaves of Ground Ivy, half a pound.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours; then strain, and add to the liquor

White Sugar, twice its weight.

Make a syrup in a covered vessel. (Gall.)

Hisp. prescribes two ounces of fresh leaves, two pounds of water, and four pounds of sugar.—Bruns.—one pound and a half of leaves, two pounds of water, and sixteen ounces of sugar to each nine ounces

of infusion.—SARD.—simply one part of sugar to two parts of infusion.

R. Fresh Leaves of Ground Ivy, four ounces.
Distilled Water of Ground Ivy, one pound.

Infuse, express, and add to every nine ounces of the infusion

White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Strain the syrup, after having given it a single boil. (WIRTEM.)

R. Depurated Juice of Ground Ivy, } of each, two
Syrup, } pounds.

Make a syrup. (SARD.)

R. Fresh Leaves of Ground Ivy, any quantity.

Bruise them without adding water, and express the juice; coagulate the liquor at the fire, and add to five parts of it, sugar nine parts, and make a syrup. (VAN MONS)

Dose, from one to two ounces.

HAGUENOT'S WHEY. (PIERQUIN)

R. Cow's Milk, two pounds.

Coagulate it by boiling under slight pressure, and clarify it with white of egg. Add to it, boiling, seven or eight pinches of ground ivy leaves, and sweeten with sugar.

It is recommended to be taken, fasting, in cases of vesical and renal gravel.

ESSENCE OF GROUND IVY.

Essentia Glechomæ hederæ. (BRUNS.)

R. Herb of Ground Ivy, one ounce.
Spirit of Juniper, four ounces.

Digest, express, and filter.

It is stimulant, and reputed pectoral.

GLOBULARIA VULGARIS, LINN.—FRENCH DAISY.

SYNONIMES:—Globulaire commune, FR.; Kugelblume, GERM.; Kugelblomst, DAN.; Kogelkruid, DUT.; Bergskubba, SWED.

GALL.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of Europe, growing in dry and mountainous districts. (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, LINN.; *Globulariæ*, CAND.; *Fig.* Lob. t. 478.)

The herb (*Herba Globulariæ*) is employed.

It consists of a stem furnished with a great number of lanceolated and glabrous leaves.

It has a bitter taste.

GLYCYRRHIZA.—LIQUORICE.

Two species of this genus of plants are employed in medicine:

1. *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, LINN.—Liquorice.

SYNONIMES:—Réglisse commune, FR.; Süszholz, Lakritzenholz, GERM.; Ussulsus, ARAB.; Lekorice, Sladky koren, Sladky drewo, BOHEM.; Wellmie, Olinde, CYNG.; Lakrits, DAN.; and SWED.; Mittie luckerie, DUK.; Rogaliza, SPAN.; Jetimadh, HIND.; Zoethout, DUT.; Regolizia, ITAL.; Oyot maniz, JAV.; Urat manis, MAL.; Bikhmekeh, PERS.; Korsen lakrecyawy czyli stodni, POL.; Alcacaz, PORT.; Dubez solotko, RUSS.; Maduko, Yastimadhuka, SANS.; Addimodrum, TAM.

LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMER.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSÍT.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; PH. SYPH.; ZARDA.

A plant which grows in the warm and temperate climates of Europe. (*Diadelphia Decandria*, LINN.; *Leguminosæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. VI. 293.)

The root (*Radix Liquiritiæ* seu *Glycyrrhizæ*) is employed. It is very long, cylindrical, branching, and ligneous; of the thickness of a finger; of a dull fawn colour without, and yellowish within. Its taste is sweet and somewhat mucilaginous, becoming vapid and slightly bitter after having been chewed for a long time.

It contains, according to ROBIQUET, starch, albumen, an acrid volatile oil, a peculiar saccharine principle called *Glycyrrhi-*

zine (or *Sacco-gummite*,) and another crystallizable principle, equally peculiar, called *Agedoïde*.

2. *Glycyrrhiza echinata*, LINN. Spiny Liquorice.

SYNONIMES: — Réglisse épineuse, FR.; Igelsschottensüssholz, GERM.

DAN.; FENN.; HANN.; HASS.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; ROSS.; MURRAY and GMELIN.

A plant of Asia and of the middle of Europe. (*Fig.* Jacq. *Hort. Vind.* I. p. 41. t. 95)

The root is employed. It resembles the preceding, but is thicker.

PECTORAL SPECIES. (BATAV.)

R. Root of Wallflower, two ounces.
——— Liquorice, one ounce and a half.
Herb of Speedwell, } of each,
——— Ground Ivy, } one handful.
——— St. John's-wort, three pinches.
——— Lesser Centaury, two pinches.
Seeds of Fennel, three drams.

Cut and bruise.

PECTORAL SPECIES.

Species pro Decocto pro Potu Infantum. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, sixteen ounces.
Ivory Shavings, four ounces.
Liquorice, twelve ounces.
Root of Polypody, four ounces.
Flowers of Lime Tree, two ounces.
Figs, } of each,
Carob Beans, } eight ounces.
Seeds of Anise, } of each,
——— Fennel, } four ounces.

Cut and mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Hartshorn Shavings, two pounds.
Ivory Shavings, one pound.
Liquorice, four pounds.
Root of Polypody, two pounds.
Figs, five pounds.
Dates, } of each,
Jujubes, } two pounds and a half.
Seeds of Coriander, } of each, one
——— Fennel, } pound and a half.
Flowers of Borage, } of each,
——— Bugloss, } two ounces.
——— Violets, }

Cut and mix. (PALAT.)

WIRTEM. prescribes two pounds of hartshorn shavings, one pound each of ivory shavings, of liquorice, of polypody, of figs, and of carob beans, half a pound each, of fennel, and of anise, four ounces of lime tree flowers, and one pound of burnt hartshorn.

LIQUORICE JUICE.

Succus Liquiritiæ. (EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN)

This is met with in commerce in the form of sticks; they are nearly cylindrical, about six inches in length, and one inch, at most in diameter: they are enveloped in laurel or bay leaves. Its taste is sweet, mixed with a slight degree of bitterness.

It is the inspissated decoction of the root of liquorice. It is always more or less burnt, and is sometimes found to contain pieces of copper. It is received from Sicily, but principally from Spain.

PURIFIED LIQUORICE JUICE.

Succus Liquiritiæ depuratus. (BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; DAN.; HANN.; HASS.; BORUS.; SAX.; VAN MONS)

R. Liquorice Juice, any quantity.

Dissolve it in hot water, strain through a sieve, evaporate to the consistence of a firm mass, and roll it into small cylinders on an oiled marble slab. Dry them near the fire, and cut them into sticks two or three inches long. (VAN MONS)

BAVAR. directs one part of juice to be macerated in twelve parts of water, for twenty-four hours; the mixture to be expressed, and the liquor evaporated to dryness.

LIQUORICE JUICE WITH GUM. (VAN MONS)

R. Gum Arabic, } of each,
Liquorice Juice, } an equal part.

Dissolve each separately in water; strain the liquors through a seive, mix them, and evaporate the whole to the consistence of a firm mass, constantly stirring.

ANISATED LIQUORICE JUICE. (VAN MONS)

R. Depurated Liquorice Juice at the moment of becoming cool, forty-eight ounces.
Oil of Anise, three drams.

Incorporate, and roll the mass into thin sticks on an oiled slab. Having dried them, cut them into small pieces.

EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE JUICE. (VAN MONS)

R. Liquorice Juice, sliced, any quantity.
Cold Water, twice its weight.

Macerate for three days in a large shallow vessel, decant without agitation, filter and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

EXTRACT OF LIQUORICE.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ. (Lond.; Dubl.; Ant.; Austr.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Pol.; Ross.; Sard.; Herbip.; Coxe; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Root of Liquorice, sliced, one pound.
Boiling Water, one gallon.

Macerate for twenty-four hours: then boil down to four pints. Strain the hot liquor and evaporate it to a proper consistence. (Lond.; Dubl.; Coxe)

R. Liquorice, one pound.
Boiling Water, sixteen pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours, strain, decant, and evaporate in a water-bath, to the proper consistence. (Hisp.)

Ant.; and Belg. direct one pound of root to be infused twice, in eight pounds of water each time, and the mixed infusions to be evaporated.—Ferr.—two ounces of root to be infused for two days in ten pounds of water, and the strained infusion evaporated.

R. Liquorice, any quantity.

Bruise it in a mortar with a little water; express the juice, set it aside, decant and evaporate. (Hisp.; Fuld.)

R. Liquorice, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Macerate it for four days, in a warm place, then boil a little; express, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Bruns.)

Sard. directs the infusion to be evaporated to two thirds before straining it.—Lipp.—three pounds of root to be infused in nine of boiling water for twelve hours, then to be boiled a little; the infusion to be set aside for six hours, and then evaporated.—Ross.—one part of dried root to be boiled in six parts of water; or one of fresh root, in two or three of water.—Dan.—one part of root in eight parts of water.—Herbip.—the root to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water for one hour, and the decanted decoction evaporated to the consistence of thick honey.—Piderit.—one pound of root to be boiled in six pounds of water, and the strained decoction, depurated by repose, to be evaporated in a water-bath.

R. Liquorice, one pound.
Cold Water, ten pounds.

Macerate for two days, occasionally stirring; strain, set aside, decant the liquid, and evaporate it to the consistence of an extract. (Austr.; Pol.)

R. Liquorice, in coarse powder, any quantity.
Moisten it with a little cold water, in a Real's press, and after twelve hours maceration, charge it with water and express the liquor: evaporate this slowly to the consistence of an extract. (Van Mons)

R. Liquorice, one pound.
Cold Water, four pounds.

Macerate it for twenty-four hours, stirring from time to time, and strain: macerate the residue in fresh water, and strain again. Mix the liquors, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Gall.)

LIQUORICE PASTE.

Pasta seu *Gelatina* seu *Mucilago Liquiritiæ* seu *Glycyrrhizæ, Saccharum glycyrrhisatum, Glycyrrhiza lucida, Gluten pectorale.* (Austr.; Bruns.; Dan.; Gall.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Grated Liquorice, four ounces.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Macerate for twelve hours, strain, and dissolve in the infusion,

Gum Arabic, two pounds and a half.
White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Strain again, and evaporate slowly till one drop being thrown on a cold glass plate, gelatinizes: then remove the pellicle, pour the mass into oiled metallic moulds, dry with a moderate heat, and cut into tablets. (Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.)

Lipp. prescribes two ounces of root, four pounds and a half of water, and two pounds each, of gum and of sugar.—Ross.—eight ounces of root, four pounds of water, and two pounds and a half each, of gum and of sugar.—Sax.—one part of root, twenty-two parts of water, nine of gum, and six of sugar.—Fenn.—one pound of root, a sufficient quantity of water, three pounds of gum, and two pounds and a half of sugar.—Dan.—one ounce of root, five pounds of water, four pounds of gum, and two pounds of sugar.—Herbip.—one ounce of liquorice, four pounds of water, and sixteen ounces each, of gum and of sugar.—Spielmann—one ounce of liquorice, one hundred and twenty ounces of water, sixty of gum, and forty of sugar.

R. Liquorice, four ounces.
Water, thirty-two ounces.

Boil down to twenty-four ounces, and dissolve in the strained liquor.

Gum Arabic, two pounds.
White Sugar, one pound and a half.

Boil slowly to the required consistence. (Bruns.)

Suec. prescribes nine ounces of root, six-

teen of water, reduced to ten, and three pounds each, of gum and of sugar.

R. Liquorice, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours, and dissolve in the strained liquor,

Gum Arabic, one pound.
White Sugar, four pounds.

Strain, evaporate one half, skim, and add

Orange-flower Water, half an ounce.

Pour into moulds. (Austr.)

R. Liquorice, one part.
Water, seventy-six parts.

Infuse the root, without heat, in one fourth of the water, then with heat, in the rest of it: strain when cold, and dissolve in the liquor,

Gum Arabic, forty-eight parts.
Sugar Candy, twenty-four parts.

Clarify with white of egg, concentrate, and pour into moulds. (Van Mons)

R. Liquorice, four ounces.
Water, five pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours, and dissolve in the strained liquor,

Gum Arabic, } of each, two pounds.
White Sugar, }

Strain through a thick cloth, evaporate to the consistence of an extract, and beat strongly, and with gradual addition, with five pounds of the mass,

Whites of Eggs, twelve.

Previously mixed with

Orange-flower Water, four ounces.

Inspissate slowly, and spread it upon a marble slab, sprinkled with starch. (Gall.)

Palat.; and Wirtem. prescribe four ounces of root, eight pounds of water, boiled down to four, two pounds and a half each, of gum and of sugar, and six whites of eggs beaten with half an ounce of orange-flower water.

ANISATED LIQUORICE PASTE.

Pasta Liquiritiæ fusca. (Gall.; Spielmann)

R. Extract of Liquorice, } of each,
White Sugar, } one pound.
Gum Senegal, two pounds.
Florentine Iris, one dram.
Essential Oil of Anise, twenty-four grains.

Dissolve the gum in a sufficient quantity of water, strain the solution, add to it the extract, and evaporate slowly to the consistence of honey; then add the iris, continue the evaporation to the consistence of an extract, and add the oil. (Gall.)

R. Gum Arabic, thirty-two ounces.
Spring Water, a sufficient quantity.

Strain, and dissolve in the solution,

Liquorice Juice, nine ounces.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Evaporate slowly to the consistence of thick syrup. Then add

Florentine Iris, in powder, } of each,
Root of Elicampane, in powder, } half an ounce.

Continue the evaporation till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers, and add lastly

Essential Oil of Anise, two scruples.

Pour it upon an oiled slab. (Spielmann)

OPIATE LIQUORICE PASTE. (Henri)

R. Gum Senegal, } of each,
White Sugar, } five hundred parts.
Orange-flower Water, thirty parts.
Extract of Liquorice, sixty parts.
Aqueous Extract of Opium, two parts.

Add to the inspissated solution of the gum and sugar, the two extracts, previously dissolved in a small quantity of water.

LIQUORICE LOZENGES. (Van Mons)

R. Extract of Liquorice, one part.
Sugar, liquified over the fire, sixteen parts.

Pulverize the extract, incorporate it with the sugar, and roll the lozenges in starch.

WHITE PECTORAL TROCHISCS.

Trochisci bechici albi seu *Glycyrrhizæ* seu *e Glycyrrhiza, Confectio de Rebecha.* (Fuld.; Lipp.; Suec.; Augustin; Spielmann)

R. Powdered Liquorice Root, one ounce.
——— Florentine Iris, half an ounce.
——— Sugar Candy, one pound.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (Lipp.)

R. Powdered Liquorice Root, three drams.
——— Florentine Iris, six drams.
——— Starch, half an ounce.
——— White Sugar, eight ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (Suec.)

Fuld. prescribes eight ounces of liquorice, four of iris, one ounce and a half of starch, six ounces of sugar, and mucilage of tragacanth.

R. Powdered Liquorice Root, one ounce and a half.
——— Florentine Iris, } of each,
——— Gum Arabic, } half an ounce.

Powdered White Sugar, forty-eight ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Make trochiscs. (Spielmann)

WHITE LIQUORICE STICKS.

Baculi Liquiritiæ albi. (Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Gum Arabic, Simple Dimbræ Species, Diatragacanth Species, } of each, half an ounce.
Liquorice Powder, Starch, } of each, one ounce.
White Sugar, two pounds.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Make sticks.

YELLOW PECTORAL TROCHISCS.

Trochisci bechici citrini, Liquiritia cocta citrina, Tabellæ Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ compositæ. (Ant.; Palat.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Liquorice Root, Florentine Iris, } of each, one ounce.
Saffron, two scruples.
White Sugar, one pound.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Make trochiscs. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Powdered Liquorice, eight ounces.
Compound Powder of Tragacanth, Florentine Iris, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Powdered Saffron, eight scruples.
——— Sugar, six pounds.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Make trochiscs. (Ant.)

R. Powdered Liquorice, one ounce.
——— Florentine Iris, Starch, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Saffron, one scruple.
——— Sugar, twelve ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Make trochiscs. (Spielmann)

Suec. prescribes three drams of liquorice, six drams of iris, half an ounce of starch, two scruples of saffron, eight ounces of sugar, and mucilage of tragacanth.

YELLOW LIQUORICE STICKS.

Baculi Liquiritiæ Citrini. (Olden.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Piderit)

R. White Sugar, twelve parts.
Liquorice Root, one part.
Florentine Iris, one fourth part.
Saffron, one eighth part.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Make a soft mass, and divide it into sticks, to be dried on a sieve. (Olden.; Sax.)

R. White Sugar, one pound.
Liquorice Root, one ounce.
Florentine Iris, Starch, } of each, half an ounce.
Saffron, half a scruple.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Make sticks. (Wirtem.; Piderit)

BLACK PECTORAL TROCHISCS.

Trochisci Liquiritiæ seu *Liquiritiæ cum Gummi* seu *bechici nigri* seu *Glycyrrhizæ, Tabellæ Anisi compositæ.* (Edinb.; Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Augustin; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Liquorice Juice, Gum Arabic, } of each, an equal part.
Dissolve each separately, in water; mix the liquors, and evaporate to the proper consistence for making trochiscs. (Ferr.)

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ Glabræ.
(Edinb.; and Coxe)

R. Extract of Liquorice, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } one part.
Sugar, two parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Evaporate the strained solution, and make trochiscs.

R. Powdered Liquorice Juice, one part.
——— Sugar Candy, sixteen parts.
Manna, four parts.
Beat together, and add
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Make trochiscs. (Van Mons)

R. Powdered Extract of Liquorice, eight ounces.
——— Sugar, one pound.
——— Gum Arabic, three ounces.
Orange-flower Water, a sufficient quantity.
Make trochiscs. (Brugnatelli)

Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Herbip.; and Swediaur prescribe three parts each, of liquorice juice and of gum arabic, and six parts of sugar.

R. Powdered Florentine Iris, } of each, one ounce.
——— Liquorice Root,
——— Anise,
——— Fennel,
Liquorice Juice, dissolved in Hyssop Water, four ounces.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (Bruns.; Hann.; Wirtem.)

Palat. suppresses the sugar and Lusit. the fennel; in other respects their formulæ are the same.—Olden.; and Sax. direct the sugar to be dissolved in fennel water.

Ant. prescribes three ounces each, of liquorice root and of Florentine iris, half a pound each, of anise and of fennel, two pounds eight ounces of extract of liquorice, twelve pounds of sugar, and mucilage of tragacanth.

R. Sweet Almonds, blanched, two ounces.

Make a paste, and add to it

Powdered Liquorice Juice, four ounces.
——— Fennel, half an ounce.
——— Sugar, eight ounces.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (Augustin; Piderit)

R. Storax, six parts.
White Sugar, one hundred and forty-four parts.

Triturate together, and add

Sweet Almonds, blanched, } of each, two parts.
Florentine Iris,
Tragacanth, one part.
Soft Extract of Liquorice, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (Van Mons)

Van Mons proposes also to take thirty-six parts of white trochiscs, and one part of storax, and to form a mass with a sufficient quantity of an aqueous solution of extract of liquorice.—Spielmann prescribes three ounces of Florentine iris, five ounces each, of anise and of fennel, nine ounces of liquorice juice, one ounce of storax, ninety-six ounces of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of tragacanth.

OPIATE PECTORAL TROCHISCS.

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio seu *thebaici*, *Trochisci sedativo-balsamici* seu *pectorales Regis Danorum.* (Edinb.; Lusit.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Ellis; Spielmann; Van Mons)

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ cum Opio. (Edinb.)

R. Opium, two drams.
Tincture of Tolu, half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, eight ounces.
Extract of Liquorice, } of each, five ounces.
Gum Arabic, in powder,

First triturate the opium with the tincture, then gradually add the extract, softened with hot water, the syrup, and the gum: finally, inspissate the mass, and form it into trochiscs of ten grains each.

Lusit.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; and Swediaur give the same formula.

Spielmann directs trochiscs to be made of one ounce each, of liquorice juice and of white sugar, and of four grains of opium.—Van Mons prescribes nine drams each, of liquorice juice and of marshmallows root, six each, of Florentine iris and of tragacanth, one scruple of opium, sixteen ounces of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of water.—Coxe—two drams each, of gum arabic, of extract of liquorice, and of white sugar, six grains of opium, four drops of oil of anise, and a sufficient quantity of water; to be made into forty trochiscs. These are well known under the name of Wistar's *Cough Lozenges.*

LOHOCH SANUM ET EXPERTUM. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Distilled Water of Lohoch sanum et expertum, one ounce.
Pine-apple Kernels, } of each, half an ounce.
Almonds, blanched,
Seeds of White Poppy,

Make an emulsion, and add when strained

White Sugar, twenty ounces.
Powdered Liquorice, } of each, three drams.
——— Tragacanth,
——— Gum Arabic,
——— Starch,
——— Florentine Iris, two drams.

Mix with continued and quick agitation. (Wirtem.)

R. Liquorice Root, } of each, half an ounce.
Herb of Hyssop,
——— Maidenhair,
——— Mountain Balm,
Anise, } of each, two drams.
Fennel,
Spring Water, twenty-four ounces.

Boil for a short time. Make an emulsion with the decoction, and

Blanched Almonds, } of each, one ounce.
Pine-apple Kernels,
Seeds of White Poppy,

Add to it when strained

Powdered Liquorice, } of each, six drams.
——— Tragacanth,

Powdered Gum Arabic, } of each,
——— Starch, } six drams.
——— Florentine Iris, }
White Sugar, forty ounces.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Cinnamon, }
Hyssop, }
Mountain Balm, } of each,
Florentine Iris, } half an ounce.
Anise, }
Fennel, }
Maidenhair, one handful.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then distil one pound of liquid, with which, and

Pine-apple Kernels, five drams.
Sweet Almonds, blanched, three drams,

make an emulsion. Add to it when strained

White Sugar, two pounds.
Liquorice Powder, }
Gum Tragacanth, } of each,
—— Arabic, } three drams.
Starch, }
Iris, two drams.

Mix. (PALAT.)

R. Powdered Root of Liquorice, } of each,
——— Marshmallows, } one ounce.
——— Florentine Iris, six drams.
——— Tragacanth, one ounce.

Make a powder, and incorporate extemporaneously four scruples of it with two ounces of amygdaline syrup. (PIDERIT)

Dose, from two drams to half an ounce,

LOHOCH OF FOX'S LUNG.

Lohoch pulmonale seu *de Pulmone Vulpis.* (LIPP.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Powdered Fox's Lung, }
——— Liquorice Juice, } of each,
——— Maidenhair, } one
——— Anise, } ounce.
——— Fennel, }
Syrup, fifteen ounces.

Mix. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

R. Extract of Liquorice, half an ounce.
Fennel Water, two ounces.

Mix, and add

Powdered Ground Ivy, }
——— Anise, } of each,
——— Fennel, } two drams.
Simple Syrup, six ounces.

Mix. (LIPP.)

In its *modus operandi*, this lohoch is similar to the preceding. It was introduced by MESUE, and has enjoyed great celebrity in cough and pulmonary phthisis.

Dose, two or three drams.

SIMPLE PECTORAL ELIXIR. (BRUNS.; HAMB.)

R. Liquorice Juice, three ounces.
Fennel Water, four ounces.

Mix. (HAMB.)

BRUNS. prescribes one pound of fennel water, and six ounces of liquorice juice.

INFUSION OF LIQUORICE.

Infusum Radicis Glycyrrhizæ seu *liquiritiæ.* (CAST. BORUS.; WURCEB.; AUGUSTIN)

R. Liquorice Root, sliced, one ounce.
Boiling Water, nine or ten ounces.

Digest for half an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.

GLYCYRRHIZED HONEY.

Mel glycyrrhizatum seu *Liquiritiæ.* (HAMB.; POL.; FEE)

R. Liquorice Root, eight ounces.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

Macerate for an hour, express, evaporate to fourteen ounces, and add

Honey, five pounds.

Boil slowly to the consistence of syrup. (POL.; FEE)

HAMB. directs one ounce and a half of liquorice to be infused for half an hour in a sufficient quantity of hot water to obtain ten ounces of strained liquor; double its weight of honey to be then added, and boiled to the consistence of syrup.

SYRUP OF LIQUORICE.

Syrupus Glycyrrhizæ seu *Liquiritiæ.* (BRUNS.; HANN.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Liquorice Root, grated, one part.
Water, three parts.

Infuse for an hour, in a warm water-bath, and dissolve in the infusion when cold

White Sugar, two parts.

Preserve. (VAN MONS)

VAN MONS directs elsewhere the syrup to be made with honey and sugar.

R. Liquorice Root, eight ounces.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

Macerate, boil slightly for a quarter of an hour, then strain, evaporate to fourteen ounces, and add

White Sugar, } of each,
Despumated Honey, } two pounds.

Give it a single boil. (HANN.; BORUS.)

R. Liquorice Root, two ounces.
Maidenhair, one ounce,
Hyssop, half an ounce.
Water, two pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and boil down to one half: add to the strained decoction.

Despumated Honey, eight ounces.
White Sugar, sixteen ounces.
Rose Water, four ounces.

Make a syrup. (BRUNS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

PECTORAL DECOCTION. (SWEDIAUR)

R. Liquorice Root, } of each,
Herb of Coltsfoot, } two ounces.
——— Ground Ivy, }
Root of Elicampane, one ounce.
Water, nine pounds.

Boil till reduced to one pound of strained liquor.—Dose, three or four ounces, several times a day. It may be sweetened with sugar or honey.

ESSENCE OF LIQUORICE.

Essentia Liquiritiæ. (BRUNS.)

R. Liquorice Root, sliced, one ounce.
Proof Spirit, three ounces.

Digest, and express.

RINGELMANN'S ELIXIR.

Elixir pectorale Regis Daniæ seu *Danorum* seu *Ringelmanni* seu *ex Succo Glycyrrhizæ* seu *pectorale dulce* seu *Glycyrrhizæ* seu *e Succo Liquiritiæ.* (DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

1. *Without Opium.*

R. Liquorice Juice, one part.
Fennel Water, two parts.
Spirit of Ammonia, six parts.

Digest for three hours in a moderate heat, and strain. (MIL. COPEN.)

LIPP. prescribes one part of juice, four of fennel water, and two of spirit of ammonia.—SAX.—two of juice, six of fennel water, and two of spirit of ammonia.—FULD.—two of juice, six of fennel water, and three of spirit of ammonia.—HANN.—two of juice, six of fennel water, and two of anisated spirit of ammonia.—SPIELMANN—one of juice, two of fennel water, and six of anisated spirit of ammonia.—VAN MONS—two of juice, eight of fennel water, and two of anisated spirit of ammonia.

R. Liquorice Juice, six parts.
Fennel Water, twelve parts.
Green Seeds of Anise, one part.
Spirit of Ammonia, thirty-six parts.

Digest for twenty-four hours, and strain. (DAN.)

VAN MONS directs one part of anise to be digested in six parts of spirit of ammonia, twelve parts of fennel water, and six parts of liquorice juice to be added; and the liquor filtered at the end of several days.

R. Purified Liquorice Juice, one ounce.
Fennel Water, eight ounces.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, half a dram.

Mix. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Root of Angelica, three ounces.
——— Lovage, half an ounce.
Chamomile Flowers, one ounce and a half.
Anise, eight ounces.
Mace, three drams.
Fennel, five ounces.
Nutmegs, } of each, one ounce.
Myrrh, }
Subcarbonate of Potass, eighteen ounces.
Alcohol, four pounds.
Spring Water, two pounds.

Digest for three days, and add

Muriate of Ammonia, in powder, one pound.

Distil slowly till there remains only one pound of liquor in the retort.—Mix the product with,

Liquorice Juice, five ounces,

dissolved in

Fennel Water, one pound.

Add finally

Saffron, two drams.

Digest for several days, and filter, (WIRTEM.)

2. *With Opium.*—Opiate ammoniacal Elixir:—*Elixir ammoniato-opiatum, Extractum thebaicum ammoniacale.*

R. Purified Liquorice Juice, half an ounce.
Fennel Water, half a pound.

Mix, and add to the strained liquor

Anisated Spirit of Ammonia, two drams.
Tincture of Opium, half a dram.

Mix. (OLDEN.)

POL.; and BORUS. prescribe two ounces of juice, six of fennel water, two of anisated spirit of ammonia, and two drams of tincture of opium.—VAN MONS—eight parts of juice, twenty-four of fennel water, eight of anisated spirit of ammonia, and eight of tincture of opium.

It is stimulant, and is recommended in chronic affections of the chest. It is considered pectoral, expectorant, carminative, anti-cholical, stomachic, and diuretic.—It is a preparation which deserves to be remembered: it is susceptible of many very useful modifications.

Dose, from thirty-six to fifty drops.

GOSSIPIUM HERBACEUM, Linn.—COTTON TREE.

Fenn.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin.

This plant seems originally to have come from Upper Egypt; it is cultivated in the middle of Europe. (*Monadelphia Polyandria*, Linn.; *Malvaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Cav. *Diss.* 6. t. 164. fig. 2.)

The seeds (*Semina Bombacis* seu *Gossypii*) are employed. They are of a blackish-grey colour, and of the size of a large pea. They contain a white, sweet, and oleaginous kernel.

But the down *Cotton* (*Bombax*, *Erioxylon*) which surrounds them is more frequently employed.

Synonimes:—Coton, Fr.; Baumwolle, Germ.; Koten, Arab.; Cay-boung, Cochin.; βομβακι, Mod. Gr.; Watta, Jav.; Karpasi, Sans.

Bruns.; Gall.; Wirtem.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This down is very fine, and of a brilliant whiteness. It is called *Gossypina* by Thomson.

The seeds furnish an abundant mucilage, and the down serves to make moxa.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS, Linn.—GRATIOLA HEDGE HYSSOP.

Synonimes:—Gratiole, Fr.; Gnadenkraut, Gottesgnadenkraut, Wildaurin, Germ.; Granatowe gablko, Bohem.; Gudsnaadeurt, Dan.; Graciola, Span.; and Port.; Grenada kruid, Dut.; Graziola, Stanco cavallo, Ital.; Csicorgofa, Mal.; Konjtrud, Pol.; Licharo dotschnaja trawa, Russ.; Jordgalla, Swed.

Dubl.; Edinb.; Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

A plant of Europe. (*Diandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Scrofulariæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 188.)

The root and herb are employed.

The root (*Radix Gratiolæ* seu *Gratiæ Dei*) is white, and furnished with fibres.

The herb consists of a cylindrical, glabrous, simple stem, and of sessile, opposite, glabrous, oval, lanceolated, dentated leaves, with three longitudinal nervures. It is destitute of odour, but its taste is bitter, nauseous, and feebly astringent. By drying, its properties are much diminished.

It is violently purgative and anthelmintic.—Dose, from ten to thirty grains, of the powder.

VERMIFUGE POWDER.

Pulvis Gratiolæ cum Hydrargyro. (Augustin)

R.	Gratiola,	two scruples.
	Proto-chloruret of Mercury,	five grains.
	Assafœtida,	half a dram.
	Oil of Peppermint,	three drops.

Mix, and divide into eight parcels.—Dose, one every three hours. It is recommended by Hargens against tænia.

PURGATIVE POWDER.

Pulvis purgans et irritans. (Brera)

R.	Root of Gratiola, in powder,	three grains.
	Sugar,	one scruple.

Mix.—To be taken in the morning, and repeated in the evening.

ANTI-PSORIC SPECIES.

Species pro Decocto anti-psorico. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Herb of Gratiola, half an ounce.
Dried Figs, six drams.
Quince Seeds, } of each,
Pichurim Bean, } one dram.
Anethum stellatum, two drams.

Mix.

EXTRACT OF GRATIOLA.

Extractum Gratiolæ. (AUSTR.; FERR.; HANN.; OLDEN.; SAX.; VAN MONS)

R. Fresh Leaves of Gratiola, any quantity.

Bruise them in a stone mortar sprinkling with a little water. Express the juice, and immediately evaporate in a water-bath, constantly stirring towards the end. (HANN.; OLDEN.)

R. Herb of Gratiola, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust the herb by several successive boilings; mix the decoctions, and after decantation, evaporate in a water-bath. (AUSTR.; HISP.)

R. Herb of Gratiola, one part.
Cold Water, eight parts.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil for a quarter of an hour, and express strongly: boil the residue with four parts of water. Mix the decoctions, set aside for twenty-four hours, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (SAX.)

K. Fresh Herb of Gratiola, } of each,
Cold Water, } one part.

Macerate for twelve hours, and add

Boiling Water, four parts.

Strain when cold, and clarify with white of egg. Set it then on the fire, and when the liquor begins to inspissate, pass it through a sieve, and finally evaporate it, constantly stirring. (VAN MONS)

Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF GRATIOLA. (BAVAR.; HERBIP.; NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Gratiola, } of each,
Alcohol, } one pound.

Digest for three days in a moderate heat; then express, set aside and decant the liquor: distil off the alcohol, and evaporate the residue to the proper consistence. (HERBIP.)

NIEMANN prescribes four parts of dried herb root, eight of proof spirit, and eighteen of water; to be digested for two days in a moderate heat, and the strained liquor to be evaporated.—BAVAR.—one pound of herb, four ounces of alcohol, eight pounds of water, twelve hours digestion, and twelve hours boiling.

The dose is the same as for the preceding.

INFUSION OF GRATIOLA.

Infusum Gratiolæ. (SAUNDERS)

R. Root of Gratiola, half a dram.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of strained infusion. Add to this,

Syrup of Poppies, half an ounce.

Mix.

DECOCTION OF GRATIOLA.

Decoctum Gratiolæ. (NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Gratiola, two drams.
Spring Water. a sufficient quantity

to obtain four ounces of strained decoction. Add to this when cold,

Sulphuric Æther, one scruple.
Syrup of Rhubarb, one ounce.

And sometimes

Sulphate of Magnesia,
from two drams to half an ounce.

Mix.—It is purgative.—Dose, a spoonful, every two hours.

PURGATIVE LAVEMENT. (NIEMANN)

R. Herb of Gratiola,
from three to five drams.
Spring Water, twelve ounces.

Boil down to two thirds.

It is employed to remove constipation, and to destroy ascarides.

WINE OF GRATIOLA. (NIEMANN)

R. Root of Gratiola, half an ounce.
Spanish Wine, two pounds.

Digest and filter.

It is excitant, purgative, and emetic.

GUAIACUM OFFICINALE, LINN.—GUAIAC.

SYNONIMES:—Gayac, FR.; Franzosenholz, Pockenholz, Guajakholz, GERM.; Francowske drewo, BOHEM.; Franzostree, DAN.; Guayaco, Palo Santo, SPAN.; Poxhout, DUT.; Guajaco, ITAL.; and PORT.; Drzewo Gwaiakowa, POL.; Granzosenholtz, SWED.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Spielmann; Zarda.

A tree of the Antillas. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Rubiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 180)

The wood, bark, and resin are employed. The wood (*Lignum Sanctum* seu *Guaiaci* seu *Guajaci* seu *Indicum* seu *benedictum*) is of a very close texture, hard and heavy, of a yellow colour becoming brown towards the centre, of an aromatic odour which becomes more developed by rubbing, and of a bitter, slightly acrid, and resinous taste. It arrives to us in billets or in shavings (*Raspatura* seu *Rasura Ligni Guajaci*). The shavings are greenish-brown or yellow, according as they may have come from the interior or exterior parts of the tree.

The bark (*Cortex Lignisancti* seu *Guaiaci*) is woody, hard, of the thickness of one or two lines, almost flat, cracked, heavy, and difficult to be broken. It is grey externally, sprinkled with green, brown, and whitish spots, and yellowish-grey internally.

The resin, improperly called *Gum Guaiac*, (*Resina Guaiaci nativa*, *Gummi Guajaci*, *Gummi Ligni sancti*), is in irregular masses, of a reddish, greenish-brown, or greenish colour, friable, showing a vitreous and brilliant fracture. Its powder, at first grey, becomes green when exposed to the air. Its odour is agreeable and is analogous to that of benzoin; its taste is acrid and disagreeable, developing itself very slowly.

It flows either spontaneously or by incisions, from the bark of old trunks of the tree.

A peculiar resin, which Thomson calls *Guaiacina*, forms the basis of it. Both the wood and resin of guaiacum are stimulant. They are classed among the sudorifics, and are frequently administered in syphilitic disorders.

I. *Preparations which contain the constituent principles of Guaiac more or less altered by distillation.*

SPIRIT OF GUAIAC WOOD.

Spiritus Ligni Guaiaci. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, any quantity.

Distil from a retort placed in a sand-bath. Collect the product, and separate the watery liquid from the supernatant oil.

This product, formed chiefly of acetic acid, formerly passed for a very efficacious sudorific and diuretic.

It was given in the dose of from thirty to fifty drops.

OIL OF GUAIAC. (Bruns.; Ferr.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Guaiac Shavings, any quantity.

Distil them from a retort placed in a sand-bath. Separate the black empyreumatic oil from the acid spirit, and rectify it by fresh distillation.

It was formerly given in the dose of four or five drops, in gonorrhœa. It was also applied to painful carious teeth.

COMPOUND OIL OF GUAIAC.

Oleum Guaiaci compositum. (Van Mons)

R. Empyreumatic Oil of Guaiac, three ounces.
Balsam of Peru, one ounce.
Spirit of Ammonia, half an ounce.

Mix.

It is recommended against caries of the teeth, and to dress malignant ulcers. In the latter case it is directed to be mixed with twice its weight of olive oil.

II. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Guaiac without the vehicle employed to extract it.*

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF GUAIAC.

Extractum Ligni Guaiaci aquosum. (Austr.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Genev.; Hamb.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Wirtem.; Van Mons)

R. Guaiac Shavings, one pound.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for four days in a warm place, and then boil a little. Express, and evaporate the liquor to the proper consistence. (Bruns.)

R. Guaiac Bark, in powder, any quantity.

Put it into a Real's press, and moisten it with cold water. At the end of twenty-four hours, charge the apparatus with a column of boiling water of from twenty-two to twenty-five feet high; receive the liquid as long as it flows through coloured, then strain it through flannel, and evaporate it. (Van Mons)

R. Guaiac Shavings, any quantity.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Exhaust it by several successive boilings. Mix the decoctions, and, after decantation, evaporate. (Austr.)

Dan.; Hann.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sax.; give the same formula, but require for each boiling, ten parts of water to one part of wood.—Wirtem.—merely orders the decoction, without specifying any quantity.—Hisp. directs two pounds of wood to be macerated for twenty-four hours, and boiled for two, in twenty pounds of water; the residue to be boiled again in a fresh quantity of water till reduced to eight pounds: the mixed liquors to be then evaporated.

R. Guaiac Shavings, one pound.
Spring Water, fifteen pounds.

Boil down to one half, and strain: repeat the operation, with fresh water each time, till the decoction ceases to become turbid on cooling. Mix the strained liquors, and evaporate them in a water-bath, to the consistence of an extract, adding a little alcohol towards the end. (Genev.)

VINOUS EXTRACT OF GUAIAC. (Sard.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, one pound.
White Wine, five or six pounds.

Digest for three days in a sand-bath, and express strongly: boil the residue with a sufficient quantity of fresh wine. Mix the decoctions, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF GUAIAC.

Extractum Guaiaci resinosum, Guaiaci Resina. (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Dan.; Hamb.; Olden.; Lusit.; Borus.; Sax.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Van Mons)

R. Guaiac Shavings, any quantity.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

to cover the wood by four fingers' breadth. Digest in a warm place, and decant: then boil the residuum in water for one hour, and strain with expression. Evaporate the decoction to the consistence of honey, adding gradually the tincture towards the end, and stirring continually. (Lusit.; Herbip.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, any quantity.

Exhaust it by digesting it several times in hot alcohol. Mix, and filter the tinctures; add to it about one fourth of water, distil in a water-bath to obtain the alcohol, wash the residuum with hot water, and dry it slowly. (Borus.; Ross.; Sax.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, one part.
Alcohol, six parts.

Infuse with heat, filter the tincture, and precipitate the resin from it by means of water. Set aside, decant, and distil the liquor, to re-obtain the alcohol; more resin is deposited which the heat unites into a mass: boil the latter for half an hour with the residue of the infusion. Finally strain, and evaporate to the consistence of an extract. (Van Mons)

R. Native Guaiac Resin, one part.
Alcohol (0.907), six parts.

Dissolve, and filter; then distil one half of the tincture. Precipitate the resin of the residuum, by means of water, wash it well and dry it with a very gentle heat. (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Hann.; Olden.; Brugnatelli)

ANTI-ARTHRITIC POWDER. (Hamb.; Augustin; Niemann)

R. Guaiac Resin, } of each,
Supertartrate of Potass, } fifteen grains.

Mix.—To be taken three or four times a day. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Guaiac Resin,
from half a dram to one dram.
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, half a dram.

Mix.—To be taken at twice, morning and evening. (Augustin)

R. Guaiac Resin, two drams.
Supertartrate of Potass, half an ounce.
Liquorice, one dram.
Tartarized Antimony, two grains.

Mix. (Hamb.)

DIAPHORETIC POWDER. (Ellis)

R. Guaiac Resin, } of each,
Nitrate of Potass, } one dram.
Ipecacuanha, three grains.
Opium, two grains.

Make six doses.—One, every three hours.

GUAIAC LOZENGES. (Niemann)

R. Guaiac Resin, } of each,
Aqueous Extract of Guaiac, } half an ounce.
Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, three ounces.

Make lozenges of one dram each.

Dose, one thrice a day.

ALTERATIVE BOLUSES. (Saunders; Swediaur)

R. Guaiac Resin, ten grains.
Mithridate, two scruples.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Guaiac Resin, half a dram.
Conserve of Orange, two scruples.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Guaiac Resin, half a dram.
Spirit of Turpentine, twenty-four drops.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Swediaur)

ALTERATIVE PILLS. (BRUNS.; NIEMANN; PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Guaiac Resin, one ounce.
Soap, one or two drams.

Make pills of two grains each. (NIEMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Guaiac Resin, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Soda, one dram.
Mucilage, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of two grains each. (NIEMANN)

R. Extract of Fumitory, half an ounce.
——— Lesser Centaury, two drams.
Guaiac Resin, four drams.
Turpentine, two drams.

Mix. (BRUNS.)

R. Guaiac Resin, half an ounce.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, one ounce.
Golden Sulphuret of Antimony, one dram.
Sublimed Sulphur, two drams.
Syrup of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. (PIERQUIN)

ANTI-ARTHRITIC PILLS. (FULD.)

R. Guaiac Resin, Spanish Soap, } of each, two drams.
Extract of Aconite, two scruples.
Compound Tincture of Guaiac, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

SUDORIFIC PILLS. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Guaiac Resin, Camphor, } of each, one dram.
Tartarized Antimony, four grains.
Extract of Bitter-sweet, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each. (BORIES; PIERQUIN)

R. Guaiac Resin, one ounce.
Extract of Contrayerva, six drams.
Myrrh, five drams one scruple.
Saffron, half an ounce.
Camphor, two drams two scruples.
Opium, two scruples.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (PIERQUIN)

ANTI-ARTHRITIC POTION.

Mixtura guajacina. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Guaiac Resin, one dram.
Gum Arabic, six drams.
Decoction of Bitter-sweet, six ounces.
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

R. Guaiac Resin, one dram.
Fennel Water, six ounces.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a sufficient quantity to make an emulsion. Add
Amygdaline Syrup, one ounce.
Nitric Æther, twenty drops.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls, thrice a day.

R. Guaiac Resin, half a dram.
Yolk of Egg, one.
Cinnamon Water, two ounces.

Mix.—Dose, half a spoonful, every hour.

R. Guaiac Resin, three drams.
White Sugar, Gum Arabic, } of each, two drams.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, two ounces.
Vinous Cinnamon Water, four ounces.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful, every four hours.

R. Cherry Water, six ounces.
Extract of Quassia, ——— Guaiac Wood, Sulphuric Æther, } of each, half a dram.
Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, two spoonfuls, thrice a day.

R. Guaiac Resin, one dram.
Solution of Antimonial Soap, six drams.

Mix.—Dose, from twenty to thirty drops.

III. *Preparations which contain the active principle of Guaiac, with the vehicle employed to extract, dissolve, or suspend it.*

A.

Æthereal Vehicle.

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE OF GUAIAC.

Tinctura Guaiaci ætherea. (VAN MONS)

R. Guaiac Resin, one part.
Nitric Æther, eight parts.

Dissolve without heat, and filter.

It is excitant, and is recommended in gout and dropsy.—Dose, a scruple, in simple syrup.

B.

Alcoholic Vehicle.

1. *Extraction of the Resin of the Wood.*

TINCTURE OF GUAIAC WOOD.

Essentia seu *Tinctura Guajaci* seu *Guajaci officinalis.* (ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BRUNS.; GALL.; HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; SARD.; CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Guaiac Shavings, five ounces.
Rectified Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest and filter. (HANN.; OLDEN.; BORUS.)

Batav. prescribes one part of wood and eight parts of alcohol (20 degrees); to be digested with heat for six days.—Bruns.—one ounce and a half of wood and eight ounces of alcohol; to be digested for eight days.—Sax.—one part of wood and six parts of rectified alcohol; to be digested for six days.—Sard.—one ounce of wood and six ounces of alcohol; to be digested for three days.—Austr.—one ounce of wood and six ounces of alcohol (0.50).—Gall.—one part of wood and four parts of alcohol (22 degrees).—Cadet de Gassicourt—one ounce of wood and one pound of alcohol (22 degrees).

R. Guaiac Wood, one ounce.
Alcohol (20 degrees), four ounces.

Macerate for four days in a water-bath, strain, and pour upon the residuum

Alcohol (20 degrees), two ounces.

Macerate for two days; then strain, mix the two tinctures, and filter. (Ant.)

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GUAIAC WOOD.

Essentia seu *Tinctura Lignorum.* (Bruns.; Fuld.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Shavings of Guaiac Wood, three ounces.
——— Sassafras Wood, two ounces.
——— Rhodium Wood, half an ounce.
——— Red Sanders Wood, } of each, one ounce.
——— Yellow Sanders Wood, }
Alcohol, two pounds.

Digest for two days, express, and filter. (Bruns.; Wirtem.)

R. Wood of Guaiac, three ounces.
——— Sassafras, two ounces.
——— Rhodium Wood, half an ounce.
——— Yellow Sanders, } of each, one ounce.
——— Red Sanders, }
Root of Sarsaparilla, }
——— China, }
Spirit of Fumitory, a sufficient quantity

to cover the whole by four fingers' breadth.

Digest for eight days, and filter. (Palat.)

Van Mons prescribes six parts of guaiac, four of sassafras, two each of yellow and of red sanders, one part of Rhodium wood, two parts each, of sarsaparilla and of china root, and seventy-two of proof spirit; to be digested for three days, and then filtered.—Spielmann—one ounce each, of guaiac, of sassafras, of the roots of sarsaparilla, of elicampane, of china, and of the tops of fumitory, six drams of red sanders wood, half an ounce of rhubarb, and twenty-four ounces of proof spirit; these to be infused for eight days, and three ounces of hydrochloric acid added to the strained liquor.

R. Guaiac Shavings, } of each,
Sassafras Shavings, } eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two ounces.
Rectified Alcohol, thirty-two ounces.

Digest for four days, express and filter. (Fuld.)

It was formerly esteemed as a stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative. It was recommended in the treatment of gonorrhœa and other syphilitic affections.

Dose, from half a dram to one dram, in an appropriate vehicle.

2. *Solution of the natural Resin.*

TINCTURE OF GUAIAC RESIN.

Tinctura Resinæ seu *Gummi Guaiaci.* (Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Belg.; Gall.; Hann.; Lipp.; Augustin; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe)

Tinctura Guaiaci.

R. Guaiac Resin, in powder, half a pound.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (Lond.; Amer.; Coxe)

R. Guaiac Resin, in powder, four ounces.
Proof Spirit, two pints.

Macerate for seven days, and filter. (Dubl.)

Tinctura Guaiaci Officinalis. (Edinb.)

R. Guaiac Resin, in powder, six ounces.
Alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for seven days, and filter.

Gall. prescribes one part of resin and four parts of alcohol (20 degrees); to be macerated for six days.—Belg.—one of resin and eight of alcohol (20 degrees); to be digested with heat for six days.—Hann.—one of resin and six of alcohol; to be digested for three days.—Lipp.—one of resin, six of concentrated alcohol, and two of water.—Augustin—one of resin and thirty-two of alcohol.

Dose, from thirty to fifty drops.

The *Elixir anti-arthriticum Caribæum* (*Liqueur* or *Ratifia des Caraïbes*), of Cadet de Gassicourt; Pierquin; and

Spielmann, which has been offered as a specific against gout, is made by digesting two ounces of resin for fifteen days in three pounds of rum. A spoonful is directed to be taken every morning, followed by a glassful of milk or gruel.—The *Anti-arthritic Elixir* prescribed by Van Mons is a solution made without heat of one part of resin in thirty-eight of rum. The same in his edition of Swediaur, requires, under the name of *Liquor anti-arthriticus*, a solution of half an ounce of guaiac resin and two drams of oil of juniper, in four ounces of rum.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GUAIAC RESIN.

Tinctura Guajaci, Elixir seu *Balsamum guajacinum.* (Genev.; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Guaiac Resin, one pound.
Peruvian Balsam, three drams.
Alcohol, two pounds and a half.

Digest for eight days, and strain. (Swediaur)

Van Mons prescribes one part of balsam, eight parts of resin, and sixty-four parts of rum, to be dissolved without heat.—Genev.—half a pound of resin, two drams of balsam, and one pound of alcohol.

It is excitant, and reputed diaphoretic and diuretic.

TINCTURE OF GUAIAC AND OF FENNEL.

Tinctura Guaiaci fœniculata. (Suec.)

R. Guaiac Resin, in powder, one ounce.
Essential Oil of Fennel, half an ounce.
Diluted Alcohol, one pound.

Digest the resin with the oil in a stopped flask, at a moderate heat for twenty-four hours; then add the alcohol, and filter.

AMMONIACAL TINCTURE OF GUAIAC.

Tinctura Guaiaci ammoniata seu *ammoniacata, Tinctura* seu *Elixir Guaiaci volatilis, Elixir guaiacinum volatile, Alcohol cum Guaiaco officinali ammoniatus, Alcohol ammoniæ et Guaiaci.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Suec.; Brugnatelli; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Tinctura Guaiaci ammoniata.

R. Guaiac Resin, in powder, four ounces.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, one pint and a half.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (Lond.)

Edinb.; and Dubl. give the same formula, but require only seven days maceration.

R. Guaiac Resin, in powder, one part.
Spirit of Ammonia, six parts.

Digest without heat in a close vessel, frequently shaking it. (Dan.; Fenn.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Piderit)

Belg. prescribes one part of resin and three parts of spirit of ammonia.—Fuld.—one of resin and four of spirit.—Brugnatelli—one of resin and five of spirit.—Mil. Copen.—one of resin and seven of spirit.—Van Mons—one of resin and six or eight of spirit.

Amst. also prescribes one part of resin and six parts of spirit; to be digested in a moderate heat, for six days.

R. Guaiac Resin, one part.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, six parts.

Digest without heat in a covered vessel. (Bruns.; Genev.; Lusit.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

Amer.; and Coxe prescribe five ounces of resin and one pound and a half of spirit; to be macerated for ten days.

R. Alcohol, (28 degrees), six ounces.
Guaiac Resin, one ounce.
Solution of Ammonia (18 degrees), two ounces.

Macerate for eight days, and filter. (Ant.; Belg.)

R. Guaiac Resin, four ounces.
Spirit of Ammonia, } of each,
Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, } nine ounces.

Digest without heat in a covered vessel, and filter. (Hann.)

R. Tincture of Guaiac, twelve parts.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Ammonia, one part.

Mix. (Swediaur)

Lipp. prescribes one part of solid subcarbonate and forty-eight of tincture.

R. Guaiac Resin, one ounce.
Spirit of Ammonia, half a pound.

Macerate for four days, and strain. (Suec.)

R. Guaiac Resin, four ounces.
Solution of Ammonia, three ounces.
Concentrated Alcohol, twenty-four ounces.
Balsam of Peru, two drams.
Oil of Sassafras, half a dram.

Digest for six days, and strain. (Swediaur)

Dewees' Volatile Tincture of Guaiac (Ellis), of which the following is the formula, resembles this:

R. Guaiac Resin, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Soda, three drams.
Jamaica Pepper, two ounces.
Alcohol (20 degrees), two pounds.

Add to every four ounces of this tincture

Solution of Ammonia, one dram.

Mix.

The ammoniacal tincture of guaiac is recommended in dyspepsia, cardialgia, cephalalgia, colic, dysury, rheumatic pains, amenorrhœa, &c.—Dose, from a dram to half an ounce, in milk or warm water; to be taken at night or at twice in the day.—Dewees' tincture is given in the dose of a tea spoonful in Madeira wine or in any aromatic infusion. We shall take this occasion to remark, that the English [Americans? Edit.] not content with adding some, usually very energetic, stimulant to preparations which the greater part of dispensaries require to be given in a simple state, direct also the medicament to be administered in a vinous or even alcoholic vehicle. The doctrines of Brown are deeply rooted among them; indeed such doctrines could have taken rise from no other people, for, if examined, they will be found to be at bottom, merely the exaggeration of their own daily regimen.

SYRUP OF GUAIAC.

Syrupus guajacinus. (Augustin)

R. Ammoniacal Tincture of Guaiac, two drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, } of each,
Amygdaline Syrup, } one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, one or two tea-spoonfuls four times a day, in gout and chronic exanthemata.

SAPONACEOUS TINCTURE OF GUAIAC.

Tinctura Haffieldi. (Gall.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann; Van Mons)

R. Guaiac Resin, } of each, one ounce.
Almond Soap, }
Rectified Spirit, half a pound.

Dissolve and filter. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Niemann)

Gall.; and Van Mons prescribe one part of resin, two parts of white soap, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol (22 degrees), to effect the solution with the aid of heat: the tincture to be evaporated to the pilular consistence. This product bears the name of *Guaiac Soap* in the two pharmacopœias.

It is recommended in gout and rheumatism.—Dose, one dram.—Of the evaporated mass, eighteen grains.

ARTHRITIC OIL. (Van Mons)

R. Balsam of Peru, } of each, one part.
Oil of Sassafras, }
Guaiac Resin, eight parts.
Spirit of Ammonia, twenty-four parts.
Rectified Spirit, forty-eight parts.

Digest, and filter.

C.

Aqueous Vehicle.

1. *Treatment of the wood by boiling water.*

DECOCTION OF GUAIAC.

Decoctum Guajaci. (Genev.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Brugnatelli; Niemann; Ratier; Swediaur; Ph. Syph.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, one ounce.
Water, eight pounds.

Macerate for one night, then boil down to one half. (Ph. Syph.; Niemann)

This was the formula of Ulric de Hutten.—According to Lieutaud, three ounces of guaiac should be infused in twelve pounds of water for twenty-four hours, and then submitted to boiling till reduced to four pounds.—Brugnatelli prescribes one ounce of wood and two pounds of water; to be reduced one fourth.—Wurceb.—one ounce and a half of wood and twenty ounces of water; to be reduced to sixteen.

R. Guaiac Shavings, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil down to one third, adding towards the end

Liquorice, one dram.

Strain. (Ratier)

Genev. prescribes three drams of wood, four pounds of water, to be reduced to two, and half an ounce of liquorice.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF GUAIAC.

Decoctum Guaiaci compositum seu *Lignorum* seu *sudorificum* seu *diaphoreticum.* (Edinb.; Amer.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Lusit.; Palat.; Suec.; Augustin; Brera; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Disp. Cha. Paris; Ratier; Niemann; Saunders; Spielmann; Ph. Syph.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, three ounces.
Raisins, two ounces.
Water, ten pounds.

Boil down to one half, and add towards the end

Sassafras Wood, } of each,
Liquorice, } one ounce.

Strain. (Edinb.)

The same formula is given by AMER; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; and NIEMANN.

R. Guaiac Shavings, } of each,
Root of Burdock, } two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain two pounds of decoction. Add when strained

Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (BRERA)

R. Guaiac Shavings, thirty parts.
Water a sufficient quantity.

Boil down to one third, and pour the boiling liquor upon

Sassafras Shavings, five parts.
Liquorice, eight parts.

Strain when cold. (FORM. HÔP. FR.)

R. China Root, three drams.
Guaiac Shavings, } of each,
Bitter-sweet, } two drams.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain one pound of decoction. (BRERA)

R. Guaiac Bark, one ounce.
Spring Water, three pounds.

Boil to the consumption of two thirds, and add to the boiling liquor

Sassafras Shavings, } of each,
Sanders Wood, } half an ounce.
Anethum stellatum, two drams.

Strain. (SAUNDERS)

R. Guaiac Shavings, three ounces.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Boil down to two thirds, and add towards the end

Sassafras Shavings, one ounce.
Liquorice, sliced, two ounces.

Digest for two hours, and strain. (LUSIT.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, three ounces.
Juniper Shavings, two ounces.
China Root, one ounce.
Water, twelve pounds.

Boil down to one half, adding towards the end,

Liquorice, half an ounce.

Strain. (SUEC.)

FENN. gives the same formula, but replaces the china root with soap-wort.

SPIELMANN directs one ounce and a half each, of guaiac, of juniper, and of burdock root, half an ounce each, of root of scrofularia, of stems of bitter-sweet, and of herb of scrofularia, and twelve pounds of water, to be boiled together till reduced to six pounds; and half an ounce of sassafras shavings, two drams each, of liquorice and of anise seeds, to be added towards the end. —BRUGNATELLI—gives the same formula, but prescribes three ounces of guaiac, one ounce of juniper, and half an ounce of burdock.

R. Guaiac Shavings, six ounces.
Sassafras Shavings, four ounces.
Water, twenty-four pounds.

Boil down to one half, adding towards the end,

Liquorice or Raisins, two ounces.

Strain. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Root of Burdock, } of each,
——— Patience, } half an ounce.
Guaiac Wood, } of each, one ounce.
Box Wood, }
Juniper Berries, two ounces.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to one half. (PH. SYPH.)

R. Guaiac Wood, one dram and a half.
Boiling Water, two pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours, and then boil till reduced to a pound and a half. Add towards the end,

Subcarbonate of Potass, thirty-six grains.
Sassafras, two drams.
Liquorice, four drams.

Strain when cold. (DISP. CHA. PARIS)

R. Guaiac Wood, one ounce.
Sassafras Wood, half an ounce.
Liquorice, one dram.
Water, five pounds.

Boil for three hours, adding towards the end

Cinnamon Water, three ounces.
or, Alcohol, one ounce.

R. Species for the Decoction of the Woods,
Water, sixteen pounds.

Infuse for twenty-four hours, and boil down to one half. (PALAT.)

The residuum is boiled with twelve pounds of barley water till reduced to four; to which raisins and a little cinnamon may be added; this serves for the patient's common drink.

It is excitant, sudorific, and alterative. It is administered principally in syphilitic disorders.

Dose, several glassfuls in the course of the day.

SUDORIFIC AND NUTRITIVE DECOCTION.

Decoctum incitans, nutriens, diaphoreticum et anti-syphiliticum. (BRERA)

R. Guaiac Shavings, one ounce.
Iceland Moss, two ounces.
Bitter-sweet, two drams.
Root of Madder, } of each, half an ounce.
——— Carex arenaria, }
——— Marshmallows, }
——— Burdock, }
Fennel, one ounce.
Water, five pounds.

Boil till reduced to three pounds, and add

Simple Syrup, two ounces.

Mix.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF TARTAR.

Tinctura Tartari composita, Panacea tartarea. (Palat.)

R. Crude Tartar, twelve pounds.
Guaiac Wood, four pounds and a half.
Sassafras Wood, Sarsaparilla, China Root, of each, one pound and a half.

Distil, separate the liquor from the supernatant oil, and digest in it for several days,

Supertartrate of Potass, half a pound.
Guaiac Wood, eight ounces.
Sassafras Wood, Ash Wood, Sarsaparilla, of each, one ounce and a half.
China Root, two ounces and a half.
Red Sanders, one ounce.
Sulphuric Acid, three drams.

Express.

DIURETIC DECOCTION. (Saunders)

R. Guaiac Shavings, Sassafras Shavings, of each, three ounces.
Liquorice, two ounces.
Coriander, half an ounce.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain, after boiling, eight pounds of strained liquor.

YVO GAUKES ANTI-SYPHILITIC DECOCTION.

Decoctum syphiliticum Yvo Gaukes seu *antipsoricum.* (Bruns.; Spielmann; Ph. Syph.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, three ounces.
Sassafras Shavings, two ounces.
China Root, Mercury, in a bag, Crude Antimony, in a bag, of each, one ounce.
Spring Water, twelve pounds.

Boil for twelve hours, adding towards the end,

Liquorice, two ounces.

Strain. (Bruns.)

Spielmann; and Ph. Syph. substitute juniper wood for that of sassafras.

It is excitant, sudorific, and alterative; and is extolled in syphilitic disorders and in itch.

Dose, thirty or forty ounces, daily, for one or two months.

DECOCTION AGAINST TINEA. (Pierquin)

R. Guaiac Shavings, two drams.
Fresh Stalks of Bitter-sweet, half an ounce.
Water, sixteen ounces.

Boil down to four fifths; and infuse in the strained decoction, for twelve hours.

Coriander, Flowers of Marigold, ——— St. John's-wort, Leaves of Pansy, of each, two pinches.
Sulphate of Magnesia, Senna, of each, half a dram.

Strain.

2. *Suspension of the resin in water.*

EMULSION OF GUAIAC.

Emulsio guaiacina seu *Gummi Resiniæ Guaiaci, Lac guaiacinum* seu *Gummi Guaiaci Mixtura Guaiaci gummosa* seu *Resinæ Guaiaci aquosa.* (Lond.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Lipp.; Cast. Borus.; Suec.; Wurceb.; Coxe; Niemann; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Mistura Guaiaci. (Lond.)

R. Guaiac Resin, one dram and a half.
Refined Sugar, two drams.
Mucilage of Gum Arabic, two fluid drams.
Cinnamon Water, eight fluid ounces.

Triturate the resin with the sugar, and then with the mucilage; and finally add the water very gradually.

Van Mons prescribes one part of gum arabic, two parts of guaiac resin, forty-eight of water, and four of simple syrup: he elsewhere prescribes one part each, of gum and of resin, forty of water, and eight of syrup.

R. Guaiac Resin, two parts.
Gum Arabic, one part.

Triturate together, and add gradually

Peppermint Water, thirty-six parts.
Sugar, six parts.

Mix. (Fenn.)

Niemann prescribes two parts of resin, one part of gum, thirty-six parts of hyssop water, and two of sugar.—Suec.—two of resin, one of gum, thirty-six of peppermint water, and six of sugar.—Cast. Borus.; and Wurceb.—one of resin, one of gum, thirty-two of water, and two of sugar.—Coxe.—three of resin, four of sugar, thirty-two of mucilage of gum arabic, and one hundred and twenty-eight of cinnamon water.—Fuld.—one each, of resin and of gum, and sixteen of distilled water of sage.—Lipp.—one each of resin and of gum—and twelve of distilled water.

R. Guaiac Resin, White Sugar, Yolk of Egg, } of each, one part.

Triturate, adding gradually

Distilled Water of Jamaica Pepper, sixteen parts.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

It is stimulant, sudorific, and diuretic.—Dose, one spoonful.

D.

Unctuous Vehicle.

BALSAM OF GUAIAC. (VAN MONS)

R. Guaiac Resin, four parts.
Lard, thirty-two parts.

Melt slowly, strain, and add at the moment of cooling

Peruvian Balsam, one part.

Mix.

E.

Alkaline Vehicle.

GUAIACINE SOAP.

Sapo guaiacinus. (HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Caustic Lye, any quantity.

Dilute it with a double quantity of water, boil it slightly, and add gradually, constantly stirring, guaiac resin till it ceases to be dissolved. Strain, and evaporate to the consistence of pilular mass. (HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; SAX.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Guaiac Resin, six parts.
Fused Caustic Soda, one part.
Water, four parts.

Boil for four hours, replacing the water as it becomes evaporated; then strain and evaporate to the reouired consistence.

GUAIACINE PILLS.

Pilulæ Guaiaci seu *guaiacinæ.* (CAST. BORUS.; SWEDIAUR)

R. Guaiacine Soap, half an ounce.
Simple Syrup, Powdered Lycopodium, } of each, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of two grains each.

ANTI-ARTHRITIC POTION. (FULD.)

R. Guaiac Resin, half an ounce.
Solution of Antimoniated Soap, one ounce.
Elder Water, eight ounces.

Dissolve and add,

Syrup of Orange Peel, one ounce.

Mix.—Dose, one spoonful.

IV. *Preparations which contain Guaiac in substance.*

SPECIES FOR THE DECOCTION OF THE WOODS.

Species Lignorum seu *ad Decoctum Lignorum* seu *pro Decocto Lignorum* seu *Decocti Lignorum.* (DAN.; MIL. COPEN.; GALL.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; PALAT.; CAST. BORUS.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; WURCEB.; HUFELAND; VAN MONS)

R. Guaiac Shavings, Root of Burdock, ——— Dandelion, } of each, one ounce.

Mix. (MIL. COPEN.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, Sarsaparilla, China Root, } of each, an equal part.

Mix. (GALL.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, Juniper Shavings, } of each, two parts.
Root of Patience, ——— Burdock, } of each, one part.

Mix. (LIPP.)

R. Guaiac Wood, Root of Dog-grass, } of each, four ounces.
——— Liquorice, Seeds of Anise, } of each, one ounce.

Mix. (CAST. BORUS.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, Root of Burdock, } of each, six parts.
——— Carex arenaria, ——— Soapwort, } of each, three parts.
——— Liquorice, two parts.

Mix. (ROSS.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, two parts.
Sassafras Shavings, one half part.
Root of Burdock, ——— Soapwort, ——— Liquorice, ——— Carex arenaria, } of each, one part.

Mix. (SARD.)

HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; and BORUS prescribe twelve parts of guaiac, one half part each, of sassafras and of liquorice, and one part each, of soapwort and of burdock, without carex.—WURCEB.—one part each, of guaiac wood, of juniper wood, of burdock root, and of root of soapwort, and two parts of liquorice.—DAN.—six ounces of guaiac, three ounces each, of sassafrass and of burdock root, three drams of liquorice, one ounce and a half of stems of bittersweet, and two drams of fennel.—PALAT.—one pound of guaiac wood, four ounces of guaiac bark, two ounces of china root, and one ounce each, of sarsaparilla and of sassafras.—HUFELAND—an equal part each, of guaiac, of sassafras, of bitter-sweet, of fennel, of the roots of burdock, of carex, of patience, of soapwort, and of liquorice.—

WIRTEM.—one pound and a half of guaiac, six ounces of sassafras, four of juniper wood, two each, of sarsaparilla and of china-root, one ounce and a half of liquorice, and half an ounce each, of anise and of fennel seeds.—VAN MONS—six parts each, of guaiac and of juniper woods, three parts each, of sassafras, of china-root, and of sarsaparilla, one part and a half of yellow sanders wood and of liquorice, and one part of cumin.

DETERSIVE SPECIES. (HAMB.; HASS.; HERBIP.; PIDERIT)

R. Root of Soapwort, ——— Dandelion, ——— Dog-grass, ——— Patience, } of each, three ounces.
——— Burnet Saxifrage, two ounces.
——— Liquorice, one ounce.
Guaiac Shavings, half a pound.
Anise, one ounce.

Mix. (HASS.; PIDERIT)

R. Root of Burdock, ——— Carex arenaria, ——— Dandelion, } of each, three ounces.
——— Liquorice, one ounce.
Guaiac Shavings, four ounces.

Mix. (HERBIP.)

R. Root of Burdock, Stalks of Bitter-sweet, Guaiac Shavings, } of each, one ounce.
Liquorice, half an ounce.
Fennel, Mezereon Bark, } of each, two drams.

Mix. (HAMB.)

SPECIES FOR ANTI-ARTHRITIC DECOCTION.

Species Decocti anti-podagrici Viennensis. (WIRTEM.)

R. Guaiac Shavings, six ounces.
Root of Polypody of the Oak, ——— Sarsaparilla, ——— China, Hermodactyls, } of each, four ounces.

These species are to be boiled in thirty-two pounds of water and eight of wine, till the liquor is reduced to one fourth. It was usual to make the patient drink twenty-four pounds of this decoction in three days, that is to say, about six ounces every hour, observing at the same time a severe regimen.

It frequently happened that an abundant diuresis and diaphoresis mitigated a paroxysm of the gout.

WERLHOF'S ALTERATIVE ELECTUARY.

Electuarium mundificans. (BRUNS.; DAN.; HANN.; OLDEN.; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Guaiac Wood, one ounce.
Sarsaparilla, three ounces.
Senna, one ounce and a half.
Rhubarb, two drams.
Sassafras Bark, Anise, } of each, one dram.
Despumated Honey, one pound.

Mix. (BRUNS.; DAN.; HANN.; NIEMANN; SPIELMANN)

PIDERIT prescribes six ounces of patience root, two of guaiac wood, four of sassafras bark, one and a half of senna, and one of rhubarb, to be made into a powder, and at the time of prescription, one part of it to be incorporated with four parts of despumated honey.—VAN MONS—one part each, of sassafras bark and of anise, two parts of rhubarb, eight of guaiac, twelve of senna, twenty-four of sarsaparilla, and a sufficient quantity of despumated honey.—OLDEN.—two ounces each, of guaiac and of sassafras, and half an ounce each, of senna and of rhubarb, to be made into a powder, one part of which is to be incorporated with four parts of honey.

Mildly laxative.—Dose, to half an ounce.

ALTERATIVE ELECTUARY FOR THE POOR. (BRUNS.)

R. Root of Burdock, ——— China, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Marshmallows, ——— Liquorice, } of each, half an ounce.
Hermodactyls, Jalap, three drams.
Guaiac Wood, one ounce and a half.
Sassafras Bark, three drams.
Senna, one ounce.
Anise, Fennel, } of each, one dram.

Pulverize; incorporate the powder with

Despumated Honey, twenty ounces.

Stir well, adding towards the end

Concentrated Alcohol, half an ounce.

Mix.

GUMMI ANIME.—GUM ANIME.

SYNONIMES:—*Resina Anime, Cancanum.*—Animé, Gomme animé, Résine Animé, FR.; Kourbarillharz, Flussharz, Anime-gummi, GERM.; Anyme, BOHEM.; Goma-anime, SPAN.; Gom anime, DUT.; Gomma anime, ITAL.

Bruns.; Gall.; Fuld.; Hisp.; Genev.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann; Zarda.

This gum-resin is in oblong, hard pieces, of a yellowish-white, or citrine-yellow colour, transparent internally, and covered on its surface with a kind of farina; they are brittle, shewing a brilliant fracture. Its odour is sweet and aromatic; its taste is not very marked, but resinous, and moderately astringent.

It flows from the trunk and roots of the *Hymenæa Courbaril*, Linn., a large tree of South America. (*Decandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. III. 137.)

It is stimulant, and was formerly employed in fumigations against rheumatism.

GUMMI AMMONIACUM.—GUM AMMONIAC.

Synonimes:—Gomme Ammoniaque, Fr.; Ammoniakgummi, Ammoniakharz, Ammoniakschleinharz, Germ.; Ushek, Arab.; Amonyak, Bohem.; Ammoniak, Dan.; Feshuk, Duk.; Goma ammoniaco, Span.; Gommo Ammoniaco, Ital.; Semugh bilsherin, Pers.; Guma amomacka, Pol.; Gomma ammoniaco, Port.

Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Belg.; Bavar.; Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fenn.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

This gum-resin is sometimes met with in white or yellowish tears (*Gummi Ammoniacum amygdaloïdes*, seu *electum* seu *in granis* seu *in lacrymis*), and sometimes in yellowish or reddish agglomerated masses, mixed with white grains (*Gummi ammoniacum in panibus*). It has a feeble but disagreeable odour; and a taste bitterish and somewhat nauseous.

It has been analyzed by Neumann, Cartheuser, Lœsecke, Bucholz, Calmeyer, and Braconnot: it contains, according to the latter, gum, bassorine, and resin.

It is the inspissated juice which flows, according to Jackson, from incisions made in the branches of the *Heraclium gummiferum*, Willd., a plant of the northern coast of Africa; (*Pentandria Digynia*, Linn.; *Umbelliferæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Hort. Berol. Fasc. V. tab. 53, 4.)

Gum ammoniac being commonly mixed with foreign substances, it is usually purified: for which several processes have been proposed.

1. To pulverize it in cold dry weather, and to sift the powder. (Hann.; Olden.; Borus.; Sax.; Swediaur)

2. To dissolve it in vinegar with the aid of a moderate heat, and then to evaporate the solution, after having strained it, till all the acid shall have become dissipated. (Bruns.; Hisp.)

3. To treat it in the same manner with wine. (Hisp.; Palat.)

4. To treat in the same manner with water. (Amst.; Hisp.)

5. To make an emulsion with it and with water, and to evaporate it to the consistence of thick honey. (Van Mons)

6. To enclose it in a bag, and having softened it with warm water, to suspend it in a covered earthen vessel, the bottom of which it should not touch, to keep the apparatus for some time in a water-bath, and to preserve the gum which exudes. (Lusit.)

7. To cover it with alcohol (22 degrees) till it becomes soft, then to express it in a cloth, and to evaporate it, in a water-bath, to perfect dryness. (Gall.)

It is considered stimulant, anti-spasmodic, emmenagogue, anti-catarrhal, and resolvent. It is given internally, in hysteria and chronic catarrhs. It is also applied externally.

MIXTURE OF GUM AMMONIAC.

Lac ammoniacale seu *Ammoniaci*, *Emulsio Gummi-resinæ Ammoniaci Mixtura Ammoniaci.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Amer.; Fenn.; Gall.; Genev.; Hamb.; Hann.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Cast. Borus.; Suec.; Wurceb.; Bories; Cadet de Gassicourt; Coxe; Piderit; Pierquin; Ratier; Saunders; Sainte-Marie; Spielmann; Swediaur)

1. *Without Squill.*

Mistura Ammoniaci.

R. Gum Ammoniac, two drams.

Water, half a pint.

Triturate the gum, gradually adding the water, till perfectly mixed. (Lond.)

R. Gum Ammoniac, one dram.
Pennyroyal Water, eight fluid ounces.

Triturate together, and strain. (Dubl.)

Amer.; Genev.; Lusit.; Coxe; and Swediaur give the same formula as Lond. —Fenn.; and Fuld. prescribe half an ounce of gum and eight ounces of peppermint water.

R. Gum Ammoniac, half an ounce.
—— Arabic, six drams.
Pennyroyal Water, eight ounces.

Triturate well together, and strain. (Hann.)

Piderit prescribes one ounce of gum ammoniac, one dram of gum arabic, and eight ounces of hyssop water.—Lipp.—two parts of gum ammoniac, one part of mucilage of gum arabic, and thirty-two parts of hyssop water.

R. Fennel Water, six ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, triturated with yolk of egg, three drams.
Syrup of Hyssop, one ounce.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Live Wood-lice,
Pennyroyal Water,
Hydromel, } of each, half an ounce.

Triturate together, strain and make an emulsion with

Gum Ammoniac, half an ounce.
White Sugar, one ounce.

Strain. (Bories)

R. Live Wood-lice, one hundred and twenty.
Pennyroyal Water, six ounces.

Triturate together, express, and add

Gum Ammoniac,
Tincture of Benzoin, } of each, three drams.

Mix. (Pierquin)

R. Root of Seneca, two drams.
Boiling Water, six ounces.

Infuse, express, and add

Gum Ammoniac, from half a dram to one dram.
Syrup of Tolu, one ounce.

Make an emulsion. (Ratier)

2. *With Squill.*

R. Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce.

Triturate, and add

Water, eight ounces.

Mix. (Cast. Borus.; Wurceb.)

Pierquin; and Spielmann prescribe two drams of gum, half an ounce of oxymel, and twelve ounces of water.

R. Gum Ammoniac, one dram.
Yolk of Egg, a sufficient quantity.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Water, six ounces.

Mix. (Saunders)

R. Gum Ammoniac, one scruple.
Oxymel of Squill, two ounces.
Pennyroyal Water, six ounces.
Peppermint Water, four drams.

Triturate the gum with the oxymel for a long time, and add the waters. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Distilled Water, six ounces.
Glycyrrhized Honey, two ounces.

Mix. (Hamb.)

R. Leaves of Hyssop, one dram.
Boiling Water, four ounces.

Infuse, and when cold, triturate it with

Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, twelve grains.

Mix. (Gall.)

Sainte-Marie prescribes one scruple of gum, one ounce of oxymel of squill, five ounces of pennyroyal water, and one ounce and a half of syrup of seneca.—Cadet de Gassicourt—ten drams each, of oxymel of squill, of oil of almonds, and of syrup of marshmallows, one dram of gum ammoniac, a sufficient quantity of yolk of egg, and six ounces of hyssop water.—Swediaur—one dram and a half of gum, six ounces of water, one ounce of vinous cinnamon water, and from half an ounce to one ounce of oxymel of squill.

All these preparations have been extolled in chronic affections of the lungs.—A spoonful may be given every hour, or an ounce at more distant intervals.

LINIMENT OF GUM AMMONIAC. (Swediaur)

R. Gum Ammoniac, four ounces.
Vinegar of Squill, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate.—It is recommended in white swelling of the joints.

AQUEOUS SYRUP OF GUM AMMONIAC. (Van Mons)

R. Gum Ammoniac, in powder, one part.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate together to make a thick emulsion; incorporate with it,

Simple Syrup, sixty-four parts.

VINOUS SYRUP OF GUM AMMONIAC.

(Bruns.; Hann.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Cadet de Gassicourt; Spielmann)

R. Gum Ammoniac, two ounces.
White Wine, ten ounces.

Dissolve, and add

White Sugar, boiled *à la plume*, sixteen ounces.

Agitate till cold, and preserve for use. (Hann.; Wirtem.; Herbip.)

Bruns.; and Spielmann give the same formula, but prescribe five ounces each, of white wine and of hyssop water.—Cadet de Gassicourt prescribes half an ounce of wine, two ounces of gum, and one pound of sugar.

TINCTURE OF GUM AMMONIAC.

Tinctura seu *Essentia Gummi ammoniaci.* (Gall.)

R. Gum Ammoniac, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Digest for three days, and strain.

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF GUM AMMONIAC. (Bruns.)

R. Gum Ammoniac, three ounces.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass, one ounce.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for a short time, and strain.

COMPOUND MIXTURE OF GUM AMMONIAC.

(Amer.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Coxe; Swediaur)

R. Gum Ammoniac, one dram and a half.
Vinegar of Squill, a sufficient quantity.
Hyssop Water, eight ounces.
Solution of Acetate of Ammonia, one dram.
Oxymel of Squill, one ounce.

Mix. (Swediaur)

Hamb. prescribes two drams of gum, four ounces of distilled water, two ounces of solution of acetate of ammonia, one ounce of syrup of marshmallows, and two drams of antimonial wine.—Fuld.—four drams of gum, six ounces of hyssop water, one ounce of solution of acetate of ammonia, and two ounces of syrup of wild mustard.

R. Gum Ammoniac, one dram.
Water, four ounces.
Antimonial Wine, four drams.
Syrup of Tolu, one ounce.
Compound Tincture of Camphor, four drams.

Mix. (Amer.; Coxe)

Amer. gives the title of *Mixtura alba* to this last mixture.

The dose of all these is from one spoonful. The two last require to be watched in their effects more attentively than the others.

ASTRINGENT COLLYRIUM.

Collyrium adstringens. (Brera)

R. Water, ten ounces.
Tincture of Opium, thirty drops.
Gum Ammoniac, triturated with
Yolk of Egg, two drams.

Mix.

DIURETIC EMULSION. (Swediaur)

R. Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Yolks of Eggs, two.

Dissolve and add

Parsley Water, eight ounces.
Nitrate of Potass, two drams.

Mix.

ANTI-ASTHMATIC LOHOCH. (Swediaur)

R. Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Water, } four scruples.
Sweet Pulp of the Root of Florentine Iris, } of each,
Sweet Pulp of the Root of Elicampane, } six drams.
Honey, six ounces.

Mix.

BRUNNER'S EMULSION. (Bruns.; Hisp.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Hyssop Water, four ounces.
Rhenish Wine, two ounces.

Triturate together. (Bruns; Cadet de Gassicourt)

Hisp. prescribes one dram and a half of gum, four ounces of hyssop water, and two of white wine.—Dose, one ounce thrice a day.

OIL OF GUM AMMONIAC. (Wirtem.)

R. Gum Ammoniac, one part.
Washed Lard, one part and a half.

Distil in a sand-bath, separate the oil from the liquor which passes over with it, and rectify it.

DISCUTIENT CATAPLASM. (Swediaur)

R. Root of White Bryony, three ounces.
Elder Flowers, one ounce.
Water, one pound.

Boil for one hour; then reject the liquor, and add to the expressed herbs,

Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in Vinegar, half an ounce.
Muriate of Ammonia, two drams.
Spirit of Camphor, one ounce.

Mix.

PILLS OF GUM AMMONIAC.

Pilulæ pectorales seu *resolventes* seu *deobstruentes.* (BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; FERR.; FULD.; LIPP.; PALAT.; CAST. BORUS.; SARD.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; AUGUSTIN; BRERA; CADET DE GASSICOURT; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SAUNDERS; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Gum Ammoniac,
Extract of Liquorice,
White Soap,
Anisated Balsam of Sulphur, } of each, one dram and a half.

Make pills of three grains each. (PIERQUIN; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Gum Ammoniac,
Extract of Liquorice, } of each, two drams.
Catechu, half a dram.
Mastic, one dram.
Syrup of Marshmallows, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Gum Ammoniac, one dram and a half.
Extract of Liquorice, two drams.
——— Milfoil, two scruples.

Mix. (SWEDIAUR)

Dose, fifteen grains, thrice a day.

R. Gum Ammoniac,
Extract of Liquorice, } of each, half an ounce.
Golden Sulphuret of Antimony, twenty-four grains.

Mix. (CAST. BORUS.)

Dose, twenty grains, twice a day.

R. Extract of Horehound, one dram.
——— Myrrh, } of each,
Gum Ammoniac, } two drams.
Extract of Liquorice, three drams.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

Dose, from eight to twenty grains, every three hours.

R. Soap,
Gum Ammoniac,
Extract of Chamomile, } of each, an equal part.
Syrup of Rhubarb, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (FERR.)

Dose, from half a dram to one dram.

R. Soap,
Gum Ammoniac,
Extract of Dandelion,
——— Fumitory, } of each, three drams.
Antimonial Wine, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (FULD.)

Dose, from fifteen to thirty grains, daily.

R. Venice Soap,
Gum Ammoniac, } of each, half an ounce.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

Dose, twelve grains, thrice a day.

R. Soap of Croton Oil, four grains.
Gum Ammoniac, triturated with yolk of egg,
Extract of Hemlock,
——— Dandelion, } of each, half a dram.
Honey, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (BRERA)

Dose, three grains, every three hours.

R. Gum Ammoniac, three scruples.
Squill, in powder, one scruple.

Mix. (RATIER)

R. PLUMMER'S Alterative Powder, twelve grains.
Extract of Dandelion, three drams.
Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Squill, half a dram.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

Dose, fifteen grains, thrice a day.

R. Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in Vinegar of Squill, and inspissated,
Soap,
Extract of Hemlock, } of each, an equal part.

Mix. (DAN.)

R. Soap, half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, three drams.
Mass of RUFUS' Pill, half a dram.
Tincture of Myrrh, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each. (CADET DE GASSICOURT; SWEDIAUR)

R. Extract of Hemlock,
Venice Soap, } of each, one dram and a half.
Gum Ammoniac,
Mass of RUFUS' Pill, } of each, one dram.

Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

Dose, six grains, four times a day.

R. Extract of Celandine,
——— Soapwort,
Gum Ammoniac,
Soap, } of each, half an ounce.

Mix. (LIPP.)

Dose, from fifteen to thirty grains, daily.

R. Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Soap, one dram.
Oil of Juniper, twenty drops.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

Dose, thirty grains, daily.

R. Gum Ammoniac,
Soap,
Inspissated Ox-gall,
Extract of Celandine,
——— Wormwood, } of each, one dram.

Mix. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Gum Ammoniac,
Extract of Liquorice, } of each, two drams.

Golden Sulphuret of Antimony, twelve grains.

Mix. (Augustin)

Dose, twenty grains, twice a day.

R. Extract of Fumitory, ——— Buckbean, Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Venice Soap, — of each, one dram. two drams.

Mix. (Saunders)

Dose, from fifteen to twenty-five grains, daily.

R. Extract of Dandelion, two drams.
——— Milfoil, ——— Blessed Thistle, ——— Hemlock, — of each, half an ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, Acetate of Potass, — of each, two drams.
Rhubarb, two scruples.

Mix. (Pierquin)

Dose, from twelve to eighty grains, gradually augmented.

R. Soap, two ounces and a half.
Gum Ammoniac, Sulphate of Potass, Inspissated Ox-gall, Rhubarb, Extract of Wormwood, — of each, six drams.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Make a pilular mass. (Spielmann)

Dose, half a dram.

R. Gum Ammoniac, three drams.
Soap, half a dram.
Squill, six grains.
Extract of Opium, three grains.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and divide into forty-eight pills; three or more to be taken in the course of the day. (Saunders)

R. Gum Ammoniac, one dram.
Myrrh, half a dram.
Squill, ten grains.
Opium, six grains.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity.

Make thirty pills. (Suec.)

Dose, from three to six, in the course of the day.

R. Opium, one part.
Squill, two parts.
Myrrh, six parts.
Gum Ammoniac, twelve parts.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Prepared Wood Lice, six drams.
Gum Ammoniac, three drams.
Benzoic Acid, four scruples.
Saffron, Balsam of Peru, — of each, one scruple.
Ruland's Balsam of Sulphur, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Hisp.)

R. Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in Vinegar of Squills, and inspissated, two ounces.
Socotrine Aloes, one ounce and a half.
Myrrh, Mastic, Benzoin, — of each, two drams.
Saffron, two scruples.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Syrup of Wormwood, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Sard.)

R. Squill, half a dram.
Saffron, two scruples.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.
Benzoin, Mastic, Myrrh, Rhubarb, — of each, two drams.
Gum Ammoniac, one ounce and a half.
Aloes, two ounces.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Saffron, one part.
Subcarbonate of Potass, two parts.
Mastic, two parts and a fourth.
Myrrh, six parts.
Aloes, Gum Ammoniac, — of each, twenty-four parts.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Aqueous Extract of Aloes, four ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in Vinegar of Squill, six drams.
Myrrh, half an ounce.
Species of the three Sanders Woods, one dram and a half.
Saffron, Subcarbonate of Potass, — of each, four scruples.
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (Palat.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Aloes, two ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in Vinegar of Squills, and inspissated, one ounce and a half.
Myrrh, Mastic, Benzoin, Rhubarb, — of each, two drams.
Saffron, two scruples.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one dram.

Mix. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

Dose, from twelve to twenty grains.

R. Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Myrrh, — of each, one scruple.
Catechu, fifteen grains.
Black Oxide of Iron, twenty grains.
Root of Elicampane, half a dram.

Wood Lice, twenty grains.
Potier's Anti-hectic, ten grains.
Balm of Mecca, one scruple.
Syrup of Tolu, a sufficient quantity.
Mix. (Pierquin)

Dose, from twenty to sixty grains.

All these pills are more or less stimulant. They have been extolled in asthma, cough, hypochondria, cachexiæ, diseases of the uterus, obstinate intermittent fevers, particularly those of the quartan type, and in engorgements of the abdominal viscera which frequently follow intermittent fever. It must be observed that many of them in a large dose are strongly purgative.

ANTI-HYDROPIC PILLS. (Augustin)

R. Gum Ammoniac, two drams.
Extract of Quassia, } of each,
Venice Turpentine, } one dram.

Mix.—Dose, twelve or sixteen grains, thrice a day.

EMMENAGOGUE PILLS. (Bories)

R. Gum Ammoniac, one ounce.
Sagapenum, two ounces.
Tincture of Aloes, a sufficient quantity.

Mix, and divide into pills of four grains each.

PLASTER OF GUM AMMONIAC.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci seu *de Ammoniaco* seu *gummosum*. (Lond.; Edinb.; Amer.; Dan.; Fuld.; Sax.; Suec.; Augustin; Niemann; Sainte-Marie; Swediaur)

R. Gum Ammoniac, five ounces.
Distilled Vinegar, half a pound.

Dissolve; and evaporate the solution in an iron vessel placed in a water-bath, constantly stirring, till it acquires a proper consistence. (Lond.; Edinb.)

The same formula is given by Amer.; Dan.; Augustin; Coxe; and Niemann.

Suec.; Sainte-Marie; and Swediaur prescribe vinegar of squill.

R. Gum Ammoniac, in powder, two parts.
Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury, three parts.

Melt together, and add

Olive Oil, three ounces.
Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in
Vinegar of Squill, eight ounces.
Venice Turpentine, one ounce.

Boil to the proper consistence. (Fuld.)

Spielmann prescribes eight parts of gum ammoniac, four of yellow wax, four of resin, and four of turpentine.

It is stimulant and resolvent; and is recommended as an application to white swellings of the joints, enlargement of the testes arising from gonorrhœa, and to hard, indolent, strumous tumours.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF GUM AMMONIAC.

Emplastrum resolvens seu *fœtidum* seu *antihystericum* seu *Assafœtida compositum* seu *gummosum* seu *gummi-resinosum*. (Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Dan.; Fuld.; Hamb.; Hann.; Hass.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Coxe)

Emplastrum gummosum. (Edinb.)

R. Plaster of Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, eight parts.
Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
Galbanum, } one part.
Yellow Wax, }

Melt the plaster and wax, and mix in the gum resins.

Amer.; Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; and Coxe give the same formula.

R. Gum Ammoniac, six parts.
Galbanum, two parts.
Yellow Wax, } of each, four parts.
Resin, }
Turpentine, }

Melt the wax and resin, and when the mixture is somewhat cooled, add to it the gums melted with a moderate heat in the turpentine. (Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.)

Austr. prescribes one part of gum ammoniac, one of galbanum, sixteen parts of wax, eight of resin, and five of turpentine.—Suec.—half a pound of wax plaster, and one ounce each, of yellow wax, of gum ammoniac, and of galbanum.—Dan.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; and Sax.—twelve parts of gum ammoniac, four of assafœtida, two of soap, and one of olive oil.—Hamb.; and Hass.—three of gum ammoniac, one of assafœtida, one half part of soap, and a sufficient quantity of vinegar; to be boiled together till of the consistence of a plaster.—Fuld. directs eight ounces of gum ammoniac, six of assafœtida, one ounce and a half of soap, and one pound of alcohol, to be boiled together till of the proper consistence.

R. Resin, one part.
Wax, eight parts.
Olive Oil, two parts.

Melt together, and when the mixture is a little cooled, sift into it

Powdered Gum Ammoniac, } of each,
——— Assafœtida, } four parts.

Mix. (Bavar.)

This plaster is for the same purposes as the preceding.

MUCILAGINOUS PLASTER.

Emplastrum e Fenugræco seu *de Mucilaginibus.* (Gall.; Genev.; Lipp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Mucilage of Fenugreek Seeds, } of each, one ounce.
——— Linseed, }
Oil of Iris, six drams.
Duck's Fat, } of each, one dram and a half.
Goose Fat, }
Capon's Grease, }
Ointment of Marshmallows, two drams.

Boil slowly to the consumption of the humidity, and add

Yellow Wax, two ounces.
Resin, six drams.

When liquified, remove the mixture from the fire, and add a melted mass of

Turpentine, one ounce.
Gum Ammoniac, half an ounce.
Galbanum, one dram.

Then add finally

Wheat Bran, half an ounce.
Powdered Bryony Root, } of each, two drams.
——— Florentine Iris, }
——— Bdellium, mixed with
Rose-vinegar, one dram.
Melilot Plaster, six drams.

Mix well. (Palat.)

R. Ointment of Marshmallows, one ounce and a half.
Yellow Wax, four ounces.
Resin, one ounce.

Melt, strain, and add

Powdered Bryony Root, } of each, six drams.
——— Florentine Iris, }
——— Fenugreek Seeds, }
Gum Ammoniac, dissolved in
Vinegar, two ounces.
Melilot Plaster, one ounce.

Make a plaster. (Wirtem.)

R. Fenugreek Seeds, two ounces.
Hot Linseed Oil, half a pound.

Infuse, strain, and add

Yellow Wax, two pounds and a half.
Gum Ammoniac, six ounces.
Turpentine, two ounces.

Stir the melted mixture till cold. (Genev.)

R. Root of Fern, } of each, two ounces.
——— Arum, }
Herb of Arum, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Henbane, }
——— Hemlock, }
——— Cress, }
——— Tobacco, three drams.
Flowers of Chamomile, } of each, one ounce.
——— St. John's-wort, }
——— Dyer's Broom, }
——— Elder, }
Lard, twenty-four ounces.

Macerate for several days; then boil to the consumption of the humidity. Express, and add

Wax, one ounce and a half.
Powdered Gum Ammoniac, } of each, six drams.
——— Galbanum, }

When cold, add

Essential Oil of Cumin, } of each, one dram.
——— Dill, }
——— Wax, }

Mix. (Spielmann)

R. Yellow Wax, one pound.
Stag's Suet, half a pound.
Gum Ammoniac, three ounces.
Mucilage of Linseed, one pound and a half.

Boil to the proper consistence. (Lipp.)

R. Saffron, in powder, one half part.
Gum Arabic, } of each, two parts.
Galbanum, }
Sagapenum, }

Digest these together in a moderate heat, then add

Turpentine, eight parts.

Incorporate then a mixture, melted, and become nearly cold, of

Yellow Wax, forty parts.
Oil of Linseed, by infusion, } of each, six parts.
—— Fenugreek, }
—— Tansey, }

Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Oil of Mucilage, two hundred and forty parts.
Resin, ninety-six parts.

Melt, strain, and add

Yellow Wax, one thousand parts.

Then, when cold,

Gum Ammoniac, } of each, thirty-two parts,
Opoponax, }

dissolved in alcohol (10 degrees), and evaporated to the consistence of honey. Add lastly

Saffron, in powder, ten parts.

Mix. (Gall.)

This is a bad preparation, and will, we have no doubt, soon disappear with the last traces of Galenico-arabic pharmacy. It is, strictly speaking, a degenerescence of the old ointment of althæa, and become stimulant.

DISCUTIENT PLASTER.

Emplastrum ad Ganglia. (SPIELMANN)

R. Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Opoponax, Venice Turpentine, } of each, one ounce and a half.

Melt together, and add

Powdered Sagapenum, ——— Myrrh, } of each, one ounce and a half.
——— Sulphur, ——— Sulphate of Iron, ——— Muriate of Ammonia, } of each, two drams.
——— Euphorbium, one dram.

Mix, and add to the mass when nearly cold,

Oil of Bay, Proof Spirit, } of each, half an ounce.

Stir till perfectly cold.

It is recommended as an application to enlarged lymphatic glands.

AROMATIC PLASTER. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Semi-vitreous Oxide of Lead, two pounds.
Olive Oil, two pounds and a half.
Yellow Wax, one pound.
Turpentine, Oil of Bay, } of each, four ounces.
Opoponax, Bdellium, Gum Ammoniac, Sarcocolla, Olibanum, Myrrh, } of each, two ounces.
Aloes, one ounce.
Root of Birthwort, two ounces.
Camphor, three ounces.

This plaster is extolled by CHRESTIEN in humours of the breast.

SPLENETIC PLASTER. (WIRTEM.)

R. Leaves of Hemlock, ——— Dwarf Elder, } of each, two ounces.
——— Tobacco, Flowers of Dyers' Broom, } of each, one ounce.
Vinegar, one pound.

Macerate for two days, boil, and express. Dissolve in the liquor

Gum Ammoniac, one pound.

Strain, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and add it to a mixture, melted and half cold, of

Yellow Wax, half a pound.
Resin, Turpentine, Caper Oil, } of each, two ounces.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

It is recommended in engorgements of the abdominal viscera, hypochondria, jaundice, and flatulent colic. The following ointment to be applied in the same case, is of more convenient use.

SPLENETIC OINTMENT. (PALAT.; SPIELMANN)

R. Caper Bark, Tamarisk Bark, Herb of Spleen-wort, Seeds of Cumin, Gum Ammoniac, Bdellium, } of each, one ounce.
Caper Oil, Oil of Chamomile, ——— Dill, Yellow Wax, } of each, four ounces.

Make an ointment.

SOAP OF GUM AMMONIAC.

Sapo Gummi ammoniaci, Gummi ammoniacum alkalisatum. (LIPP.)

R. Powdered Gum Ammoniac, six ounces.
Caustic Potass, three drams.
Distilled Water, nine ounces.

Boil till the commencement of incorporation; then add gradually,

Caustic Potass, two drams and a half.

Dissolved in

Distilled Water, four ounces.

Continue to boil, stirring continually till the whole perfectly unites; then evaporate to dryness.

GUMMI ARABICUM.—GUM ARABIC.

SYNONIMES :—*Gummi Mimosæ* seu *Serapionis.*—Gomme Arabique, FR.; Mimosengummi, Arabisches Gummi, GERM.; Samagh arebi, ARAB.; Jewul latu, CYNG.; Arabisk gummi, DAN.; Kavit Kagond, DUK.; Goma arabiga, SPAN.; Gum arabska, POL.; Gomma arabica, PORT.; Kapittha, SANS.; Vullam Pisin, TAM.; Velagabauka, TEL.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; HAMB.; HASS.; HANN.; GENEV.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; POL.; CAST. BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; WURCEB.; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

It is in pieces, generally round, colourless, or tinged with pale-yellow, semitransparent, brittle, and shewing a vitreous fracture. It is inodorous, and possesses a vapid, viscous taste. It is entirely soluble in water.

It exudes from the bark of the *Mimosa Nilotica*, Linn., a tree of Egypt and Arabia. (*Polygamia Monœcia*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. I. 2.)

DEMULCENT SPECIES.

Species pro Decocto demulcente. (Augustin)

R. Gum Arabic, four ounces.
Root of Marshmallows, two ounces.
Anethum stellatum, two drams.

DEMULCENT POWDER.

Tragea alba, *Pulvis gummosus.* (Austr.; Hann.; Borus.; Suec.; Spielmann)

R. Gum Arabic, three ounces.
Liquorice, one ounce.
White Sugar, two ounces.

Mix. (Hann.; Borus.)

Suec. prescribes an equal part of each.

R. Starch, Liquorice, } of each, one part.
Gum Arabic, White Sugar, } of each, two parts.

Mix. (Austr.)

R. Liquorice, Florentine Iris, } of each, three drams.
Gum Arabic, one ounce.
—— Tragacanth, half an ounce.
Starch, five ounces.
Sugar, sixteen ounces.

Mix. (Spielmann)

POWDER OF GUM AND OF SULPHUR. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Gum Arabic, Sulphur, Oleosaccharum of Fennel, } of each, ten grains.

NITROUS DEMULCENT POWDER.

Poudre Tisanifère. (Bories)

R. Gum Arabic, Extract of Liquorice, } of each, four ounces.
Oleosaccharum of Fennel, four drams.

ASTRINGENT AND DEMULCENT POWDER.

Pulvis incrassans Fulleri. (Spielmann)

R. Gum Arabic, Root of Marshmallows, —— Liquorice, Dragon's Blood, } of each, an equal part.

ALKALINE GUM POWDER.

Savon végétal. (Form. Hôp. Fr.)

R. Gum Arabic, eight parts.
Subcarbonate of Potass, one part.

Triturate together for a long time.

TROCHISCS OF GUM ARABIC.

Trochisci Gummi Acaciæ seu *pectorales* seu *gummosi* seu *bechici albi.* (Edinb.; Amst.; Batav.; Belg.; Coxe; Henri; Swediaur)

Trochisci gummosi. (Edinb.; Coxe)

R. Gum Arabic, four parts.
Starch, one part.
Refined Sugar, twelve parts.
Rose Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs.

R. Gum Arabic, Sugar Candy, } of each, one pound.

Dissolve the gum in the least possible quantity of hot water; then add the sugar, boil the mixture *à la plume*, pour it upon an oiled warm tin plate, and cut it into proper forms. (Van Mons)

R. Gum Arabic, nine parts.
White Sugar, thirty parts.
Orange-flower Water, five parts.

Make a firm paste, and form trochiscs. (Henri)

Amst.; Batav.; and Belg. prescribe eight ounces each, of gum and of sugar, and white of egg beaten up with four ounces of orange-flower water.

R. White Sugar, twelve parts.
Gum Arabic, four parts.
Potato Starch, one part.
Syrup of Opium, Orange-flower Water, } of each, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (Swediaur)

R. Starch, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, four ounces.
White Sugar, one pound.
Benzoic Acid, half a dram.
Rose Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs. (Swediaur)

YELLOW PECTORAL TROCHISCS. (Van Mons)

R. Saffron, Water, Sugar Candy, } of each, one part.

Triturate together, and add

Gum Arabic, sixteen parts.
Sugar, forty-seven parts.
Water, a sufficient quantity.

Make trochiscs.

GORDON'S TROCHISCS. (PIERQUIN)

R. The four Cold Seeds,
Seeds of Poppy,
——— Mallow,
——— Cotton,
——— Purslain,
——— Quince,
——— Blue-berry,
Gum Arabic,
—— Tragacanth,
Pine-apple Kernels,
Pistachios,
Liquorice,
Pearl Barley,
Mucilage of Flea-bane Herb,
Sweet Almonds,
} of each, one ounce.

Armenian Bole,
Dragon's Blood,
Roses,
Myrrh,
} of each, half an ounce.

Sugar Candy, two ounces.
Hydromel, a sufficient quantity.

These trochiscs are for injections with milk or hydromel.

DEMULCENT PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Gum Arabic,
Tragacanth,
} of each, four drams.
Balsam of Peru, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of four grains each,

Dose, four or five, thrice a day, in chronic irritations of the stomach.

PECTORAL PASTE. (CADET DE GASSICOURT)

R. Gum Arabic, two pounds.
Water, a sufficient quantity.
Sugar, twenty-eight ounces.

Evaporate to the consistence of a very thick syrup. Add

Orange-flower Water, eight ounces.

Pour into moulds.

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Mucilago Gummi Arabicæ seu *Acaciæ.* (LOND.; EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; MIL. COPEN.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; SAX.; SUEC.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Mucilago Acaciæ. (LOND.)

R. Gum Arabic, in powder, four ounces.
Boiling Water, half a pint.

Triturate, gradually adding the water, till perfectly mixed.

Mucilago Acaciæ Arabicæ. (EDINB.)

Mucilago Gummi Arabici. (DUBL.)

R. Gum Arabic, in powder, one part.
Boiling Water, two parts.

Digest with frequent agitation till the gum is dissolved, and strain the mucilage through linen.

ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; FENN.; HANN.; SUEC.; and COXE gives the same formula.

AMST.; BATAV.; BELG.; MIL. COPEN.; SWEDIAUR; and VAN MONS prescribe an equal part of each.—FULD.; and LUSIT.—two of gum and three of water.—FERR.; and OLDEN.—one of gum and three of water.—LIPP.; and SAX.—one of gum and four of water.—BRUGNATELLI—a sufficient quantity of water.

PECTORAL POTION. (ELLIS)

R. Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Water, four ounces.

Dissolve.

SOLUTION OF GUM ARABIC.

Solutio mucilaginosa. (FORM. HÔP. FR.; DISP. CHA. PARIS; PH. SYPH.; AUGUSTIN.; PIERQUIN; RATIER; SWEDIAUR)

R. Gum Arabic, two drams.
Hot Water, two pounds.

Dissolve. (RATIER; PH. SYPH.)

SAUNDERS prescribes one ounce and a half of gum and two pounds of water.

R. Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Water, four pounds.
Syrup of Grape, two ounces.

Mix. (PIERQUIN)

FORM. HÔP. FR.; and SWEDIAUR prescribe two drams of gum, one pound of water, half an ounce of simple syrup.—DISP. CHA. PARIS—half an ounce of gum, two pounds of water, and one ounce of honey.—AUGUSTIN—six drams of gum, twelve ounces of water, and one ounce of syrup.

DECOCTION OF GUM ARABIC.

Decoctum Gummi Arabici seu *incrassans Fulleri.* (ANT.; HERBIP.; SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Gum Arabic, three ounces.
Hot Water, two pounds.
Syrup of Marshmallows, four ounces.

Heat till dissolved. (ANT.; HERBIP.)

R. Gum Arabic, two drams.
—— Tragacanth, one dram.
Water, four pounds.

Boil down to two pounds; strain, and add

Sugar Candy, two or three ounces.

DEMULCENT POTION.

Potio leniens. (BRERA)

R. Decoction of Barley, one pound and a half.
Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Juniper Water, half an ounce.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.

Mix.—To be taken gradually, in renal calculus.

PECTORAL LOHOCH.

Lohoch pectorale leniens. (BRERA)

R. Infusion of Lesser Mullein, } of each, two ounces.
——— Violets, }
Gum Arabic, one dram.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—To be taken by spoonfuls.

DECOCTION OF GUM ARABIC WITH HARTSHORN.

Decoctum Cornu Cervi gummosum, Decoctum album, seu *Cornu Cervini Mixtura Cornu Cervi, Emulsio Cornu Cervi usti.* (LOND.; DUBL.; HISP.; SUEC.; COXE)

Mistura Cornu usti. (LOND.; and COXE)

R. Burnt Hartshorn, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Water, three pints.

Boil down to two pints, constantly stirring, and strain.

Decoctum Cornu cervini. (DUBL.)

R. Burnt Hartshorn, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, three drams.
Water, three pints.

Boil down to two pints, constantly stirring and strain.

HISP. prescribes one ounce of gum arabic, half an ounce of burnt hartshorn, and four pounds of water; to be boiled slightly, and two ounces of sugar added to the strained liquor.—HISP. also prescribes two drams of burnt hartshorn, and half an ounce each, of sugar and of gum; to be boiled in a pound and a half of water, till this is reduced to one pound, and the decoction to be strained through close flannel. As COXE has judiciously remarked, it would be better to triturate the powder of phosphate of lime with a certain quantity of mucilage, and to add a sufficient quantity of water.

R. Calcined Hartshorn, half an ounce.
Gum Arabic, one ounce.
Water, three pounds.

Boil, and add with trituration

Almond Paste, one ounce.

Strain. (SUEC.)

It is considered emollient.

SYRUP OF GUM ARABIC.

Syrupus Gummi Acaciæ. (GALL.; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

R. Gum Arabic, bruised, } of each,
Water, } one pound.

Dissolve, with the aid of heat, and add

Syrup, four pounds.

Boil for a few minutes, skim, and when cold strain through flannel. (GALL.)

HENRI recommends the solution to be effected without heat, and thinks that six ounces of gum would suffice.

R. Gum Arabic, one part.
Water, four parts.

Dissolve with heat, and add

Sugar Candy, three parts.

Clarify with white of egg, strain through close flannel, and evaporate to the consistence of syrup. (VAN MONS)

SWEDIAUR directs one part of gum to be dissolved in three parts of water, and three parts of sugar added; the mixture to be clarified and boiled to the proper consistence.

PASTE OF GUM ARABIC.

Pasta seu *Massa de Gummo Arabico* seu *Althææ, Pasta gummosa saccharata.* (AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; PALAT.; POL; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BRUGNATELLI; NIEMANN; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

1. *With Marshmallows.*

R. Fresh Root of Marshmallows, four ounces.
Water, five pounds.

Infuse for twelve hours, strain, and add

Gum Arabic, } of each, two pounds.
White Sugar, }

Strain through a thick cloth, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of thick extract, constantly stirring; then beat the mass, and add at several times, to five pounds of it, twelve whites of eggs beaten with four ounces of orange-flower water, till it becomes white then inspissate it

over a slow fire, continually stirring, till the mass ceases to adhere to the hand. (Gall.)

Olden.; Borus.; Niemann; Brugnatelli; and Swediaur prescribe four ounces of root, eight pounds of boiling water, twelve hours' infusion, two pounds each, of gum and of sugar, twelve whites of eggs, and two ounces of orange-flower water.—Bavar.; and Sax.—one half part of root, twelve parts of boiling water, twelve hours' maceration, six parts each, of sugar and of gum, ten whites of eggs, and one part of orange-flower water.—Fenn.—half a pound of root, eight ounces of boiling water, twenty-four hours' infusion, two pounds each, of gum and of sugar, twenty whites of eggs, and one ounce of orange-flower water.—Dan.—three ounces of root, eight pounds of boiling water, twelve hours' infusion followed with a slight boiling, three pounds each, of gum and of sugar, and forty whites of eggs, without orange-flower water.—Lipp.—two ounces of root, two pounds of water, twenty-four hours' digestion in a sand-bath, one pound each, of gum and of sugar, eight whites of eggs, and half an ounce of water.—Ferr.—four ounces of root, eight pounds of water, to be boiled down to four, six ounces of gum, two pounds of sugar, and half an ounce of orange-flower water.—Hass.; and Piderit—one ounce of root, four pounds of water, to be boiled down to two, one pound each, of sugar and of gum, twelve whites of eggs, and half an ounce of orange-flower water. Spielmann—four ounces of root, sixty-four of water, seven minutes' boiling, thirty two ounces each, of gum and of sugar, six whites of eggs, and four ounces of orange-flower water.—Sard.—half a pound of root, eight pounds of water, boiled down to six, two pounds and a half of gum, three pounds of sugar, and twenty-four whites of eggs.—Hisp.—four ounces of root, six pounds of water, a slight boiling, two pounds and a half each, of sugar and of gum, four whites of eggs, and four ounces of orange-flower water.—Bruns.; Fuld.; Palat.; Wirtem.; and Herbip.—four ounces of root, eight pounds of water, to be boiled down to four, two pounds and a half each, of gum and of sugar, six whites of eggs, and half an ounce of orange-flower water.—Ross.—the same proportions, but requires twenty whites of eggs, and an indeterminate quantity of orange-flower water.—Austr.—four ounces of root, ten pounds of water, to be boiled down to nine, two each, of gum and of sugar, thirty whites of eggs, and two ounces of orange-flower water.

2. *Without Marshmallows.*

R. Whites of Eggs, sixteen.
Orange-flower Water, half a pound.

Beat well together, and add

Powdered Gum Arabic, } of each,
White Sugar, } one pound and a half.

Stir with a wooden spatula, and when the mass shall have assumed a white colour, put it near the fire, that its tenacity may be lessened, and then pour it into paper moulds. (Pol.)

R. Gum Arabic, thirty-two ounces.
Water, a sufficient quantity

to dissolve it. Add

White Sugar, thirty-two ounces.

Clarify, evaporate to the consistence of thick honey, and add gradually,

White of Egg, beaten, four ounces.

Put it again over the fire, and evaporate, constantly stirring, till the mass no longer adheres to the fingers. Add finally,

Orange-flower Water, half an ounce,

and pour the mass into paper moulds sprinkled with starch. (Van Mons)

INFUSION OF THE PASTE OF GUM ARABIC. (Augustin; Niemann)

R. Paste of Gum Arabic, from half an ounce to two ounces.
Boiling Water, three pounds.

Dissolve by maceration in a warm place. Lemon juice may be added to render its taste more grateful.

EXPECTORANT LOHOCH. (Genev.; Pierquin; Sainte-Marie)

R. Mucilage of Gum Arabic, } of each,
Despumated Honey, } one ounce.

Mix. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Gum Arabic, } of each,
Syrup of Marshmallows, } one ounce.
Red Poppies, }

Mix. Genev.; Pierquin)

R. Gum Arabic, twenty grains.
Syrup of Marshmallows, } of each, one ounce and a half.
Coltsfoot, }
Distilled Water of Lily, two ounces.

Mix. (Pierquin)

DEMULCENT POTION.

Potio demulcens. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Ratier)

R. Gum Arabic, six drams.
Water, twelve ounces.
Syrup, one ounce.

Mix. (Fuld.)

R. Gum Arabic, one dram.
Syrup of Marshmallows, half an ounce.
Water, four ounces.
Mix. (Form. Hôp. Fr.; Ratier)

R. Pectoral Species, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } twenty grains.
Simple Syrup, two ounces.
Water, four ounces.
Mix. (Ratier)

R. Gum Arabic, one dram.
Water, three ounces.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Mix. (Ratier)

R. Gum Arabic, eighteen grains.
Pectoral Infusion, four ounces.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.
Syrup of Marshmallows, three ounces.
Mix. (Ratier)

MUCILAGINOUS MIXTURE. (Mil. Copen.)

R. Decoction of Marshmallows, six ounces.
Gum Arabic, } of each, two drams.
Sugar, }
Sulphuric Æther one dram.
Mix.

ANTI-NEPHRITIC POTION. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Gum Arabic, three ounces.
Compound Juniper Water, two ounces.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce and a half.

Mix.—One half to be taken in the course of the day.

REFRIGERANT MIXTURE. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Supertartrate of Potass, four drams.
White Sugar, } of each, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, }
Syrup of Roses, a sufficient quantity
to make an electuary. Add a few drops of diluted sulphuric acid.

SEDATIVE POTION. (Ratier)

R. Infusion of Lime Flowers, two ounces.
Pectoral Infusion, } of each,
Solution of Gum Arabic, } one ounce.
Syrup of Poppy,
Simple Syrup, half an ounce.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.
Mix.

MUCILAGINOUS EMULSION. (Hann.)

R. Powdered Liquorice, }
——— Marshmallows } of each,
Root, } six drams.
——— Florentine Iris, }
——— Gum Arabic, }
one ounce and a half.

Mix.—The emulsion is made by mixing two scruples of this powder with one ounce of amygdaline syrup.

LOHOCH OF GUM ARABIC. (Pierquin; Ratier)

R. Gum Arabic, } of each, two drams.
Sugar, }
Water, five ounces.
Mix. (Ratier)

R. Gum Arabic, two ounces.
Pectoral Infusion, four ounces.
Syrup of Grape, one ounce and a half.
Mix. (Pierquin)

Ratier prescribes half an ounce of gum, four ounces of pectoral infusion, and one ounce of syrup.

ANTI-RHEUMATISMAL MIXTURE. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Water, five ounces.
Nutmeg Water, } of each,
Syrup of Orange Peel, } half an ounce.
Fresh Root of Arum, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } two drams.
Spermaceti, two scruples.

Dissolve the gum in a little water, and reduce the mucilage to a soft paste with the spermaceti; then add the pulp of the root, and triturate, gradually adding the waters and syrup.

GUMMI CARANNÆ.—GUM CARANNA.

Synonimes:—*Caranna, Resina Carannæ.*—Caranne, Caragne, Caraigne, Gomme *or* Resine Caragne, Fr.

Bruns.; Gall.; Hisp.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

This gum-resin is in granulated fragments, or in pieces of the size of a walnut, hard, fragile, opaque, and of a greenish-black colour. Its odour is aromatic, and its taste bitter and feebly resinous.

We are ignorant of the vegetable which furnishes it. There is reason to believe it is from the *Icica Caranna*, Cand., a tree of America. (*Octandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Terebinthinaceæ*, Juss.)

It is stimulant; but it is rarely used.

GUMMI CERASI.—CHERRY GUM.

Synonimes:—*Gummi Cerasorum, Gummi nostras.*—Gomme du pays, Fr.; Kirschenharz, Kirschengummi, Germ.; Goma del paes, Span.; Kœrsbœrskada, Swed.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Hass.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann.

It is in large, agglutinated, transparent, red pieces, imperfectly soluble in water.

It exudes from the trunk and branches of plum, cherry, apricot, and almond trees.

It is composed of two substances, one soluble and the other not soluble in water, combined in various proportions.

GUMMI COPAL.—GUM COPAL.

Synonimes:—*Resina copallina, Copal Resina.*—Copal, Fr.

Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Guibourt; Spielmann.

A solid gum-resin, of a yellowish-white or brownish-yellow colour, dull externally, vitreous and transparent internally, extremely hard, and requiring heat for the developement of its taste and smell.

It is attributed to the *Elæocarpus Copallifera*, Retz. a tree of Ceylon; but Guibourt is of opinion that it is produced by a vegetable allied to the *Hymenæa*.

The *Rhus Copallinus*, Linn., yields an analogous resin.

It is stimulant, and is sometimes employed in fumigations.

GUMMI ELASTICUM.—ELASTIC GUM.

Synonimes:—*Resina elastica* seu *Cayennensis, Cahuchu.*—Caoutchouc, Gomme élastique, Résine élastique, Fr.; Kaoutchok, Federharz, Elastiches Harz, Germ.; Elastic harpex, Dan.; Kautchuk, Swed.

Dan.; Gall.; Ferr.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Piderit; Spielmann.

This substance is in thick coriaceous pieces, solid, very elastic, of a white, brown, or red colour, inodorous, and insipid.

It differs from the resins, properly so called, inasmuch as azote enters into its composition. It exists in a great number of vegetables and vegetable productions, but it is furnished principally by the coagulation of the juice of the *Siphonia Cahuchu*, Schreb., a tree of Brazil and Guiana. (*Monœcia Monadelphia*, Linn.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. II. 23.)

PLASTER OF ELASTIC GUM.

Emplastrum e Resina elastica. (Cadet de Gassicourt; Swediaur)

R. Elastic Gum, four ounces.
Spirit of Turpentine, one pound.

Digest for eight days with a moderate heat, in a covered vessel; then boil over a slow fire, set aside, decant, and add

Olive Oil,
White Wax, } of each, two ounces.

Boil slowly till the spirit is evaporated, and preserve the mass when cold.

It is employed in making adhesive bandages.

GUMMI EUPHORBII.—EUPHORBIUM.

SYNONIMES:—*Euphorbium*, Ευφορβιον—Euphorbe, FR.; Euphorbium, DAN.; DUT.; and GERM.; Akalnafsah, Farfiyun, Gholak, Kala, ARAB.; Nara schij, BENG.; and HIND.; Enforbium, BOHEM.; Dalukga-hehkerry, CYNG.; Saynd ka dud, DUK.; Euforbio, ITAL.; PORT.; and SPAN.; Euforb, POL.; Vojrakschira, Vajrakantaka, SANS.; Prustkœda, SWED.; Schadraykullie paal, TAM.; Bontajemmodupala, TEL.

LOND.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FENN.; FERR.; FULD.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This gum-resin is in small irregularly-shaped friable masses, round, oval, uneven on the surface, sometimes branched and cavernous; of a pale-yellow externally, whitish and shining internally, and inodorous.

It results from the exsiccation of the milky juice which flows from incisions made in the stems or branches of the *Euphorbia Officinarum*, LINN. (*Fig.* Flore Med. II. 60), of the *E. Canariensis* (*Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 340. f. 1), and of the *E. Antiquorum* (*Fig.* Black. *Herb.* t. 339), shrubs (*Dodecandria Trigynia*, LINN.; *Euphorbiaceæ*, JUSS.) which grow, the first in the desarts of Africa, the second in the Canaries, and the last at Malabar or in Barbary.

It contains, according to PELLETIER, resin, wax, and various malates. BRACONNOT has given a somewhat different analysis of it.

It is one of the most violent irritants, and is now rarely employed except externally.

ERRHINE POWDER. (PIERQUIN)

R. Euphorbium, one dram.
Root of White Hellebore, four scruples.

Make a powder.

OIL OF EUPHORBIUM. (HISP.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; VAN MONS)

R. Euphorbium, one part.
Oil of Cloves, ten parts.
Wine, four parts.

Boil to the consumption of the humidity, and strain. (WIRTEM.)

R. Euphorbium, one part.
Olive Oil, ten parts.

Digest without heat for several days, and filter. (VAN MONS)

SARD. prescribes six ounces of euphorbium, and two pounds of olive oil.—HISP.—one ounce of euphorbium, and twelve ounces of oil.

It is recommended in paralysis and atrophy of the limbs.

TINCTURE OF EUPHORBIUM.

Tinctura Euphorbii. (AUSTR.; GALL.; FULD.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; BORUS.; SAX.; NIEMANN; PIDERIT)

R. Euphorbium, in coarse powder, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Digest for three days, and strain. (GALL.)

AUSTR. prescribes two ounces of euphorbium, and one pound of alcohol (0.850).—HANN.; HASS.; BORUS.; SAX.; and PIDERIT—one ounce of euphorbium, and one pound of rectified spirit.—FULD.—one part of euphorbium, and eight parts of alcohol.—LIPP.—one of euphorbium, and sixteen of alcohol.

It is applied externally in caries, to chronic and sordid ulcers, to scrofulous engorgements, and to paralytic parts.

The greatest circumspection is required in employing it.

PLASTER OF EUPHORBIUM.

Emplastrum ischiadicum seu *rubefaciens* seu *de Euphorbio.*

R. Resin, four ounces.
Turpentine, six drams.

Melt together, and add

Euphorbium, in powder, one dram and a half.

Mix. (DAN.; HERBIP.; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN)

VAN MONS prescribes four ounces of resin, three ounces of turpentine, and six drams of euphorbium.—SWEDIAUR—one ounce of resin, a sufficient quantity of turpentine, and fifteen grains of euphorbium.—LIPP.; and NIEMANN—eight parts of resin, four of turpentine, and three of euphorbium.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF EUPHORBIUM.

Emplâtre des Capucins. (WIRTEM.)

R. Gum Ammoniac,
Olibanum,
Mastic,
Tutty,
of each, one ounce.

Euphorbium, Pyrethrum, Muriate of Soda, } of each, two ounces.
Pitch, three ounces.
Turpentine, one ounce.
Yellow Wax, three ounces.

Melt together the three last, and add slowly the other ingredients pulverized together.

It is resolvent and rubefacient; it received the name of *Capucins' plaster* on account of their using it to remove callosities of the knees, sufficiently common among them.

Spielmann gives a formula for a very similar preparation which he calls *Emplastrum ad Fungos Articulorum*:—three ounces of pitch, one ounce each, of wax and of turpentine, two ounces each, of pyrethrum, of decrepitated muriate of soda, and of euphorbium, and one ounce each, of gum ammoniac, of galbanum, of mastic, and of olibanum.

EPISPASTIC OINTMENT.

Unguentum Conyzæ seu *ad tabida membra.* (Hisp.; Wirtem.; Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Compound Oil of Arthanita, four pounds.
White Wax, one pound.
Lard, four pounds.

Melt, and add

Powdered Pyrethrum, Ginger, Black Pepper, Euphorbium, Mastic, Olibanum, } of each, half an ounce.

Stir till perfectly cold. (Hisp.)

R. Ointment of Resin, four ounces.
Mustard Seeds, half an ounce.
Stavesacre Seeds, Long Pepper, Pyrethrum, } of each, one dram.
Euphorbium, one scruple.
Turpentine, a sufficient quantity.

Triturate together. (Cadet de Gassicourt)

R. Oil of Bay, three ounces.
Juniper, Bricks, Castor, Lavender, Red Petroleum, } of each, half an ounce.
Capon's Grease, Fat of Wild Cat, Duck, Goose Grease, } of each, one ounce.
Human Fat, one ounce and a half.
Powdered Euphorbium, half an ounce.
Alum, Savine, } of each, two drams.
Venice Soap, Alcohol, } of each, three ounces.

Dissolve the soap in the alcohol, and add the rest. (Wirtem.)

GUMMI HEDERÆ.—GUM HEDERA.

Synonimes:—*Resina Hederæ.* — Gomme de Lierre, Fr.; Epheugummi, Germ.; Goma yedra, Span.

Hisp.

This is in hard, brittle pieces, of a reddish-brown or blackish colour, semi-transparent, and of a bright fracture. It has an agreeable, feeble odour, but developed by heat, and an aromatic, acrid, resinous, and rather styptic taste.

It is produced by the *Hedera Helix*, Linn.; but only in the East.

GUMMI LADANUM.—LABDANUM.

Synonimes:—Λαδανον.—Ladanum, Labdanum, Fr.; Ladanumgummi, Germ.: Ladun, Arab.; Ladano, Span.

Amst.; Ant.; Batav.; Belg.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Genev.; Lusit.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

There are two sorts of this gum-resin:

1. *Ladanum in massis:* in soft glutinant masses, of a blackish-red or black colour.

2. *Ladanum in tortis:* in flattened, spirally-twisted cylinders, dry, hard, brittle, and of a blackish-grey colour.

Its odour is pleasant, and its taste feeble, but balsamic and bitterish.

It exudes spontaneously from the leaves and branches of the *Cistus Creticus*, Linn.,

a shrub of the Archipelago. (*Polyandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Cistineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Flore Medic. IV. 212.)

It is stimulant, but not much used.

PLASTER OF LABDANUM.

Emplastrum Ladani seu *stomachicum.* (Amst.; Lusit.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Swediaur; Van Mons)

R. Labdanum, three ounces.
Olibanum, one ounce.
Melt slowly, and add
Oil of Nutmeg, by expression, } of each, half an ounce.
Balsam of Peru, }
Cinnamon, in powder, }
Mix. (Lusit.)

Brugnatelli; and Swediaur prescribe one ounce of olibanum, three ounces of labdanum, half an ounce of oil of nutmeg, half an ounce of cinnamon, and one dram of oil of mint.—Coxe—three ounces of labdanum, one ounce of resin, one ounce and a half of oil of nutmeg, one ounce and a half of cinnamon, and one dram of oil of mint.

R. Litharge Plaster, } of each, one pound.
Cumin Plaster, }
Resin, half a pound.
Storax, half an ounce.
Melt slowly together, and add
Powdered Labdanum, two ounces.
Mix. (Amst.)

R. Yellow Wax, six parts.
Mutton Suet, } of each, four parts.
Resin, }
Elemi, one part.
Melt together, and macerate with
Cumin Seeds, } of each, two parts.
Bay Berries, }
Melilot Flowers, }
Strain the liquor while hot, and add
Melted Litharge Plaster, thirty-six parts.
Gum Ammoniac, one part.
Labdanum, four parts.
Mix. (Van Mons)

GUMMI MYRRHÆ.—MYRRH.

Synonimes:—*Myrrha, Myrrha rubra; σμύρνα.*—Myrrhe, Fr.; Myrrhen, Myrrhengummi, Myrrenschleimharz, Germ.; Murr, Arab.; Madu, Bal.; Myrrcha, Bohem.; Myrrha, Dan.; and Port.; Hira bol, Duk.; Mirra, Ital.; Span.; and Pol.; Bol, Hind.; Madu, Jav.; Manisanlebah, Mal.; Vola, Sans.; Myrra, Swed.; Valatipolum, Palendra bolum, Villey bolum, Tam.; Balintra bolum, Tel.

Lond.; Edinb.; Dubl.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Ferr.; Form. Hôp. Fr.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Pol.; Cast. Borus.; Borus.; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Wurceb.; Ainslie; Bergius; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Paris; Piderit; Saunders; Spielmann; Zarda.

Myrrh is in small pieces, the hue of which varies from that of brownish-yellow to red; they are semitransparent, fragile, and of a resinous fracture. Its odour is agreeable, and its taste bitter and slightly aromatic.

It results from the inspissation of the juice which flows from incisions made in a vegetable of the eastern coast of Africa, which Forkæl says is an *Amyris*, and Bruce, a *Mimosa*.

It is tonic and stimulant.—Dose, from ten grains to a dram, of the powder.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF MYRRH.

Extractum Myrrhæ gummosum. (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Gall.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Palat.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Piderit; Van Mons)

R. Myrrh, one part.
Water, four parts.

Having digested it in a covered vessel in a warm place, set it aside in a cool place for twenty-four hours; then decant, strain, and evaporate over a slow fire, to the proper consistence. (Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Bavar.; Belg.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.)

Borus.; and Van Mons prescribe one part of myrrh and eight parts of water.—Ferr.; Fuld.; Hass.; Lipp.; Herbip.; and Piderit—one of myrrh, and six of water.—Gall.—a sufficient quantity of each.

R. Myrrh, } of each, one part.
Saw-dust, }
Water, two parts.

Boil, submit it to a Real's press, and evaporate to the proper consistence. (Van Mons)

R. Myrrh, any quantity.

Emulsionize it, at twice, with four ounces of water each time. Mix the emulsions and evaporate, constantly stirring, to the consistence of an extract.

R. Myrrh, half a pound.
Solution of Subcarbonate of Potass. one ounce.

Mix well with a wooden spatula, and set aside in a cellar for fifteen days; then pour hot water upon the mass, stir, and set it aside again: having poured off the clear liquor, pour more hot water upon the residuum. Repeat this till the water comes off colourless, then mix together the strained liquors and evaporate slowly. (Olden.; Palat.; Sard.; Wirtem.)

Dose, from four to ten grains, several times a day.

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF MYRRH.

Extractum Myrrhæ resinosum. (Sard.)

R. Myrrh, any quantity.

Treat it with rectified alcohol, and strain the tincture. Distil off the spirit and evaporate the residuum in a water-bath.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF MYRRH.

Extractum Myrrhæ graminatum. (Van Mons)

R. Myrrh, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, two drams.

Pulverize them together, and reduce them to a thick emulsion, by the addition of a sufficient quantity of water. Mix it with

Extract of Dog-grass, four ounces.

It is recommended in pulmonary consumption and ulceration of the uterus.—Dose, one or two drams, in water, twice or thrice a day.

OLEOSACCHARUM OF MYRRH.

Saccharum Myrrhæ seu *myrrhatum Oleosaccharum Myrrhæ.* (Fuld.; Lipp.; Wirtem.; Augustin; Niemann; Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, one part.
White Sugar, four parts.

Mix. (Fuld.; Herbip.; Piderit)

Niemann; and Spielmann prescribe one part of extract and eight parts of sugar.—Lipp.—one of extract and four of sugar of milk.—Augustin—one of extract and three of sugar of milk.

It is stomachic.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MYRRH.

Pulvis Myrrhæ compositus Pulvis ad Ulcera Tendinum seu *emmenagogus.* (Amst.; Batav.; Lusit. Augustin; Bories; Swediaur)

R. Myrrh, Mastic, } of each, an equal part.

Mix. (Swediaur)

It is recommended in cases of caries of the bones and of denuded tendons. We think it should be rejected in sound surgical practice.

R. Myrrh, half an ounce.
Opoponax, Sagapenum, Castor, } of each, two drams.
Oil of Mint, —— Rue, } of each, four drops.

Mix. (Amst.; Batav.)

This formula resembles that of the trochiscs of myrrh.

R. Myrrh, Savine, Rue, Castor, } of each, one ounce.

Mix. (Lusit.)

R. Myrrh, half a dram.
Olibanum, Mastic, } of each, one dram.
Sarcocolla, two drams.
Resin, half an ounce.

Mix. (Bories)

R. Myrrh, twelve grains.
Saffron, three grains.
Oil of Cloves, one drop.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Subcarbonate of Soda, fifteen grains.
Myrrh, Savine, } of each, five grains.
Saffron, three grains.
Castor, two grains.
Oil of Amber, one drop.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Myrrh, two grains.
Sublimed Sulphur, five grains.
White Sugar, ten grains.

Mix.—To be taken every two hours. (Augustin)

R. Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, one grain and a half.
—— Opium, half a grain.
White Sugar, ten grains.

Mix.—To be taken every two hours. (Augustin)

R. Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, from two to four grains.
Extract of Digitalis, —— Henbane, } of each, half a grain.
Sugar of Milk, ten grains.

To be taken every three hours. (Augustin)

These powders are employed externally,

to arrest hæmorrhages, and internally, as emmenagogues, and in chronic affections of the lungs, principally in mucous phthisis.

SPERNIOLA CROLLII. (PALAT.; WIRTEM.)

R. Myrrh, Olibanum, } of each, two drams.
Saffron, half a dram.

Make a very fine powder, and sprinkle it two or three times with distilled water of frogs' spawn; then dry, and add to it,

Camphor, three drams.

Mix. (WIRTEM.)

PALAT. directs twenty or thirty times its weight of the water to be imbibed.

It is astringent, and serves to arrest hæmorrhages.

BOLUSES OF MYRRH. (SAUNDERS)

R. Powdered Myrrh, Conserve of Orange, } of each, one scruple.
Subcarbonate of Potass, five grains.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity

to make a mass.

R. Spermaceti, two scruples.
Myrrh, one scruple.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

BALSAMIC PILLS. (FULD.; HAMB.; LIPP.)

R. Compound Extract of Rhubarb, four scruples.
Extract of Myrrh, two scruples.

Make pills of two grains each. (HANN.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, ——— Spruce Fir, ——— Soapwort, Powdered Ground Ivy, } of each, an equal part.

Mix. (LIPP.)

R. Soap, Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, ——— Spruce Fir, } of each, half an ounce.
Copaiba, a sufficient quantity

to make a pilular mass. (FULD.)

Dose, from ten to twenty grains.

FERRUGINOUS BALSAMIC PILLS. (HAMB.)

R. Mass of Balsamic Pills, three drams.
Levigated Iron Filings, one dram.

Mix.

STOMACHIC PILLS. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Myrrh, four drams.
Extract of Lesser Centaury, two drams.
Peruvian Balsam, two scruples.

Mix.—Dose, twelve grains, thrice a day.

BITTER PILLS.

Pilulæ Myrrhæ amaræ cum Ammoniaco. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Myrrh, Gum Ammoniac, Extract of Blessed Thistle, ——— Wormwood, } of each, twodrams.
Succinic Acid, one dram.
Venice Turpentine, three drams.
Rhubarb, in powder, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, from twelve to twenty-four grains, every three hours, or twice a day; in constipation or hypochondria.

ASTRINGENT PILLS.

Pilulæ Myrrhæ cum Arnica. (AUGUSTIN)

R. Extract of Myrrh, two drams.
——— Arnica, one dram.
Benzoic Acid, two scruples.
Copaiba, one scruple.
Extract of Liquorice, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.—Dose, twelve grains, every two or three hours, in chronic gonorrhœa.

CORROBORANT PILLS. (PIERQUIN)

R. Myrrh, four drams.
Galbanum, Extract of Buckbean, Catechu, } of each, two drams.
Syrup, a sufficient quantity.

Make pills of three grains each.—TISSOT prescribed them in incipient tabes dorsalis, in the dose of twenty-one daily, to be taken at thrice; taking with each dose, three ounces of a decoction of two ounces of cinchona, one ounce of the bark of caper root, two drams of cinnamon, and half an ounce of iron filings, in two pounds and a half of water.

DETERSIVE ELECTUARY. (BORIES; SPIELMANN)

R. Myrrh, Olibanum, } of each, one dram.
Honey, two ounces.

Mix. (BORIES)

R. Myrrh, Olibanum, } of each, half an ounce.
Spermaceti, two drams.

Triturate with the yolk of an egg, and add,

Liquorice Powder, a sufficient quantity.

Mix. (SPIELMANN)

It is recommended towards the termination of pneumonia, to facilitate expectoration.—Dose, one dram, in a glassful of ordinary drink.

COMPOUND ELECTUARY OF MYRRH.

Theriaca officinalis seu *Pauperum, Electuarium pro Pecoribus, Theriaca diatesseron.* (Amst.; Fuld.; Sard.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Root of Gentian,
——— Round Birthwort,
Bay Berries,
Myrrh, } of each, two ounces.
Despumated Honey, twenty-four ounces.

Mix. (Amst.; Sard.; Spielmann; Van Mons)

R. Rob of Juniper, four ounces.
Myrrh, dissolved in Wine,
Powdered Root of Angelica,
——————Long Birthwort,
——————Elecampane, } of each, two ounces.
Syrup of Orange Peel,
———Poppies, } of each, eight ounces.

Mix. (Fuld.)

It is stomachic, carminative, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, and alexipharmic.—Dose, from a dram to half an ounce.

GINGIVAL LINIMENT.

Linimentum gingivale mundificans. (Fuld.)

R. Aqueous Extract of Myrrh,
Alcoholic Hydrochloric Acid, } of each, two drams.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.

Mix.

GINGIVAL ELECTUARY.

Electuarium gingivale. (Spielmann)

R. Root of Tormentil, one dram and a half.
——— Avens, one dram.
——— Florentine Iris, half a dram.
Herb of Sage,
——— Southernwood,
——— Rue,
Flowers of Columbine,
——— Pomegranate,
Petals of Red Roses, } of each, one dram.
Seeds of Scurvy-Grass,
——— Columbine, } of each, one dram and a half.
Egyptian Mummy,
Myrrh, } of each, one dram.
Mastic,
Gum Lac, } of each, two drams.
Dragon's Blood, one dram and a half.
Calcined Alum, half a dram.
Honey of Roses, a sufficient quantity.

Mix.

BALSAM OF MYRRH.

Potassidum Myrrhæ. (Van Mons)

R. Myrrh, in powder, eight parts.
Fused Caustic Potass, one part.

Triturate together, adding a sufficient quantity of water to enable the mixture to be strained: set it then aside, decant, and evaporate it to the consistence of balsam. (Van Mons)

Van Mons also prescribes four ounces of soap-boiler's lye and one ounce of myrrh.

It is applied externally to strumous glandular swellings.

OINTMENT OF MYRRH.

Unguentum Myrrhæ. (Augustin; Van Mons)

R. Balsam of Myrrh, one part.
Simple Cerate, warmed, eight parts.

Triturate. (Van Mons)

R. Yolks of Eggs, two.
Fresh Butter, three ounces.
Myrrh,
Spermaceti, } of each, two drams.

Melt, strain, and add,
Peruvian Balsam, half a dram.

Mix. (Augustin)

It has been recommended to render the cicatrices of variola less perceptible.

MYRRHINE PLASTER OF SULPHUR.

Emplastrum sulphuratum seu *diasulphuris Rulandi.* (Bruns.; Fuld.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Niemann; Piderit; Spielmann)

R. Sublimed Sulphur, one ounce.
Olive Oil, four ounces.
Yellow Wax, five ounces.

Melt slowly, and add
Powdered Myrrh, ten ounces.

Mix. (Gall.)

R. Sulphureted Balsam of Turpentine,
Yellow Wax,
Resin, } of each, six ounces.
Powdered Myrrh, eighteen ounces.

Melt and incorporate. (Palat.; Wirtem.; Niemann)

Spielmann prescribes six ounces each, of balsam and of resin, two of wax, and nine of myrrh.—Piderit—three ounces of balsam, three drams of resin, half an ounce of wax, and four ounces of myrrh.

It is stimulant, and resolvent.

SOLUTION OF MYRRH.

Liquor seu *Liquamen Myrrhæ, Oleum Myrrhæ per deliquium, Myrrha Liquida, Tinctura Myrrhæ aquosa.* (Bruns.; Dan.; Hisp.; Ferr.; Fuld.; Hass.; Lipp.; Lusit.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip; Piderit; Spielmann; Swediaur)

Boil an egg till it is hard, cut it in half, remove the yolk and replace it with powdered myrrh; having sewn the halves of the egg together, suspend it, enclosed in a linen bag, in a cellar, over a vessel which may receive the liquid which falls. (Bruns.; Hisp.; Palat.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Spielmann)

R. Myrrh, one part.
Distilled Water, four parts.

Digest in a water-bath, and strain through linen. (Hamb.; Olden.; Pol.; Borus.; Sax.; Swediaur)

Hann. prescribes one part of myrrh and two parts of water.

R. Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, two drams.
Oil of Wax, half an ounce.

Triturate till dissolved. (Piderit)

R. Myrrh, three drams.
Hydromel, half an ounce.

Dissolve. (Lusit.)

Dan. directs as much myrrh as possible to be dissolved in hydromel.—Fuld.—two drams of myrrh, in half an ounce of hydromel.

R. Aqueous Extract of Myrrh, two drams.
Honey, one dram.
Water, three drams.

Triturate till perfectly dissolved. (Ferr.; Hass.; Lipp.)

It is applied, as balsamic and antiseptic, to ulcers.

ALKALINE SOLUTION OF MYRRH.

Solutio seu *Essentia Myrrhæ alcalisata, Liquor Myrrhæ alcalisatus.* (Swediaur)

R. Myrrh, two ounces.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.
Subcarbonate of Soda, one dram.

Digest in a water-bath for two days, stirring frequently, and strain.

Dose, one ounce, several times a day.

STIMULANT AND VULNERARY LIQUOR. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Quick Lime, two ounces.
Myrrh, one ounce.

Triturate in a marble mortar, adding gradually,

Water, two pounds.

Digest for several days, and decant.

It is applied, in injections, to fistulous ulcers.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Tinctura seu *Essentia* seu *Solutio alcoholica Myrrhæ.* (Lond.; Dubl.; Edinb.; Amer.; Amst.; Ant.; Austr.; Batav.; Bavar.; Belg.; Bruns.; Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Hisp.; Gall.; Fenn.; Fuld.; Genev.; Hann.; Hass.; Lipp.; Olden.; Lusit.; Palat.; Pol; Ross.; Sax.; Suec.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Brugnatelli; Coxe; Piderit; Swediaur; Van Mons)

Tinctura Myrrhæ.

R. Myrrh, bruised, four ounces.
Rectified Spirit, three pints.

Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. (Lond.)

R. Myrrh, in powder, three ounces.
Proof Spirit, a pint and a half.
Rectified Spirit, half a pint.

Digest for seven days, and strain. (Dubl.)

R. Myrrh, bruised, three ounces.
Alcohol, twenty ounces.
Water, ten ounces.

Digest for seven days, and filter. (Edinb.; Amer.; Coxe)

R. Myrrh, one part.
Alcohol (22 degrees), four parts.

Digest for three days, and strain. (Gall.)

Amst. prescribes one part of myrrh and eight parts of alcohol (0.884).—Brugnatelli—one of myrrh and eight of alcohol (0.935).—Swediaur—one of myrrh and six of alcohol (0.935).—Bavar.—one of myrrh and six of alcohol (0.900).—Ant.; Batav.; and Belg.—one of myrrh and eight of alcohol (20 degrees)—Austr.—one of myrrh and eight of alcohol (0.850).—Fuld.; and Lusit.—one of myrrh and eight of alcohol.—Dan.; Mil. Copen.; Fenn.; Hann.; Olden.; Pol.; Ross.; Suec.; Herbip.; and Van Mons—one of myrrh and six of alcohol.—Hass.; Sax.; and Piderit—one of myrrh and five of alcohol.

R. Myrrh, three ounces.
Camphor, two drams.
Distilled Water, three ounces.

Triturate together, dry, pulverize, and digest with

Alcohol, two pounds.

Filter at the end of six days. (Lipp.)

It is excitant, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic.—Dose, from thirty to fifty drops.—It is also applied as a stimulant to atonic ulcers, but, for this purpose, it was more generally employed by the ancients than by modern surgeons.

DETERSIVE LINCTUS.

Linctus ad Gingivas, Liquor ad Ulcera Faucium. (Mil. Copen.; Augustin; Ph. Syph.)

R. Tincture of Myrrh, one part.
Honey, four parts.

Mix. (Mil. Copen.)

Ph. Syph. prescribes one ounce of tincture, and half an ounce of honey of copper.

R. Herb of Sage, half an ounce.
Boiling Water, a sufficient quantity

to obtain six ounces of decoction. Add to it when strained

Tincture of Myrrh, two drams.
Honey of Roses, two ounces.

Mix. (Augustin)

R. Distilled Water of Sage, } of each, two drams.
——— Scurvy-grass, }
Tincture of Myrrh, }
——— Unripe Oranges, }
Rabel's Water, one dram and a half.
Honey of Roses, one ounce.

Mix. (Augustin)

DETERSIVE GARGLE. (Ferr.)

R. Extract of Myrrh, half an ounce.
Decoction of Cinchona, eight ounces.

Mix.

PHAGEDENIC LOTION. (Ellis)

R. Tincture of Myrrh, } of each, one ounce.
Lime Water, }

Mix.—It is recommended by Kirkland, to repress too luxuriant granulations.

DETERSIVE INJECTION.

Injectio detergens. (Augustin; Brera)

R. Decoction of Barley, two pounds.
Tincture of Myrrh, one dram.

Mix.—It is useful in chronic coryza, with discharge from the frontal sinuses. (Brera)

R. Water, six ounces.
Isinglass, a sufficient quantity

to make a thick jelly. Add

Solution of Myrrh, one dram.

Mix.—It is recommended in ulceration of the bladder. (Augustin)

R. Acetate of Lead, one dram.
Water, six ounces.

Dissolve, and add

Solution of Myrrh, two ounces.
Tincture of Opium, one ounce.

Mix.—It is employed in chronic gonorrhœa. (Augustin)

ALKALINE TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Mixtura Myrrhæ alcalisata, Tinctura seu *Essentia* seu *Solutio Myrrhæ alcalisata.* (Bruns.; Hass.; Sard.; Wirtem.; Piderit)

R. Myrrh, half a pound.
Subcarbonate of Potass, eight ounces.
Spring Water, one pound and a half.

Digest for six or eight days, and evaporate in a water-bath to the consistence of honey: pour upon the residue

Alcohol, twenty ounces.

Digest, and filter. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Piderit)

Saunders prescribes two ounces of myrrh, half an ounce of solution of sub-carbonate, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol to cover the dried mixture by three or four fingers' breadth.—Hass.—half a pound of myrrh, a sufficient quantity of solution of potass, and twenty ounces of alcohol.

It is a more active stimulant than the simple tincture.—It was formerly employed in the dressing of wounds, but rarely, on account of the pain occasioned by the alkali.

ELIXIR OF MYRRH.

Elixir Myrrhæ. (Wirtem.)

R. Tincture of Myrrh, eight ounces.
——— Castor, sixteen ounces.
Extract of Savine, one ounce.

Digest, and filter.

It is stimulant, and is recommended particularly in irregularity of the menses and diseases of the uterus.—Dose, from forty to fifty drops.

VINEGAR OF MYRRH.

Acetum Myrrhæ. (Herbip.)

R. Powdered Myrrh, one ounce.
Vinegar, half a pound.

Digest for several days, in a moderate temperature, then for an hour in a water-bath, and strain.

OIL OF MYRRH.

Oleum Myrrhæ. (Wirtem.)

R. Myrrh, one part.
Washed Sand, one part and a half.

Distil from a glass retort placed in a

sand-bath; separate the oil from the liquor which passes with it, and rectify it.

DISTILLED WATER OF MYRRH. (WIRTEM.; SPIELMANN)

Myrrh, in powder, eight ounces.
Spring Water, six pounds.

Digest for three days, in a warm place, and distil slowly four pounds.

It is recommended in affections of the lungs, of the stomach, and of the uterus.—Dose, one ounce.

GUMMI OLEÆ.—OLIVE GUM.

SYNONIMES:—*Balsamum* seu *Resina Oleæ.*—Gomme d'olivier, GALL.

FERR.

This is in yellowish masses, of a slightly acrid taste, and of an odour resembling that of vanilla.

It flows from certain wild olive trees in hot climates.

It is formed, according to PELLETIER, of a resin, a little benzoic acid, and of a peculiar substance, called *Olivile.*

It is considered astringent and detersive.

GUMMI SAGAPENUM.—SAGAPENUM.

SYNONIMES:—*Gummi Serapinum, σαγαπηνον.*—Sagapenum, Gomme séraphique, FR.; Sagapengummi, Serapingummi, GERM.; Sugbenus, ARAB.; and DUK.; Sagapeno, PORT.; and SPAN.; Sagapen, POL.; Kundel, SANS.

EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; GENEV.; HANN.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This gum-resin is either in granular masses, or in tears, of a reddish-yellow colour externally, and of a reddish-white internally. It has a disagreeable odour, not unlike that of assafœtida, though less strong, and an acrid taste.

It is obtained, according to WILLDENOW, from the *Ferula Persica*, HOPE, a plant of Persia. (*Pentandria Digynia*, LINN.; *Umbelliferæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Philos. Trans. LXXV. 36. t. 3. 4.)

It is stimulant, but is seldom employed.

GUMMI SANGUIS DRACONIS.—DRAGON'S BLOOD.

SYNONIMES:—*Draconis Sanguis, Resina Sanguis Draconis.*—Sang-Dragon, FR.; Drachenblut, GERM.; Damulakhwain, ARAB.; and DUK.; Drakowa krew, BOHEM.; Dragoblod, DAN.; Sangre de dragon, SPAN.; Heraduky, HIND.; Draakenblood, DUT.; Sangue di dragone, ITAL.; Jaranang, PALEMB.; Khunisyawaschan, Prasmocza krew, POL.; Catukamrigarokta, SANS.; Drakblod, SWED.; Kandamurgarittam, TAM.; Catgamurgum nitura, TEL.

AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FULD.; HANN.; OLDEN.; POL.; BORUS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PIDERIT; SAUNDERS; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

It is of a blood-red colour, inodorous, insipid, dry, hard, friable, fusible and inflammable, diffusing a balsamic odour while burning. Several kinds of it are distinguished:

1. *Sanguis Draconis in granis;* in detached transparent grains.

2. *Sanguis Draconis in lacrymis;* in ovoid masses of the size of a filbert strung together.

3 *Sanguis Draconis in placentis;* in flat masses or cakes, of the thickness of an inch, and weighing several ounces.

4. *Sanguis Draconis in tabulis;* in plates six or eight inches long, three or four broad, and more than one inch thick.

This substance is extracted from the fruit of the *Calamus Rotang*, Linn., a small tree of the East Indies (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn., *Palmæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Rheed. *Malab.* t. 64), from the trunk of the *Pterocarpus Draco*, Linn., a tree of South America (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ*, Juss.), from the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, Linn., a tree of the East Indies, from the *Dracæna Draco*, Linn, a tree of the Canaries (*Hexandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Asparagineæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* 358), from the *Dalbergia monetaria*, a tree of Surinam (*Diadelphia Decandria*, Linn.; *Leguminosæ* Juss.), and from various *Crotons*.

It is astringent, but not very energetic.—Dose, from ten grains to half a dram.

ANTI-HÆMOPTYSIC POWDER. (Sainte-Marie)

R. Dragon's Blood, two drams.
Subcarbonate of Magnesia, four drams.

Divide into twelve doses; one to be taken in a little water, every two or three hours.

ASTRINGENT POWDER.

Pulvis adstringens seu *contra casum.* (Palat.; Sard.; Spielmann)

R. Terra Sigillata, } of each,
Dragon's Blood, } half an ounce.
Egyptian Mummy, }
Spermaceti, two drams.
Rhubarb, one dram.

Mix. (Spielmann)

Palat. prescribes two drams each, of the three first ingredients, and one dram each, of the two others.

R. Myrtle Berries, }
Wild Pomegranates, }
Armenian Bole, } of each,
Mastic, } an equal part.
Olibanum, }
Dragon's Blood, }

Mix. (Sard.)

This was formerly recommended to be taken after falls.—Dose, two scruples.

TINCTURE OF DRAGON'S BLOOD.

Tinctura Sanguinis Draconis. (Sard.)

R. Powdered Dragon's Blood, two ounces.
Alcohol, one pound.

Digest for three days in a sand-bath, and filter.—Dose, from a scruple to half a dram.

ASTRINGENT POTION. (Pierquin)

R. Plantain Water, } of each,
Rose Water, } three ounces.
Red Coral, } of each,
Dragon's Blood, } half a dram.
Syrup of Red Roses, } of each,
——— Quince, } six drams.
Plantain Juice, two ounces.

Mix.

GUMMI SARCOCOLLÆ.—SARCOCOLLA.

Synonimes:—Sarcocolle, Fr.; Sarkokolle, Fischleimgummi, Fleischleimgummi, Germ.; Unzerat, Arab.; Sarcocolla, Span.; Kunjudeh, Pers.

Amst.; Bruns.; Hisp.; Gall.; Ferr.; Wirtem.; Herbip.; Ainslie; Bergius; Guibourt; Murray and Gmelin; Spielmann; Zarda.

In small irregular, angular, friable grains, of between a straw-yellow colour and that of a dark pomegranate, transparent, semi-transparent, or opaque, without odour, but of an acrid and warm taste.

It flows from all parts, but particularly from the calices, of the *Penæa Sarcocolla*, Linn., a shrub of Persia and Arabia (*Tetrandria Monogynia*, Linn.; *Acanthaceæ*, Juss.; *Fig.* Enc. Meth. t. 78, f. 2).

It contains, according to Pelletier, gum, a gelatinous matter, and a peculiar substance, *Sarcocollina.*

TINCTURE OF SARCOCOLLA.

Tinctura Sarcocollæ. (Sard.)

R. Sarcocolla, two ounces.
Alcohol, one pound.

Filter after three days' digestion in a sand-bath.

GUMMI SENEGALENSE.—GUM SENEGAL.

SYNONIMES :—Gomme du Sénégal, FR.; Senegal gummi, GERM.

BAVAR.; BRUNS.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GALL.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; BORUS.; SAX.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; BERGIUS; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; SPIELMANN.

This substance perfectly resembles gum arabic.

It flows from the *Mimosa Senegalensis*, LINN., a tree of Senegal (*Polygamia Monœcia*, LINN.; *Leguminosæ*, JUSS.; *Fig.* Blackw. *Herb.* t. 345).

GUMMI TRAGACANTHA.—GUM TRAGACANTH.

SYNONIMES :—*Tragacantha*, τραγάκανθα.—Gomme Adragant, FR.; Traganth, Tragant, GERM.; BOHEM.; and DAN.; Kasira, Samaghulkatad, ARAB.; Kattira, DUK.; and HIND.; Tragacanto, Alquitira, SPAN.; Guma Dragant, POL.; Alcatira, PORT.; Vadomocottay pisin, TAM.

LOND.; DUBL.; EDINB.; AMER.; AMST.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BELG.; BRUNS.; DAN.; HISP.; GALL.; FERR.; FENN.; FORM. HÔP. FR.; FULD.; GENEV.; HAMB.; HANN.; HASS.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; POL.; BORUS.; ROSS.; SAX.; SUEC.; WIRTEM.; HERBIP.; AINSLIE; BERGIUS; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; GUIBOURT; MURRAY and GMELIN; PARIS; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; ZARDA.

This is either in long, thin, contorted, worm-like pieces, or in straps, rolled and folded upon themselves. It is of a greyish-white colour, opaque, somewhat ductile, inodorous, and of a vapid and mucous taste.

It flows from several species of *Astragalus*, such as the *A. verus*, OLIV., *A. gummiferus*, LAB., and *A. Creticus*, LINN., all indigenous in the East.

It is composed, according to GUIBOURT, of a substance, soluble in water, but totally different from gum arabic, and of another which is insoluble.

It is seldom employed except to afford a mucilage to hold in suspension powders in water, and to give consistence to various preparations.

MUCILAGE OF TRAGACANTH.

Mucilago Tragacanthæ. (EDINB.; DUBL.; AMST.; ANT.; AUSTR.; BAVAR.; BELG.; FULD.; LIPP.; LUSIT.; SARD.; SAX.; BRUGNATELLI; COXE; SWEDIAUR; VAN MONS)

Mucilago Astragali Tragacanthæ. (EDINB.)

R. Powdered Tragacanth, two drams.
Boiling Water, eight ounces.

Having macerated for twenty-four hours, triturate till the gum is entirely dissolved, and strain through linen.

Mucilago Gummi Tragacanthæ. (DUBL.)

R. Powdered Tragacanth, two drams.
Water, eight fluid ounces.

Macerate in a covered vessel till the gum is dissolved, and strain through linen.

R. Tragacanth, one part.
Cold Water, eight parts.

Digest for twelve hours, triturate, and strain. (FULD.; LUSIT.)

LIPP. prescribes twelve parts of water.—COXE—twenty.—ANT.—thirty-six.—BAVAR.; and SAX.—sixty.—SWEDIAUR; and VAN MONS — sixty-two.— AUSTR. — two hundred and forty, and SARD.—a sufficient quantity.

R. Tragacanth, one part.
Boiling Water, fourteen parts.

Triturate together. (BATAV.; BELG.)

AMST. prescribes sixteen parts of water.—BRUGNATELLI—a sufficient quantity.

MUCILAGINOUS POTION. (SPIELMANN; SWEDIAUR)

R. Tragacanth, ten grains.
Water, four ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.

Dissolve, and mix. (SPIELMANN)

R. Mucilage of Tragacanth, two or three ounces.
Boiling Water, one pound.
Syrup of Marshmallows, one ounce.
Dissolve, and mix. (SWEDIAUR)

Dose, three or four ounces, several times a day, in cough, dysury, nephritis, and gonorrhœa.

ANODYNE OPHTHALMIC LIQUOR. (PALAT.)

R. Tragacanth, two drams.
Mucilage of Flea-bane, three drams.
Rose Water, Plantain Water, of each, a sufficient quantity
to make a liquor of an agreeable consistence.

OILY POTION. (RATIER)

R. Oil of Almonds, half an ounce.
Tragacanth, ten grains.
Water, two ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Mix.

R. Oil of Almonds, Simple Syrup, of each, one ounce and a half.
Tragacanth, fifteen grains.
Orange-flower Water, four drams.
Lettuce Water, four ounces.
Mix.

ELECTUARY OF TRAGACANTH.

Electuarium Diatragacanthæ. (SPIELMANN)

R. Water of Peony, two ounces.
——— Mint, ——— Balm, Syrup of Red Poppies, White Sugar, of each, one ounce.
Powdered Tragacanth, two drams.
Mix.—To appease the colics of children.

DEMULCENT LOHOCH.

Lohoch leniens. (GALL.; RATIER; SAINTE-MARIE; SPIELMANN)

R. Tragacanth, six grains.
Emulsion of Sweet Almonds, four ounces.
Simple Syrup, one ounce.
Triturate together. (RATIER)

R. Tragacanth, half a dram.
Sugar, one ounce.
Infusion of Red Poppies, six ounces.
Orange-flower Water, one ounce.
Mix. (SAINTE-MARIE)

R. Powdered Tragacanth, sixteen grains.
Oil of Almonds, half an ounce.
Sugar, one ounce.
Water, three ounces.
Orange-flower Water, two drams.
Mix. (GALL.)

R. Tragacanth, sixteen grains.
Water, half an ounce.
Make a mucilage, and add to it
Oil of Almonds, Syrup of Marshmallows, of each, one ounce.
Pectoral Ptisan, three ounces and a half.
Mix. (SPIELMANN)

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Pulvis Tragacanthæ compositus, Species diatragacanthæ frigidæ, Pulvis gummosus. (LOND.; AMST.; ANT.; BATAV.; BAVAR.; BRUNS.; FULD.; GENEV.; LIPP.; OLDEN.; LUSIT.; PALAT.; SARD.; WIRTEM.; PIDERIT; SPIELMANN; VAN MONS)

R. Tragacanth, Gum Arabic, Starch, of each, one ounce and a half.
White Sugar, three ounces.
Mix. (LOND.; AMST.; GENEV.; LUSIT.)

R. Tragacanth, half an ounce.
Starch, Sugar, of each, two drams.
Mix. (GENEV.)

R. Tragacanth, Gum Arabic, White Sugar, of each, an equal part.
Mix. (BATAV.; BELG.)

R. Tragacanth, Root of Marshmallows, White Sugar, of each, an equal part.
Mix. (PIDERIT)

R. Gum Arabic, two ounces.
Tragacanth, Liquorice Root, of each, half an ounce.
White Sugar, two ounces.
Mix. (OLDEN.)

R. Tragacanth, one ounce.
Gum Arabic, half an ounce.
Starch, two drams.
Liquorice, one dram.
White Sugar, one ounce and a half.
Mix. (ANT.)

SARD. prescribes one ounce of tragacanth, two drams of starch, two of liquorice, five of gum arabic, and the addition to each dram of the powder of poppy seeds, and the same of cucumber seeds. — LIPP. — two ounces of tragacanth, one ounce of gum arabic, and half an ounce each, of liquorice and of starch.

R. Sugar Candy, two drams.
Root of Marshmallows, Tragacanth, Starch, of each, one dram.

Oil of Anise, six drops.
Mix. (Feld.)

R. Liquorice one half part.
Starch, one part.
Sweet Almonds blanched, } of each,
Gum Arabic, } three parts.
Tragacanth, four parts and a half.
Sugar Candy, seven parts and a half.
Mix. (Van Mons)

R. Powdered Tragacanth, } of each,
——— Gum Arabic, } two parts.
——— Sugar, }
——— Liquorice, one part.
Mix. (Saunders)

R. Tragacanth, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, ten drams.
Starch, half an ounce.
Liquorice, two drams.
Mix. (Bruns.; Wirtem.; Spielmann)

R. Tragacanth, two ounces.
Gum Arabic, ten drams.
Starch, half an ounce.
Liquorice, two drams.
Four major Cold Seeds, of each, two drams.
Poppy Seeds, three drams.
Mix. (Palat.)
Dose, two scruples.

PECTORAL BOLUS. (Saunders)

R. Compound Powder of Tragacanth, one scruple.
Spermaceti, half a dram.
Simple Syrup, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

ASTRINGENT PECTORAL BOLUS. (Saunders)

R. Compound Powder of Tragacanth, } of each,
Electuary of Scordium, } half a dram.
Syrup of Poppies, a sufficient quantity.
Mix.

MUCILAGINOUS PASTILLES.

Tabellæ diatragacanthæ. (Sard.)

R. Compound Powder of Tragacanth, one ounce and a half.
White Sugar, one pound.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.

RED PECTORAL TROCHISCS. (Palat.; Wirtem.)

R. Compound Powder of Tragacanth, } of each,
Armenian Bole, } one ounce.
White Sugar one pound.
Mucilage of Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity.
Make trochiscs.

ANONYMOUS POWDER. (Wirtem.)

R. Seeds of White Poppy, two drams.
——— Purslain, } of each, one dram and a half.
——— Quince, }
——— Mallow, }
——— Cotton, }
Chick Peas, half a dram.
Cinnamon, } of each, two drams.
Tragacanth, }
Starch, }
Juice of Hypocist, } of each, half a dram.
Armenian Bole, }
Calcined Hartshorn, }
Ivory Shavings, }
Sugar Candy, six ounces.
Make a powder.—Dose, from one to two drams, in inveterate catarrhs.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

London, Stereotyped and Printed by J. M'Gowan Great Windmill Street.